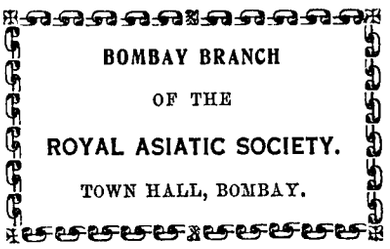
Administration Report

United Provinces of
Agra & Oudh
1901-02 to 1906-07



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,

1901-1902.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1901-1902.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Changes in the administration.

1. In the last weeks of the year the designation of these provinces was changed to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The office of Lieutenant-Governor was transferred on the 14th November 1901 from Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., to Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., who held charge of the provinces for the rest of the year.

Introductory.

2. The report, which is the work of Mr. S. H. Butler, C.I.E., has been greatly abridged in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India; all tabular matter has been excluded and the report is now confined to statements of such facts and figures only as arerequired for a survey of the material and moral movement of the year. The section on literature and the press is long in proportion to its contents, but the Lieutenant-Governor is reluctant to further curtail this convenient annual record of one side of public opinion. The revision of the report seemed to be a suitable occasion to attempt, in the decennial chapter, some account of the development of provincial administration. The historical summary (section 3) will, His Honour hopes, be valuable to officials and the public. It has been hastily compiled, it deals with some matters on which opinions necessarily differ, and there is no time to check it; for these reasons it cannot issue with the *imprimatur* of this Government on every statement in detail; but the Lieutenant-Governor believes that, so far as it goes, it gives a substantially accurate outline of the history of these provinces under British rule.

Principal events of the year.

3. The principal events of the year were the passing of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, and the institution of an enquiry for pruning unnecessary office work and cutting down statistical returns.

4. The enquiry was conducted by Mr. W. H. L. Impey, C.S.I., and resulted in a most salutary clearance. A very large number of useless returns have been discarded and precautions have been taken to prevent their revival. Full and prompt effect has been given to the instructions of the Government of India, and the result has shown that action was urgently required. Nothing of the kind, at all events on the same scale, has been attempted since 1875, when a committee was appointed with the same object by Sir John Strachey.

5. It is early as yet to reckon up the results of the recent agrarian legislation. The immediate and palpable results were a certain number of affrays, and a very large increase in the number of ejectment proceedings. This was expected and many of the proceedings were merely formal and did not result in any actual dispossession. Similar disturbances attended the revision of the Oudh Rent Act in 1886, but very quickly subsided. The disturbance was greatest in the Meerut Division where the staff had to be reinforced.

Condition of the people.

6. In the reports of almost every branch of the administration there was evidence of returning prosperity. Very fair harvests, except for the rice crop,

and good prices brought money to the cultivators ; the demand for labour was brisk; and trade continued generally to revive. The Hardoi district emerged from the depression from which it had been suffering for some years. The permanently settled eastern districts were somewhat depressed on account of the failure of the rice crop, and the depression in Bundelkhand remained. With these exceptions it may be said that the condition of the people was good.

Hardoi.

7. Since the close of the year the depression in the east has disappeared, and Hardoi has regained its normal condition. That condition is, however, so precarious in years of both excessive and deficient rainfall, that His Honour has directed a special enquiry as to the possibility of protecting part of the district by an inundation canal which would fill the *jhíls* in dry years, without risk of water-logging in wet years. The condition of Bundelkhand has lately been prominently before the Government of India and the public, and large measures of relief have now been inaugurated.

Bundelkhand.

8. These measures fall under six heads, four of which are administrative, and two are legislative, *viz*:—

(1) The immediate relief of proprietors by remission of arrears of revenue and reduction of assessment.

(2) A new system of assessment under which the revenue demand shall be more elastic and shall more nearly correspond with fluctuations in the amount of produce.

(3) The adoption of the principle that remission rather than suspension of revenue shall be given in years of scarcity.

(4) The improvement of communications by road and rail, the construction of new canals and reservoirs, and the enlargement of the storage capacity of existing reservoirs ;

(5) The clearance of the proprietors from debt, by means of an Encumbered Estates Act.

(6) The imposition of restrictions on the alienation of land in the future.

9. At the close of the year under report all outstanding arrears of land revenue were remitted; and since then summary reductions of revenue to the amount of $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs have been sanctioned. His Honour has recently completed a tour in Bundelkhand, in the course of which he fully explained the intentions of Government to both the local officers and the people, and was extremely gratified at the reception given to them.

10. The new system of settlement will be applied to villages in which cultivation fluctuates. It proceeds, following the custom of the country, on the separation of temporary from established cultivation. The former is called *nautor* the latter *mustaqil*. Land which at the time of classification has been cultivated continuously for four years, or has not lain fallow for more than one year during that period, will be treated as *mustaqil;* all other cultivated land will be treated as *nautor*. The Settlement Officer will determine separately the revenue assessed on—

(a) mustaqil;

(b) nautor;

(c) sayar (if any);

and will fix the revenue rate to be applied to *mustaqil* and *nautor* at subsequent revisions of settlement. Engagements with the proprietors will be

taken for a period of five years. If at the end of five years the *mustaqil* cultivation has risen or fallen by more than 10 per cent., the settlement will be revised, by the application of the *mustaqil* rate to the *mustaqil* area then existing, and of the *nautor* rate to the *nautor* area then existing, and by adding the revenue (if any) assessed on *sayar*, or, if the circumstances require it, by making a fresh assessment of *sayar*. If the *mustaqil* area has changed less than 10 per cent., no revision of settlement will be made. If at any time during the currency of the five years' settlement the *mustaqil* area falls more than 15 per cent. below the settlement *mustaqil* area, the proprietor may apply for revision of settlement. This procedure is an adaptation of the method ordinarily followed in assessing precarious lands on the banks of big rivers, the principal distinction being the separate treatment of stable and unstable cultivation which the peculiar conditions of Bundelkhand require.

Census.

11. The results of the Census have been discussed at length in official reports and in the press, and it is only necessary to state the more practically important conclusions here. A series of bad years, first of floods then of drought, checked the growth of population, which for the whole provinces increased by only 1·7 per cent. in the decade. The variations in the population figures corresponded generally with the physical features of the provinces. There was no marked movement from country to town or from town to country. The provinces remain essentially agricultural; over 66 per cent. of the population being returned as directly dependent on agriculture.

Land revenue.

12. The land revenue of the year was collected without difficulty. Settlement operations continued in several districts and resulted in readjustment rather than any appreciable enhancement of the revenue. The second regular settlement of Oudh has now been practically completed. In a few years time the third regular settlement of Agra will come to an end. The settlement rules continued to work well; experience has shown that in intelligent hands they secure elasticity without any sacrifice of control; and the assessments sanctioned during the year were well received by the people.

Land records.

13. Land record work suffered temporarily, at the time of the census, from the employment of the entire record staff in the work of enumeration. The statistics for the spring harvest of 1901 were, therefore, largely estimates. In certain districts also settlement operations interfered with the preparation of the annual papers. The importance of correct records is every year increasing, and increasing attention is paid to this branch of the administration. The revision of settlement has afforded the opportunity of improving the position of patwáris in several districts. Patwáris' circles were revised in eight districts in Oudh and in Sháhjahánpur, and in all cases the pay of the patwári staff was raised. The proportion of patwáris who had passed examination rose to 88·9 per cent.

14. Since the close of the year three important reforms have been carried out:—

(1) Enquiries have been made with a view to increase the kanúngo staff in districts where it is weak.

(2) A large number of isolated rules and circulars have been condensed into a compendious manual, the opportunity being taken to reduce statistical work.

(3) Finally three Assistant Collectors have been appointed to thoroughly overhaul the records and to test the record staff in the districts of Meerut, Mirzapur and Unao, where record work is least satisfactory.

His Honour hopes that this last measure will have very beneficial results, and he is prepared to repeat it every cold weather. The system of records inaugurated twenty years ago has now been elaborated by experience, and the new manual (Department VII of the Board's Circulars) is a concise practical guide to record officers. The problem now before the administration is to raise the standard of the record staff. Some progess has already been made in this direction. The agricultural school at Cawnpôre is preparing annually considerable numbers of young men for the post of kanúngo, and that office is now the stepping stone to promotion in the executive line. As the older kanúngos retire or are removed, progress will be more rapid, but a good start has already been made. The Lieutenant-Governor has long been convinced that the efficiency of our revenue administration depends very largely on the quality of the kanúngo staff; and the responsibilities of that staff have been indirectly increased by some of the provisions of the new Tenancy Act. The transfer during the year of the cost of registrar kanúngos from the patwári fund to provincial revenues will set free funds to improve the ordinary kanúngo staff.

Court of Wards.

15. Although the very large estate of Balrámpur was released from management during the year, the operations of the Court extended to a very large area. The collections amounted to considerably more than half a crore, representing between 91 and 92 per cent. of the demand. In some districts the management was not altogether satisfactory, but generally the results were encouraging. Considerable sums were spent on the education of the wards and on the improvement of their estates. Steady progress was made in the liquidation of the debts of encumbered properties. The local audit staff detected several irregularities in the course of the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that the office work of the Court of Wards is the least satisfactory part of its administration.

Police.

16. There was a satisfactory decrease in crime. This was due partly to returning prosperity, but partly also to improved preventive action. Professional dakáitis were less numerous; and several gangs of dakáits were broken up. The bad character sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were vigorously enforced, and more careful supervision was kept over habitual criminals. The force was strengthened by the addition of two Assistant District Superintendents, and progress was made in improving the composition and prospects of the watch and ward staff in municipalities. The experiment of recruiting at central depôts was abandoned in favour of the old system of local recruitment, which has given the better results.

17. As the whole question of police administration is now before a Commission, it is not necessary to comment at any length on the work of the police during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, lost no opportunity of impressing on his subordinates the necessity for making service in the police more attractive to respectable men. He has issued orders that charges against the police shall be investigated only by Magistrates of experience, and in regard to departmental punishments he has insisted on the necessity for controlling young officers. His Honour attaches very great importance to the proper

housing of station officers. The demoralizing effect of the isolation of police officers away from the centres of healthy public opinion is one of the essential difficulties of the police problem; and when in addition police officers are put to live in squalid quarters the demoralizing influences of the position are obviously aggravated. The standard plan for police quarters has been revised so as to give suitable accommodation to station officers *and their families*. His Honour is confident that the attention paid to this matter will conduce in the long run to cleaner living, and that indirectly it will lead to the recruitment of a better class of men.

18. The organization of the rural police in Oudh was carried on during the year and at its close only 938 *chaukidárs* were remunerated on the old system. The list of *mukhiyas* or headmen was revised and numbered 104,580 at the close of the year. In several cases undesirable selections were made, and 118 *mukhiyas* were convicted of criminal offences during the year. The existence of the *mukhiya* has no doubt proved a valuable check on the reporting of crime, but the experiment of associating him with the police in investigations has not as yet met with much success.

Criminal and civil justice.

19. There is nothing special to remark in the administration of criminal and civil justice, except a decline in the number of cases on either side. An Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh was appointed in November, but was temporarily transferred on deputation, and the pending file of the Judicial Commissioner's Court rose by the end of the year. Honorary Magistrates and Munsifs rendered valuable assistance to the administration. The number of Village Courts remained unaltered, but the number of cases instituted in them rose during the year. The increase, however, took place chiefly in one district, and the system cannot yet be said to have taken root generally.

Prisons.

20. The number of admissions was fewer than in the year preceding. The health of the prisoners was not so good, and there was an increased mortality due to outbreaks of cerebro-spinal fever in several jails, of cholera in Lucknow central and district jails, and of dysentery in the Lucknow and Benares jails. The Bánda and Moradabad jails also had high death rates. These outbreaks of sickness interrupted work. In many jails again the important matting industry suffered from a great advance in the price of *munj*. This was apparently due to the plague, the prohibition of the transport of rags having driven the paper mills to buy up *munj*. Nevertheless 40 per cent. of the prisoners were employed in manufactures, and although the total cash profit fell slightly the average cash profit per worker slightly rose.

21. The reformatory school was transferred to the Education department, and the staff was strengthened. The results hitherto have been fairly satisfactory from the point of view of the reformation of the boys. Since the school was opened there have been 355 discharges, of whom only 62, or 17·46 per cent., have been reconvicted. Some of the boys at any rate take to an honest trade learnt in the school; information regarding 96 boys discharged in the last three years shows that 41 were working at trades taught in the reformatory and 55 at other trades.

Municipalities.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor records with pleasure a distinct improvement in municipal administration during the year. Many municipalities are still backward, but the greater interest taken by members in their work was noticed by many officers and bore fruit in the detection and prevention of

abuses. This improvement was no doubt attributable in part to the action of the local audit staff, and the simplification of procedure introduced by the new account code, but His Honour is disposed to assign no small share of the credit to the growth of a spirit of responsibility and a larger conception of civic duty.

23. The financial position at the end of the year was generally satisfactory. The receipts showed an increase of 5½ lakhs and the expenditure of nearly 5 lakhs over the figures of the year preceding. Returning prosperity and improved administration of the octroi accounted for the increased revenue. The expenditure might in some cases have been greater, but the outbreak, or prospect, of plague has since the close of the year removed any cause of reproach on that score. In Agra and in Allahabad the income was scarcely adequate to the needs of the place. The receipts from the terminal tax and toll in Cawnpore fell off, but that municipality was in a strong position at the end of the year.

24. Sanitation received due attention in all the large towns. Considerable progress was made with the drainage scheme at Benares, and a start on a big scheme was made at Cawnpore. The Agra municipality has since the close of the year awakened to its responsibilities, and an ambitious project was drawn up for Lucknow. The large consumption of water in Agra, Allahabad and Cawnpore was undoubtedly accompanied by some waste. It is obvious that the larger the consumption of water becomes the more pressing is the need for drainage.

25. The working of octroi improved, the facilities for refunds and bonding were increased, and schedules of several municipalities were revised with a view to protecting through trade. In two municipalities direct taxation was imposed. The Lieutenant-Governor has lost no opportunity of impressing on municipalities the need for more careful supervision of the octroi.

26. In general administration the effects of the Act of 1900 were felt during the year. Many rules were revised or framed. Progress was made with the preparation of a new edition of the general municipal manual. The old edition was so defective that it has been necessary to rewrite it entirely, and this has taken much time. The work should soon be ready, and His Honour anticipates that it will help forward the improvement of municipal administration.

District and local boards.

27. There was nothing eventful in the history of district and local boards, but all the divisional reports testified to improved administration. This was particularly marked in the attention paid by individual members to education. The interest that members generally take in local affairs is of the mild and expectant type, but this is not surprising considering the present financial condition of the boards, which combines in an aggravated form the disadvantages of dependence and uncertainty. Indeed, the interest which several boards take in the conduct of local business, and their fretfulness under the present system of uncertainty and financial control, encourage the hope that something like real local self-government is not beyond the bounds of possibility in the near future. A scheme for decentralization and for simplification of procedure has now been submitted to the Government of India, by which the boards will be placed in a very much better position to respond to the demands which the general progress of the provinces is making on them.

Agricultural.

28. Although there are no great results to record, the Agricultural department continued to do useful work. Its operations in the distribution of selected seed grew during the year and were greatly appreciated by the people. Efforts were made with some success to encourage the growth of hemp for export. There is a steady demand for the services of the expert well-borer; indeed, he is not able to meet all the calls that are made on him. The issue of popular bulletins, the experimental manufacture of an improved sugar factory, and the analysis of brackish water in Muttra all testify to the many-sided activity of the department. Village banks are still in the experimental stage.

Forests.

29. The net receipts of the year showed an increase of a lakh on the corresponding figure for the previous year. The most noticeable feature in the year's working was the success of the newly adopted system of monopoly sales combined with royalty rates. This system is reported to have equalized prices, placed the timber trade on a more certain footing, and raised the revenue considerably.

Trade and manufactures.

30. The returns of traffic by river and rail showed a considerable increase in the weight of the goods moved. The value declined slightly owing to the diminished export of the more costly articles, such as indigo, lac, opium, ghi and wool. There was a marked increase in the import of Bengal coal. Grain came to these provinces in considerable quantities from the Panjáb, but left them in larger quantities for Bengal. The popularity of kerosene oil is steadily increasing One of the marked features of the year's business was the very large export of oilseeds. The sugar industry made progress to recovery during the year, but later information shows that it is not yet in a satisfactory condition.

31. Provincial manufactures made steady progress on the whole; money was put into cotton mills; but the carpet industry and the indigo business seriously declined.

Roads and buildings.

32. Several important public works were completed during the year, including the extensions of the Muir College at Allahabad, the bridge over the Gumti at Lucknow, the new Lady Lyall Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum at Agra, the new Kotwáli and Chauk Thána at Benares, and the conversion of the Fort at Chunár into a reformatory. The new Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow was nearly completed. The scheme for improving the communications of Bundelkhand was pressed on; some 82 miles of metalled and 137 miles of unmetalled roads were opened during the year.

Canals and irrigation.

33. Much work was done in opening distributaries. There was an ordinary demand for water in the early part of the year; at the end, when the winter rains failed, the demand was intense. The financial effects of the later demand will, however, be seen in next year's report.

Excise.

34. The consumption of country spirits was the largest on record; so great, indeed, was the demand in the western districts that it could not be met at many distilleries. Returning prosperity has nowhere shown itself more clearly than in the Excise. Administration on the whole improved. The consumption of Rosa rum fell off, and this was attributed partly to the opposition of native manufacturers, and indifference on the part of Excise officials.

Bonded warehouses gained in favour, and the free movement of liquor in bond helped to break down monopoly. The special preventive force was on the whole satisfactorily reported on, but it had to contend with some jealousy on the part of the police. The attention of District Magistrates was drawn to the need of co-operation.

35. The receipts from hemp drugs and opium rose from 18¼ to 20¼ lakhs. The increase under drugs was, however, caused by improved license fees under the new system of three years' leases. Consumption fell slightly. The more lightly taxed *charas* is steadily ousting the more heavily taxed *gánja*. The whole question of the treatment of drugs is under consideration.

36. The official vend of opium was discontinued in several districts; and a tree tax system on the Madras model for toddy was introduced in two districts. In neither case has the experimental stage been passed.

Stamps and Income Tax.

37. The revenue under both these heads increased with the return of prosperity.

Provincial Finance.

38. The terms of the provincial contract remained the same as in the preceding year. The opening balance of the Provincial and Incorporated Local Funds was some 65 lakhs. The receipts fell from some 501½ to 496 lakhs, and the expenditure rose from some 492 to 501 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of under 60 lakhs. The heads under which receipts fell most seriously were Irrigation and Land Revenue. The abundant rain in the rabí of 1901 accounted for the former; the disappearance of famine arrears for the latter. The heavy receipts for irrigation in the rabí of 1902 come into the next financial year. Expenditure rose under several heads; a more active programme of public works and irrigation and additional allotments for education representing a large part of the real increase of expenditure. The smaller number of furloughs, remissions of irrecoverable *taqávi*, changes in the Government Press—all swelled the expenditure side of the accounts.

Public Health.

39. A rising birth-rate and a falling death-rate bore witness to the return of prosperity and the healthy character of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor was, however, much concerned to notice the increasing death-rates amongst infants, which reached 232·7 per mille of infants born as compared with 229·4, the decennial mean. An enquiry was ordered and the results will be known in the next report.

40. Plague unfortunately continued to gain ground and is now established in the provinces. A larger attendance at dispensaries was a sign of returning confidence of the people in the good intentions of the Government, but it would be idle to suppose that the policy of Government is even now understood. The wildest rumours are still in circulation. Nevertheless hospitals and dispensaries did much good work among the people, and His Honour has read with disappointment of the apathy of Indian gentlemen towards these excellent institutions. The subscriptions of Europeans continued to increase, but those of Indians continued to decrease during the year. A satisfactory feature of the year was the success of the experiment of selling quinine through post offices, which issued 739,647 packets of five grains each.

Sanitation.

41. Important plans for the drainage and sewerage of Lucknow and Cawnpore were prepared during the year; and smaller schemes were pushed on in several of the less important municipalities. In rural tracts increased

attention was paid to village sanitation by officers on tour, and greater use wasmade of village inspection note books.

Education.

42. The year was the last of a quinquennium which witnessed a steady development of education in these provinces; it was also the first of a new period marked by many reforms. These reforms were not concluded within the year; indeed, some of them are still under discussion; they will be reviewed at length in future reports. For the present it is sufficient to note that the results of the year were on the whole satisfactory, particularly in the case of secondary vernacular education.

43. Higher education sustained a severe loss in the deaths of Mr. White, Principal of the Canning College, and of Mr. Thomson, Principal of the Agra College.

Literature and the press.

44. The section on literature and the press refers to the calendar year 1901. It is only necessary to notice here the remarkable outburst of sorrow at the death of the late Queen-Empress.

Archaeology.

45. Large sums were spent on the repair or restoration of buildings which have historical interest. The work of restoration and repair in Fatehpur-Sikri and in Agra has been nearly completed. The untimely death of Mr. Smith, Archæological Surveyor, was a great loss to archæology in these provinces.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

General description.

1. The provinces lie between north latitude 23° 52′ (Mirzapur) and 31° 5′ (Garhwál) and east longitude 77° 5′ (Muzaffarnagar) and 84° 40′ (Ballia). Exclusive of Native States (5,080 square miles) they cover 107,164* square miles, and are divided into three parts, (*a*) the Himálayan Tract, (*b*) the Gangetic Valley, and (*c*) the Sub-Vindhyan Country :—

(*a*) The Himálaya rise irregularly, but rapidly, to about 8,000 feet, then dip into a broad undulating trough of lower hills and valleys, and finally mount to lofty snow-clad peaks. At the foot of the hills runs the *Bhába*, a belt of boulders and mountain detritus, clothed, like the hillsides above it with forests, and gashed by mountain torrents. The surface is so porous that the drainage from above sinks beneath it and emerges in the swamp lower down. The *Tarai*, lying between the *Bhábar* and the plains, is a zone of marshy land, overgrown with grass and trees, the haunt of beasts, and pestilent to man.

(*b*) The Gangetic valley is a vast alluvial plain, trending to the south-east, and watered by great rivers. Between the rivers are even stretches of land, dotted with swamps, ponds, groves, and patches of scrub jungle. The western tract, between the Jumna and the Ganges, known as the *Doáb*, differs materially from the country north and east of the Ganges. In the former tract the population is concentrated in large villages, groves are comparatively few, canals are numerous, and there are large plains of barren land. In the latter tract the population is dispersed in numerous hamlets, groves are very numerous, wells and tanks provide the means of irrigation, and most of the land is culturable. There are great historical differences between the two. The *Doáb* has been the highway of Asiatic invasion.

(*c*) The Sub-Vindhyan country is broken by low stony hills and ravines. Water is scarce, population is sparse, and cultivation is precarious. Physically, it is part of peninsular India.

Climate.

2. There are three seasons. The cold changes gradually to the hot weather; the hot weather gives way abruptly to the rains; and the rains again change gradually into the cold weather. In point of humidity and temperature, the provinces lie half-way between Bengal and the Panjáb. The rainfall varies from 30 to 44 inches in the plains, increasing gradually towards the Himálaya. The temperature in the hot weather ranges from 86° to 115°F., and even higher, in the shade. In the lower districts, at this season, the heat is intense, but dry, and the prevailing winds are west; in the upper and eastern districts the heat is less and comparatively moist, and the prevailing winds are east.

Forests.

3. The northern mountains and the southern hills are clothed and skirted with forests. All the important forests have been reserved; most have been tapped by railways, which put an increasing quantity of timber on the market.

Minerals.

4. Iron and coal exist in the southern hills. Proposals have from time to time been made to work them, but without result. A little coal was extracted from Mirzapur in 1896, but the enterprise was dropped. Iron, copper, sapphires, &c., are said to be obtainable in the Himálaya. It has been suggested that the oily water known as *telya páni* indicates the presence of petroleum.

Rivers and river action.

5. The Ganges and its principal affluents—the Jumna, the Rámganga, and the Ghogra—rise in the Himálaya and meet within the provinces. A glance at the map will show the numerous tributary rivers and streams which drain the country away to the south-east.

* The figure in the text is taken from the Census report. The Survey Department have extracted from the maps 107,494 square miles.

6. These rivers are the life of the country, feed the canals, and maintain the water-level. The part which they have played in geological formation is at yet undetermined; but they are constantly modifying the lands adjacent to themselves. They move restlessly about over large beds, impatient of resistance. A small obstruction may divert the deep stream from one side to the other. The deep stream corrodes and cuts down the high ground; but meanwhile alluvial flats are gradually piled up in the shallows. The tributary streams which dry up in the hot weather, and in the rains are held back when the main river is in high flood, get choked at the mouth and assist the process of deposition. The deposit is greatest when the floods of the rainy season are subsiding. Where the current is strong, the heavy particles of sand alone have time to settle; where the current is sluggish, the lighter particles of clay also are deposited. The edges of the river are thus generally sandy, and at a little distance the soil is slightly raised and loamy. Tamarisk bushes grow up in the sand, and by degrees serve the purpose of catching the particles of clay, by arresting the force of the flood. The vagaries of the rivers are infinite: they create and they destroy; and every now and then they carve out new channels for themselves.

Communications.

7. Formerly the great means of communication, the rivers are now little used for traffic. The provinces are well served by railways and roads. Of the former 3,576 miles are open to traffic, 300 miles are under construction or about to be constructed, while surveys have been sanctioned for 165 miles more. A steam tramway connects Sháhjahánpur with Mailáni in the Kheri district. The railways are, on the whole, fairly well fed by roads that are regularly kept up, metalled (6,447 miles) and unmetalled (14,880 miles); but many of the unmetalled roads require to be bridged.

Irrigation works and irrigation.

8. The *Doáb* is intersected by canals, drawn from its limitary rivers. The major productive works are the Upper and Lower Ganges, the Eastern Jumna, and the Agra canals. Minor productive works are represented by the Rohilkhand, Dún, and Bijnor canals and, it may be added, the Bundelkhand lakes. The Betwa canal is at present the only purely protective work; but others are in train in Bundelkhand. Altogether, 1,509 miles of canals and branches are open, with 7,770 miles of distributaries, 3,327 miles of drains, and 313 miles of escapes, navigation channels, mill runs, &c. In the last five years the area irrigated by these works has averaged 2,442,360 acres.

Upper Ganges canal.

9. The greatest work in the province, one of the greatest irrigation works in the world, is the Upper Ganges canal, which is taken from the river, where it leaves the hills, some two miles above Hardwár. In the first twenty miles of its course, this gigantic canal crosses four great torrents, which hurl down immense volumes of water in the rainy season. The first two are carried in massive aqueducts *over* the canal; the third is passed *through* the canal by a level-crossing regulated by drop-gates; and the fourth is taken *under* the canal, or rather the canal is taken over it by an aqueduct. The total length of the main canal is now 213 miles, throughout navigable, and, when fully developed, it will be able to irrigate 1½ million acres. In 1899-1900, 1,261,601 acres were actually watered from it.

Lower Ganges canal.

10. The Lower Ganges canal is taken from the river at Narora, 149 miles below Hardwár. After crossing, in 55 miles, four great drainage lines, it cuts into the Cawnpore and, seven miles lower down, into the Etáwah, branches of the Upper Ganges canal. These branches used to be fed from the latter canal, but are now, below the point of intersection, part of the lower canal system. The irrigating capacity of this canal is expected to be ultimately over 1¼ million acres. In 1896-97 1,042,662 acres were actually watered from it.

11. The other canals are smaller, and do not call for special notice. The canal system is constantly being improved, and is administered with great care and skill. Already 798 miles of telegraph wire has been put up along the canal banks for purely administrative purposes.

Jhils and wells.

12. *Jhíls* or swamps, streams and wells provide practically the sole means of irrigation outside the *Doáb*. Only three of the *jhíls* merit the

name of lakes, *viz.*, Suraha Tal in the Ballia district, Behti in Partábgarh (10 square miles) and Sándi in Hardoi (14 square miles). In Bundelkhand and Mirzapur artificial reservoirs have been made by embanking the mouths of valleys. Thousands of wells are dotted over the south of Oudh and the eastern districts, where the population is thickest and the cultivation most intense. There are altogether nearly half a million masonry and half masonry wells in the provinces, of which about a quarter of a million are found in the three divisions of Gorakhpur, Benares and Fyzabad.

Soils.

13. In the Himálayan tract the fields are terraced on the slopes, and the earth is formed of decomposed rock and the mould of decayed vegetation.

14. The soil in the Gangetic valley, where not modified by tilth or organic matter, is a very fine light argillaceous loam, varying in colour from pale grey to pale brown, and hardening in dry weather. In low lands and depressions, there is stiff clay; in uplands, the soil gets lighter, and even sandy. Near the rivers the surface is broken and undulating, the soil is gravelly, gritty or sandy. In the *Doáb* and near the Ganges there are large tracts of *úsar*, or soil made barren by an excess of saline matter. Generally the soil of the Gangetic plain is very fertile.

15. In the Sub-Vindhyan country there are two main classes of soil, the black and the red. The former is highly retentive of moisture, cracks in the hot weather, and is very greasy in the rains; the latter is dry and ferruginous. The black soil is rich, but it is peculiarily exposed to the ravages of a most persistent grass called *káns*, which spreads with great rapidity, and is fatal to cultivation.

Chief staples.

16. Most Indian crops are well represented in the agriculture of the provinces. The different tracts overlap in the matter of produce; but, broadly speaking, it may be said that rice and oilseeds predominate in the eastern and Sub-Himálayan districts, millets and cotton in Bundelkhand, and wheat and sugarcane in the greater part of the Gangetic plain. The pulses *mung*, *urd*, and *moth* are grown generally in the autumn, alone, or in combination with millets; and gram, alone, or in combination with wheat and barley, is an important spring crop. Maize is gaining ground except in Bundelkhand and parts of Rohilkhand, and is becoming an important element in the food-supply. It is the earliest of the important autumn crops to ripen. Indigo, hemp, opium, tobacco, and pepper are locally important, and some tea is grown in Kumaun. The chief Himálayan crop is a small millet called *mandua*.

Rice.

(*a*) A native proverb says that there are as many kinds of rice as there are of Bráhmans. The finer varieties are transplanted from seed-beds; the ordinary kinds are sown broadcast. The most favourable soil is a stiff clay in a depression which holds the water; but wherever irrigation is easy, good rice can be grown. The crop is precarious. If the roots are long exposed to the sun, the crop withers; if the ears are submerged for any time, the crop rots. In loamy soil an early inferior rice is sown directly the rains break, being reaped two months later. The better varieties are sown somewhat later, and reaped in November or December.

Millets.

(*b*) The great millet (*juár*) is found in the better lands, the lesser, or bulrush, millet (*bájra*) being grown on light and undulating soils.

Oilseeds.

(*c*) The principal oilseeds are castor, til or gingelly in the autumn, and linseed, rape, mustard in the spring harvest. They are largely grown in combination with other crops.

Wheat.

(*d*) Wheat is sown in October or November, and reaped in March or April. The favourite wheat for export is the soft white variety grown in the Meerut Division.

Sugarcane.

(*e*) The different kinds of sugarcane are usually classified as (i) *ukh*, (ii) *ganna*, and (iii) *paunda*. The *ukh* varieties are thin, and hardy canes, grown almost entirely for sugar manufacture. The *paunda* varieties are large thick canes, grown as fruit, chiefly near big towns. The *ganna* varieties are intermediate, and are used both for sugar and as fruit.

Variations in crops.

17. The crops vary somewhat with the seasons. The first years of the last decade were wet years, and witnessed an increase in rice cultivation; the last years were dry, and millets gained ground upon the rice. Sugar-cane is an expensive crop, it occupies the land for a whole year and sometimes more, and it requires much labour and manure. Its area contracts in times of agricultural stress. Partly from this cause, partly from the competition of beet sugar, partly also perhaps in recoil from a sudden development in the early years of the decade, this crop suffered temporary depression. The native methods of sugar manufacture are very dirty and wasteful; the agricultural department is experimenting with an improved process; and much interest attaches to the results of the modern and scientific processes now being conducted on a large scale in Bihar.

Exports.

18. The main exports are wheat and oilseeds. The export of the former varies greatly; the net export averaged 381,000 tons in the years 1898 to 1901, but fell to 89,000 tons in 1901-1902. The export of the latter has of late years been steadily increasing; in the last four years it averaged over 300,000 tons, and reached 390,000 tons in 1901-1902. The export of hemp shows signs of growing. There is also a large export of unrefined sugar to the Panjáb. The provinces generally consume more rice than they produce.

2.—POLITICAL.

(Reports on the Administration of the Rampur and Tehri States.)

Rampur.

19. The Rámpur *jágír* has an area of about 900 square miles and a population of 533,212. The capital Rámpur has a population of nearly 77,000. The Commissioner of Rohilkhand is Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor. His Highness the Nawáb succeeded on the 27th February 1889 and was invested with full powers in 1896. The State is well protected by canals and is in a flourishing condition. A miltary force of 2,484, including Imperial Service Troops, was maintained during the year.

Tehri.

20. The Tehri State has an area of 4,180 square miles and a population of 268,885. The Commissioner of Kumaun is Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor. His Highness Sir Rája Kirti Sah, K.C.S.I., succeeded on the 6th February 1887. The State, which is entirely hill country, is financially prosperous. A company of infantry armed with muzzle-loaders was maintained during the year.

Growth of the two provinces.

21. The history of the provinces under native rule is part of the general history of northern India, during the period when Afghan, Mahratta, and Sikh were tearing up the Moghal Empire. The present boundaries of the provinces have been reached by a series of transactions, of which the following are the most important* :—

1775.—*Benares districts.*—Gházipur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ballia, and the northern part of Mirzapur were ceded by the Nawáb of Oudh.

1798.—The fortress of Allahabad was ceded by the Nawáb of Oudh.

1801.—*Ceded districts.*—Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh; the rest of Mirzapur, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Etáwah, Mainpuri, Etah, Sháhjahánpur, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhít, Moradabad, Bijnor and the Tarái parganas of the Kumaun Division were ceded by the Nawáb of Oudh. Farrukhabad was ceded by the Nawáb of that place in the same year.

1803.—*Conquered districts.*—Agra, Muttra, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur (also Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Hissar, Sirsa, Kurnal, *i.e.*, the "Delhi districts" and Gohad and Gwalior) were surrendered by the Mahrattas, after their defeat by Lord Lake. The Delhi districts were put under a separate administration.

1803-1804.—*Bundelkhand.*—Most of the present districts of Bánda and Hamírpur and a small tract in Jalaun were acquired from the Mahrattas, or by the lapse of Himmat Bahadur's grant.

* The districts are given the names which they bear at the present time; it would only cause confusion to note the changes in boundaries and nomenclature which have occurred since annexation.

1805.—Gohad and Gwalior were restored to Scindia. Parts of the Agra district, made over by the British in 1803 to the Rája of Bhartpur, were resumed by treaty.

1816.—*Hill districts.*—Naini Tál, Garhwál, Almora, and Dehra Dún were acquired from the Nepálese. Part of the Nepálese Tarai was given to the Nawáb of Oudh. The Nawáb of Oudh ceded Tahsíl Handia of the Allahabad district.

1817.—The Peshwa ceded the *sovereignty* over the whole of Bundelkhand and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Pargana Khandeh in the Bánda district was ceded by the Rája of Jalaun.

1818.—The Saugor and Nerbudda districts (Saugor, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Mandla) were made over entirely to the British by the Rája of Nágpur. They were at first under separate management. Ajmir was ceded by Scindia.

1819-22.—Merwara was added to Ajmir.

1832.—The Delhi districts were incorporated in the province.

1840.—Jalaun lapsed to the British.

1842-44.—Villages in the Jhánsi district, Gwalior fort and part of Lalitpur were ceded by the Rája of Jhánsi and Scindia.

1849.—Jaitpur in Hamírpur lapsed.

1852.—The Saugor and Nerbudda districts were incorporated in the province.

1853.—Jhánsi lapsed to the British.

1856.—Oudh was annexed.

1858.—Several small additions were made to Bundelkhand territory after the mutiny. The Delhi districts were made over to the Panjáb.

1859.—Part of the Tarai north of Oudh was given to the Nepálese. Some villages in the Bareilly and Moradabad districts were given to the Nawáb of Rámpur.

1861.—Jhánsi fort and some villages were given to Scindia.

1862.—The Saugor and Nerbudda districts were taken to form part of the Central Provinces.

1871.—Ajmir-Merwara was made over to the Government of India. Some villages in Jhánsi were given to Scindia.

1875.—Some land north-east of Bahraich was given to Nepál.

1886.—An exchange of territory was made between Scindia and the British: Gwalior fort and Morar Cantonment with 31½ villages were given to the former in exchange for Jhánsi town and fort and 58 villages.

Settlement history.

22. The history of the first half century of British rule is little else but the history of the settlement system.*

Basis of revenue system.

23. That system rests ultimately on the principle that "by the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the annual produce of every begha of land, excepting in cases in which that power shall have made a temporary or permanent alienation of its right to such proportion of the produce, or shall have agreed to receive instead of that proportion, a specific sum annually, or for a term of years, or in perpetuity."†

Complexity of tenure.

24. The primitive arrangement by which the ruling power and the cultivator divided the grain-heap on the threshing-floor had, long before annexation, been overlaid and obscured by the practice of cash payments and the recognition of middlemen. Successive invasions had complicated the

* "I believe that the happiness of the bulk of the inhabitants of the Western Provinces depends more on revenue settlements than on any other thing whatever."—Sir Charles Metcalfe's Minute, dated 7th November 1830.

† Regulation XXXI of 1803.

conditions of land tenure. Chiefs established local authority, became *de facto* the ruling power, and received the payments of the cultivators, themselves paying tribute to the paramount power, or not, as the case might be. Groups of middlemen arose by the grants of such chiefs to their kinsmen or clansmen, or by the settlement of victorious invaders on the land. Or again the cultivators, and the weaker middlemen, sought the protection of powerful men, whether they were hereditary chieftains, or speculators and officials who, in the dissolution of administration, floated to the top. For the paramount power, in its need or its greed, assigned its rights to favourites, or, more commonly, put them out to farm. And so there were often several layers of interests, intermediate between the paramount power and the cultivators, when the British came in. To separate the reasonable rights and the corresponding duties of these various classes was the first problem of British rule.

Early confusion.

25. The solution of this problem was a slow business, and was delayed by many misunderstandings. It was assumed that a man who paid land revenue to the State must be a proprietor; that a man who cultivated the soil must be a tenant; and consequently, that no one who cultivated the soil, could be a proprietor. These assumptions would soon have corrected themselves but for more insidious errors, the loose use of terms, and a mental confusion of fact, custom, right, and policy.

Nomenclature.

26. In the paragraphs that follow, the sense which they eventually acquired is given to the principal terms employed, *viz.*—

(*a*) By *occupancy tenants* are meant cultivators who have, by custom or statute, a right to cultivate their holdings, so long as they pay the rents fixed. Originally they were called *ryot, maurusi, chapparband*, etc.

(*b*) By *village proprietors* are meant groups of men generally residing in or near the village, who at some time or other paid the revenue of the village. They generally cultivated part of the land themselves, and let out part of it to tenants. In some cases they were joint families, or had a corporate existence of some kind. In others, they were collections of individuals driven to some sort of solidarity by the stress of anarchy.

(*c*) By *talúqdárs* are meant persons who engaged to pay the Government demand for large estates, collecting what they could from the village proprietors or tenants. Such talúqdárs were either hereditary chiefs, grantees, officials, or contractors of some kind.

Permanent settlement of Benares.

27. The Benares districts were permanently settled in 1795. It was not till 1781, after the famous insurrection of 1780 had been suppressed, that the British Resident interfered in the management of the districts. The settlements made between 1789 and 1791 were entirely under his control, and were eventually made permanent. Thanks to the remarkable ability of Mr. Jonathan Duncan, the worst defects of the Bengal permanent settlement were avoided, and the various interests in the land were more or less secured.

Ceded and conquered districts and Bundelkhand.

28. In the ceded and conquered districts and in Bundelkhand there was practically no progress for thirty years. A sanguine start was made. Regulation XXV of 1803 announced the intention of having three summary settlements for a total period of ten years, to be confirmed by a permanent settlement. But the Court of Directors at once refused to make another permanent settlement in the dark.* As time went on, their objections increased. One reason for the permanent settlement in Bengal had been a declining revenue; in the Upper Provinces the revenue steadily increased. Moreover, the influence of Sir Thomas Munro was making itself felt, and it soon became evident that there was much to be learned about the capacities of, and the various interests in, the land.

First summary settlements.

29. The first summary settlements were made in a hurry over large areas simultaneously. The Collectors had no *data* for their work. The

* It will be seen that the proposal for permanent settlements came up periodically, and was not finally rejected till 1883.

kanúngos of the Moghul Empire in its prime had been largely superseded by the corrupt *amils* of its decay, and were practically useless.* The Regulation (XXV of 1803) prescribed the separation of the interests of the village proprietors from the engagements of the talúqdárs; † but, in many cases, this provision was a dead letter. It was easy to take engagements from a few comparatively wealthy men for large areas; and the authorities at Calcutta could exercise no control. Even where the village proprietors were recognised, the result was often disastrous to them.

Ignorance.

30. For the revenues were very uneven, often lenient and often severe. There were at first no means of judging the fairness of the assessments. Such records as had survived the long period of anarchy were found to be unreliable, and there was nothing in the nature of a survey. For information, the Collectors had to rely largely on estimates of areas, and *douls* or estimates of value, corrected by "a spirit of party and opposing interests *kyrkhahie* information, anonymous or otherwise."‡ They had, in fact, to be content "to conclude a loose bargain without knowing the subject-matter of the contract, and rather to tax the individual than the land."§ The tahsíldárs were remunerated (until 1806) by a percentage on collections, and so were interested in high revenues and full collections. The native system to which the British succeeded had laid the greatest burdens on the weak and the poor. It is easy to see how, in an atmosphere of intrigue and corruption, all these conditions would favour the rich and the unscrupulous.

Corruption.

31. A further complication was the law of sale for arrears of revenue. This law was humanely intended to prevent torture and other oppressions inherited from native rule; but it was misapplied by corrupt officials to corrupt ends. The famine of 1804 assisted fraudulent purchasers; and the remissions allowed by Government (some 30 lakhs) in that year were to a large extent diverted into the pockets of the tahsíldárs. As was said at the time, "Government was as much imposed upon as the people."

Efforts towards redress.

32. A great scandal arose, and the Government at Calcutta were much concerned to put things right. Accordingly, in 1807, a Special Commission was appointed to supervise the settlements locally. This, in due course, grew into the Western Board of Revenue. Inquiries as to the various rights were instituted, and at each succeeding summary settlement, the village proprietors were better treated. But progress was slow. The Collector could only recognise persons in possession, and the ordinary courts were not numerous or adaptable enough to cope with the claims to recover possession. Discussion and dispute went on, and summary settlements were renewed, until the matter was brought to a head by Mr. Holt Mackenzie's famous memorandum of 1819.

Extraordinary tribunal of 1821.

33. Before dealing with that memorandum, a reference should be made to an extraordinary tribunal. The scandal in the Allahabad, Gorakhpur, and Cawnpore districts had become so great that, after some reluctance and much deliberation, a Special Commission was appointed, by Regulation I of 1821, "for the investigation and decision of certain claims to recover possession of land illegally or wrongfully disposed of by public sale, or lost through private transfers effected by undue influence; and for the correction of the errors or omissions of proceedings adopted by the revenue officers in regard to the record and recognition of proprietary rights, and the ascertainment of the tenures, interests, and privileges of the agricultural community." The Commission was divided into two branches, mufassil and sadar. The former, consisted of a Judge and a Collector, who made local inquiries and reported to the latter which was composed of two Judges of the Sadar Dewani Adálat and a Member of the Revenue Board. The Commission sat until 1829 and, in spite of some friction between its two branches, rectified many mistakes. In 1829 its powers were transferred to the Commissioners of

* The office was resuscitated in 1808.

† As an example of the loose language of these early days, it may be mentioned that this Regulation talks of "zamíndár, farmer, dependent talúqdár, or ryot," "dependent talúqdárs, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil," "zamíndár, independent talúqdár or other actual proprietor of land," and so on.

‡ Lord Moira's Minute, September 1815, paragraph 51.

§ Mr. Holt Mackenzie's description of the Bengal permanent settlement.

Revenue and Circuit. In 1835 the special powers were finally withdrawn, and future claims were relegated to the ordinary courts.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie's memorandum of 1819.

34. Mr. Holt Mackenzie's memorandum (764 paragraphs) covered the whole ground, and laid out an elaborate plan for the future. It suggested unlimited inquiry, it hinted at probable conclusions, and it urged again the need of a permanent settlement, under certain conditions. The Board of Directors warmly approved the general suggestion, but declined altogether to commit themselves to a permanent settlement. The result was Regulation VII of 1822.

Regulation VII of 1822.

35. This regulation aimed at four principal objects: (1) a complete record of all rights of every kind, in every field, in every village; (2) a complete valuation of the produce of every field in every village; (3) the establishment of revenue courts, to decide claims as to title; and (4) the maintenance of village records, after a survey by the revenue establishment. A long resolution explaining the regulation was issued. It was not intended to originate new rights; "merely contract cultivators" were to be left as tenants-at-will; but the resident ryots (*i.e.*, occupancy tenants) were to be protected. "The example of Bengal has shown that further securities than those provided in the existing Code are indispensable; and His Lordship in Council is strongly inclined to the opinion that no real security can be given to the ryots unless we distinctly act upon the principle of minutely ascertaining and recording the rents payable by individual ryots, of granting pattas, or, at least, registering the ryots' holdings, and of maintaining the rates established at the settlement during the term of settlement as an essential part of the assessment."* In fact the settlement was to be a blend of the *ryotwári* and the *zamíndári* systems.

Failure of Regulation VII of 1822.

36. The regulation and the resolution form a monument of knowledge and aspiration. But the object in view was far beyond the means of official machinery; in fact the scheme was altogether impracticable.† In 1826 Mr. Holt Mackenzie drew up another memorandum, the published extracts of which run to 698 paragraphs; but in 1830, in reply to a requisition from the Governor-General, the Board "could record little or no progress and could venture no certain information." They added that a *ryotwár*, or as they correctly described it a *ketwár*, settlement could not be carried out, and that the system of calculating the revenue demand on an estimate of the produce of each cultivator's holding was far more elaborate than that of Sir Thomas Munro, was impossible, and, even if possible, was unsuited to the province.

Sir Charles Metcalfe's minute.

37. This reply drew a brilliant, but inconsequent minute from Sir Charles Metcalfe, advocating the *ryotwár* form of settlement wherever the "little republics," or "village communities", did not exist. The minute was answered by the Board, coldly received by the Government, and disappeared from the discussion.

Mr. Bird's minutes.

38. The discussion dragged on and was finally focussed in 1832 by the lucid, trenchant, and practical minutes of Mr. Bird. In the best known of these minutes he insisted on the necessity of giving protection to all tenants of every kind, of fixing their rents for the term of settlement, and of fixing the land revenue on the basis of the rents so fixed. Rejecting as impracticable the notion that rents could be fixed on *estimates of the produce of each field*, he maintained that it was possible to apply the *prevailing money rates*. Rights, other than those of the tenants, should be derived from and imposed over, not be independent of, the tenant's rights. In other words Mr. Bird proposed to give tenant right all round, to fix cash rents for the term of settlement, and proceed in assessment from the particular to the general.‡

39. Lord William Bentinck, however, who had made careful local inquiries himself, was convinced of the need for caution in the matter of proprietary

* Paragraph 125, Resolution, dated 1st August 1822. Ryots, it is clear from the context, means resident ryots, *i.e.*, occupancy tenants.

† So late as 1871 such a scheme was pronounced by Lord Mayo to be well nigh impossible.

‡ This went further than Regulation VII of 1822 in the matter of tenant right, but was practical in the machinery (not noticed here) by which it was to be carried out. The proposal might be called Regulation VII of 1822 *plus* a sense of what was practicable.

and tenant right, and for simplicity in the matter of assessment if the work was ever to be done. Unable to accept the view that the relations between talúqdárs, village proprietors, and tenants were always and everywhere the same, he considered that each case should be settled on its own merits with reference to certain general principles. The whole minute* is a monument of fairness and practical ability. It is sometimes said that Messrs. Bird and Thomason were the authors of the revenue system of Upper India, and they certainly gave it its final form; but the primary author was Lord William Bentinck, and this minute is the rock from which that system was hewn.

Lord William Bentinck's decision.

40. In it he laid down seven propositions for "modifying Regulation VII of 1822 so as to make it a clear and simple guide of conduct," *viz.* :—

1*st.*—The professional survey to be substituted for the native amín establishment.

2*nd.*—The assessment to be fixed on an ascertainment in the aggregate of the cultivated area of each estate, and . . . . . a general acquaintance with the advantages possessed by each village as regards fertility, position, population, and any other matters which require to be taken into consideration when regulating the Government demand.

3*rd.*—The apportionment in detail of the assessment so fixed to be left to the village communities or the zamíndárs, and the preparation of the records of land in detail to be exacted from the village accountants.

4*th.*—The exercise of judicial powers by Settlement Officers to be limited to cases in which the cause of action may have arisen within the period of one year, and also to be limited to matters affecting the settlement, general questions of property being left to the Courts. . . . . .†

5*th.*—Existing institutions to be maintained, and prevailing systems of village management not to be interfered with except for special reasons.

6*th.*—All parties to be secured in the enjoyment of whatever rights and privileges they may be in possession of or establish a claim to, subject to the limitation above noted; but no new rights to be created, and all cultivators who hold as mere tenants-at-will to be left to make their own bargains as heretofore.

7*th.*—The patwáris' *daftar* to be put upon an efficient footing, under the superintendence and responsibility of the kanúngos and tahsíldárs.

Thus the system of settlement was to be simplified; existing rights were to be recognised;‡ interference was to be reduced to a minimum; and the land revenue was to be fixed for each village separately, but on general considerations—the assessment was in fact, to proceed from the general to the particular.

Regulation IX of 1833, and first regular settlement.

41. After some final inquiries about tenures, a conference was held under the presidency of the Governor-General at Allahabad, and Regulation IX of 1833 was passed. That regulation did little more than repeal the obstructive parts of Regulation VII of 1822, and create the appointment of Deputy Collectors. The work of settlement was carried out by executive orders under the control of Mr. Bird, assisted by his great disciple, Mr. Thomason. This, the first regular, settlement was completed between the years 1833 and 1849, and was confirmed for thirty years.

Treatment of the various interests in the land.

42. The upshot of the long controversy and discussion is well known. Settlement was made wherever possible with village proprietors. In Bundelkhand the existing *ryotwári* system was converted into a *zamíndári* tenure with joint responsibility. In the eastern districts the *birtias* who had received grants from the Rája were recognised as having full proprietary right. The settlement was made with the talúqdár only when the village proprietors were of the same family or class, and desired the continuance of the connection, in which case their payments to the talúqdár were fixed. In other cases

* Mr. Bird's first minute is dated 25th September 1832; but the Governor-General had seen it unofficially before he wrote this minute, which was dated 26th September 1832.

† The rest of this proposal refers to the completion of cases already on the file.

‡ In paragraph 64 of the same minute the Governor-General had said: "Much has been said of late as to the inutility of the class of persons who are rent owners in contradistinction to the cultivating community; but where, as in India, there is so little general intelligence and foresight, and so much poverty, where large classes of men thrown entirely on their own resources, and removed from all connection with their superiors, to whom they had been accustomed to look up for aid, the consequences might be very prejudicial to their own interests as well as to the Government." In paragraph 72 of his minute of the 20th January 1832 the Governor-General had laid down the twelve years rule as affording a criterion of tenant right: "Wherever a resident cultivator may be found who has paid the same money-rate for a consecutive period of twelve years, it is fair on every ground to determine that neither he nor his successor shall be subjected to any enhanced demand."

settlement was made with the village proprietors and the talúqdár received merely a rent charge or *malikána*.*

43. The idiosyncracies and predilections of the local officers left their mark on the land tenures of their districts; but the controlling genius of Mr. Bird secured an approximation to uniformity.

Treatment of taluqdars.

44. Speaking generally, it may be said that the connection between the talúqdár and the village proprietors survived the assaults made on it, where the Bráhmanic polity, which rests on the headship of the Rajá †, was strongest, *i.e.*, in the eastern districts and in parts of the provinces where Rájput clans had stayed on the land. Also, such upstart talúqdárs, as had driven out the old proprietors, or completely crushed them, were generally recognised as sole proprietors.

45. The treatment of the talúqdárs was not considerate, nor, in the light of subsequent knowledge, does it appear to have been discriminating. But the recognition of the village proprietors was an act of high policy, and in many districts it was justified by a marked growth of prosperity. And the talúqdárs were awarded compensation on a scale which in those days seemed, and in fact was, very liberal.

Treatment of tenants.

46. Hereditary tenants, and tenants who had resided and cultivated in the same village for twelve years, were given rights of occupancy when they claimed them, or, if the local officer was zealous, when he thought they might have claimed them.‡

Assessment.

47. The assessments were generally moderate, but cases of over-assessment were not unknown. The policy of the day was opposed equally to much enhancement and much reduction in the revenue demand. Where the existing revenue was unduly high, too much attention was paid to the pronouncement in Regulation VII of 1822—"No abatement on the existing jama will be allowed, unless on the clearest grounds of necessity." But there was a general development of the country after the first regular settlement, and at the end of ten years the revenue was generally collected with ease. The excellent results of this settlement were attested by Colonel Baird-Smith in 1861.

Political history down to 1833.

48. Outside settlement history there is little to record. In 1816 there had been disturbances in Rohilkhand, caused by the attempt to levy a house tax; but these were promptly suppressed. In 1817 the fort of Háthras, in which a Ját chief had established himself, was razed to the ground. The early settlement proceedings led to several outbreaks of dakáiti, but in the main the country was peaceful.

Presidency of Agra, and the North-Western Provinces.

49. In 1833, the presidency of Agra was formed, under the administration of a Governor and three Councillors; and Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed Governor in the following year. But the presidency did not last long, and in 1835 the new territories were created into the North-Western Provinces under a Lieutenant-Governor, with the capital at Agra.

Famine of 1837-38.

50. In 1837-38 there was intense famine in the *Doáb*, particularly between Cawnpore and Háthras. The suffering and mortality were very great. Distress caused a serious outbreak of violent crime, particularly in Rohilkhand. Troops had to be called out and the police force was greatly

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* "The talúqdárs, struck down by the victorious party with no sparing hand, were consoled with the large rent charge or *malikána* of 18 per cent. on the assets of the estates they claimed" Administration Report, 1873-74, paragraph 20. The allowance was subsequently reduced.

† For a vivid picture of the Brahmanic polity, *vide* Mr. Benett's "Gonda Settlement Report," a classic authority.

‡ In the course of the inquiry into tenant right in Oudh an examination was made of the records of parcana Nizamabad in Azamgarh. Out of 426 villages the tenants claimed rights of occupancy in 16 only. In 156 villages the tenants denied the existence of such rights, but were decreed them notwithstanding, because they were too ignorant to know what their rights were. The following examples were quoted:—*Mauza Ekrampore.* The *asámis* of this village have, in brief, recorded that they have no rights whatever; they pay rent for such land as they cultivate. These *asámis* assert no rights, but they are not aware what rights properly belong to their position." *Mauza Jojupore and Chehadari.*—"The cultivators are hereditary. They assert no rights in their lands or villages, but they are so ignorant that they do not know what their rights consist of." This sounds curious to modern ears habituated to the idea of rights. In fact, rights are not defined until they are contested. The action of the Settlement Officers of those days, or rather the Collectors, was to secure the benefits of custom against the approach of conditions before which custom was bound to give way. This in a nut-shell is the practical conclusion of a controversy which was essentially a battle of words, though it lasted for many years.

strengthened. The relief measures adopted by the provincial Government on this occasion showed a great advance in administration, and laid the foundations of modern famine policy for the rest of India.

Ten years rule of Mr. Thomason.

51. In 1843 commenced the ten years rule of Mr. Thomason, who occupies in Northern India the position which Munro holds in Madras, and Elphinstone in Bombay. Every portion of the province of Agra bears traces of his wise and progressive administration. Without his strong support, the construction of the Upper Ganges canal * might long have been delayed. Trunk roads, popular education, the study of medicine, the elaboration of the revenue system, and the reduction, where necessary, of assessments, the college at Benares, and countless local improvements mark his tenure of office. The Thomason College at Roorkee is a fitting memorial of one who did so much for the material and moral progress of the province. His Directions to Settlement Officers and Collectors, drawn up in 1844 and published 1849, are still consulted.

52. So great was the reputation of Mr. Thomason, that Lord Dalhousie selected 19 officers, who had been trained in the North-Western Provinces, for the administration of the Panjáb after annexation. To this connection may perhaps be traced the sisterly relations which have since existed between the two provinces.

Saharanpur settlement rules.

53. In 1855 the Saháranpur rules, which have played an important part in settlement history, were issued by Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor. In them occurs the passage out of which much controversy and some confusion have grown :—

"The assets of an estate can seldom be minutely ascertained, but more certain information as to the average net assets can be obtained now than was formerly the case. This may lead to over-assessment, for there is little doubt that two-thirds, or 66 per cent. is a larger proportion of the *real* average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors, or communities, in a long course of years. For this reason the Government have determined so far to modify the rule laid down in paragraph 52 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers," as to limit the demand of the State to 50 per cent. or one-half of the average net assets. By this, it is not meant that the jama of each estate is to be fixed at one-half of the net average assets, but that, in taking these assets, with other data, into consideration, the Collector will bear in mind that about one-half and not two-thirds, as heretofore, of the well-ascertained net assets, should be the Government demand. The Collector should observe the cautions given in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the treaties quoted, and not waste time in minute, and probably fruitless, attempts to ascertain exactly the average net assets of the estates under settlement."

Progressive moderation in settlement.

54. This standard of assessment is still in force, though it is applied with constantly-increasing moderation. In modern settlements it is the exception, not the rule, to take a full half assets assessment; and the term net assets has been restricted to the actual assets at the time of settlement, no allowance being made, as in the earlier settlements, for prospective increase of value. It is interesting to note the growth of moderation in the pitch of the assessments. In 1812, 90 per cent.; in 1822, 80 per cent.; in 1832, 72½ per cent.; in 1840, 66 per cent.; and in 1855, 50 per cent. of the net assets were taken to represent the share of the State. In Oudh there has been only one standard (50 per cent) from the commencement of British rule.

Annexation and first summary settlement of Oudh.

55. In 1856 Oudh was annexed and placed under the Chief Commissioner. Lord Dalhousie decided to introduce the system of settlement with village proprietors, and his orders were carried out with a roughness † which

* It was opened in 1854.

† Mr. Wingfield, an advocate of the talúqdárs, gives the following account of the original Oudh settlement: "A settlement, village by village, of a province where hundreds of villages had for years been grouped into single talúqs and never-borne any fixed assessment, coupled with an inquiry into the task of proprietorship in a large proportion, was an Herculean task. There was no time for it, and two years would not have sufficed to perform it properly. The consequence was, that officers thinking naturally from the instructions and text-books that had been supplied them, that they would keep on the safe side by going against the talúqdárs, not only excluded them in favour of village proprietors of really independent origin, but often deprived them of their own hereditary villages, which their ancestors had actually founded. So impressed indeed were the authorities with the idea that it was their bounden duty to exclude talúqdárs, that they were not satisfied with giving redress to those who applied for it, but they would not permit the village proprietors to decline the proffered benefits. Of this Colonel Barrow, who settled the district of Salone, the largest in the province, furnishes a remarkable instance: at the outset of the summary settlement, notwithstanding the proclamation issued informing dispossessed proprietors that they would be restored, few came forward and the summary settlement was completed, leaving the great talúqdárs pretty much as we found them. When this, however, became known to superior authority explanation was required why a talúqdári settlement had been made contrary to the express order of Government. The settlement was cancelled. Inferior proprietors were diligently searched out and engaged with, and the talúqdárs were almost entirely dispossessed." (Blue-book 426 of 1861, page 17.)

perhaps he never intended. In the eastern and southern parts of Oudh the Bráhmanic polity, with the Rája at the head, was strongly established; but here, as elsewhere, the talúqdár, with whom the Rája was wrongly identified, was ousted from the greater part of his estate. The most influential landowner in Oudh was deprived of his whole estate,—which indeed he had recently acquired in a time of, and by methods adapted to, anarchy,—and was actually in prison when the mutiny broke out.

Mutiny.

56. The first outbreak occurred at Meerut on the 10th May. The mutineers escaped to Delhi, where they proclaimed the re-establishment of the Moghal Empire. Local outbreaks followed all over the provinces, and in two months most of the North-Western Provinces and all Oudh, except the Presidency at Lucknow, were in the hands of the rebels. The success of the mutineers was short-lived. Delhi was re-captured on the 21st September; four days later Lucknow was relieved. The rebels were expelled from Lucknow in the following March, and within the course of the year tranquility was restored.* Rebellion had been most persistent in Rohilkhand and Oudh. In the latter province the talúqdárs had, mainly in consequence of the policy of Sir Henry Lawrence, with few exceptions, remained neutral or given assistance to the British until Havelock retreated to Cawnpore, or until Lord Canning issued his famous proclamation confiscating all rights in the soil.†

Lord Canning's taluqdari policy in Oudh.

57. This much debated act was the first step to a new policy in Oudh, which has been the subject of great controversy. That policy can best be stated in the words of its author :—

"Recent events have very much shaken the Governor-General's faith in the stability of the village system, even in our older provinces, and His Lordship is, therefore, all the more disposed to abandon it in a province to which it was unknown before our rule was introduced in 1856. The Governor-General is well aware that in some of the districts of the North-West Provinces the holders of villages belonging to talúqas which had been broken up at the settlement acknowledged the suzerainty of the talúqdár, as soon as our authority was subverted; they acted in fact, as though they regarded the arrangement made at the settlement as valid and to be maintained, just so long as British rule lasted, and no longer, and as though they wished the talúqdár to re-assert his former rights and to re-assume his ancient position over them at the first opportunity. Their conduct amounts almost to an admission, that their own rights, whatever these may be, are subordinate to those of the talúqdár; that they do not value the recognition of those rights by the ruling authority; and that the talúqdári system is the ancient indigenous and cherished system of the country. If such be the case in our older provinces, where our system of government has been established for more than half a century, during twenty years of which we have done our best to uphold the interest and influence of the village occupant against the interest and influence of the talúqdár, much more will the same feeling prevail in the province of Oudh, where village occupancy, independent and free from subordination to the talúqdárs, has been unknown. . . . . On these grounds, as well as because the talúqdárs, if they will, can materially assist in the re-establishment of our authority and the restoration of tranquillity, the Governor-General has determined that a talúqdári settlement shall be made."

Result of changes in policy.

58. The reaction was complete. The talúqdárs were given the full proprietary right in all the villages which they held at annexation, subject only to the payment of the land revenue; and the gift was confirmed by a *sanad* to each talúqdár. The result was palpable. There were at the time of annexation 36,721‡ villages in Oudh, of which on annexation the talúqdárs held 23,543. In 1856 the talúqdárs were allowed to engage for 13,640 villages only; after 1858 they were admitted to engage for 22,658.

Recognition of inferior rights in taluqas.

59. It remained to deal with subordinate rights. The original policy in this matter is set out in the first paragraph of the famous "Record of Rights" circular :—

"Though the summary settlement recently concluded with the talúqdárs has been declared final and perpetual, subject only to revision of assessment, it has at the same time

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* The trial and punishment of rebels occupied some time. Many estates were confiscated. The Oudh military police were reduced in 1861. The mutiny soon becomes a memory. But from time to time rumours arise as to the return of rebels who fled into the Nepal Tarai. The Nána was supposed to have been captured at Gwalior in 1874, and elsewhere later on. Beni Madho has been given more than one resurrection, and was rumoured to be back in 1902.

† *Vide* "Lucknow and Oudh in the Mutiny." Lieutenant-General McLeod Innes, V.C.

‡ This figure is important. It has sometimes been assumed that 23,543 was the total number of villages in Oudh. This was the number held by the talúqdárs alone at annexation.

been provided that the rights of the under-proprietors, or parties holding an intermediate interest in the land between the talúqdár and the ryot, "shall be maintained as these rights existed in 1855"; and in paragraph 5 of the Government letter No. 2016, of 15th June last, it is explained "that the only way in which the under-proprietors can be protected, is by limiting the demands of the talúqdárs against such persons during this settlement to the amount fixed by Government, as the basis of its own revenue demand."

The year 1855 was chosen, avowedly in the interest of inferior rights, because in that year the native Government had endeavoured to make a settlement with the village proprietors. In regard to non-talúqdári villages, claims of persons not in possession at annexation, but who had been in possession within twelve years of annexation, were to be judicially decided.

Cases of mortgage.

60. The *sanads* of the talúqdárs secured them in the proprietary possession of some villages which had been recently mortgaged to them. They agreed, however, to waive the plea of the *sanad* in the case of all mortgages executed within twelve years before annexation and with no fixed term for redemption, and of all those in which a term had been fixed but had not expired before annexation. With this exception the *sanads* were final, and any claims of village proprietors and others to rights in villages covered by the *sanads* were limited to claims for *under*-proprietary right.

Act X of 1859.

61. Meanwhile Act X of 1859 had been passed for the protection of the tenants in Bengal, and extended somewhat hastily to the then North-Western Provinces. It gave a statutory right of occupancy to every tenant in regard to every field which he had cultivated continuously for twelve years. This measure was the subject of much discussion.

Oudh Compromise.

62. That discussion reflected on Oudh and raised the question as to the adequacy of the protection afforded to subordinate rights in that province. The controversy that ensued was long and strong. The present narrative is only concerned with the result. On the question of tenant right an elaborate inquiry, conducted at a somewhat late stage of the controversy, proved, as might have been expected, that no such thing as tenant *right* existed before annexation. The talúqdárs refused to give their assent to anything in the nature of general tenant right. But they agreed to the gift of under-proprietary rights--ranging from sub-settlements of whole villages to rights in parts of villages—to all who had enjoyed rights of a proprietary character within twelve years of annexation. They agreed also to the gift of rights of occupancy to all tenants who had been, or whose predecessors had been, in proprietary possession within 30 years of annexation. This in brief was the Oudh Compromise,* embodied in the Sub-Settlement Act (XXVI of 1866), and the Rent Act (XIX of 1868). In addition, a considerable number of inferior rights in isolated plots, groves, and tanks, were decreed in the course of settlement proceedings. Everything that could be done within the limits of the *sanads* was done to secure inferior rights.

Act I of 1869.

63. The *sanads* stood in the way of another measure, to which Mr. Wingfield, on behalf of the talúqdárs, attached great importance. It was desired to tack a condition of primogeniture and entail on to the *sanads*. This the Government of India regarded as a direct infraction of the gift of *full* proprietary right. Ultimately it was settled that all talúqdárs who wished the condition of primogeniture to be recognised in the case of intestate succession should be given *sanads* revised in this sense. The privileges of the talúqdárs, the special rules for intestate succession to talúqas, and the power of making a will were confirmed by Act I of 1869.†

Act II of 1900.

64. In 1900 an Act was passed enabling talúqdárs in Oudh to settle the whole or part of their estates, thereby reducing the interest therein of themselves and their successors to a life interest. Few settlements have as yet been made under the Act, but the measure is an important development of Oudh policy. It was passed with the object of saving estates from the extravagance of individuals—the greatest danger to which the talúqdári system is now exposed.

* The final compromise turned on the question of Sub-Settlement. In regard to other cases of under-proprietary right the talúqdárs had in 1864 agreed to the extension of the period of limitation.

† "The *Shastra* and the *Koran* of the talúqdárs" as it was recently called by one of their number.

Famine of 1861-62.

65. In 1861, famine struck the *Doáb*, and was intense in the northern districts which had been weakened by the military operations of the mutiny. In this famine, for the first time, poor-houses were opened, and relief was given to *parda-nashín* ladies in their homes. The inventor of the poor-house, as a means of relief, was Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Strachey. At the close of the famine, Colonel Baird-Smith was appointed to enquire and report. This was the first famine inquiry ever made in India.

Colonel Baird-Smith's report.

66. Colonel Baird-Smith's report has historical interest. He thought that the famine of 1860-61 was, as far as seasons went, more serious than that of 1837-38, and he attributed the greater resisting power of the people, and the absence of serious crime, which marked the later famine, to the stability of tenure, the results of the settlement, and the extension of canal irrigation. The main interest in the report, however, lies in its advocacy of permanence for the second regular settlement, which was then commencing.

Cry for a permanent settlement.

67. The press, public, and officials joined at first in a chorus of approval. Permanent settlement was the one thing needful. The Secretary of State (Sir Charles Wood) was convinced of its expediency and accepted it in principle for all estates which had reached a sufficient stage of development. Then followed a long discussion as to what constituted a sufficient degree of development. Before agreement had been reached on this point, reaction had set in. The Lieutenant-Governor (Sir William Muir) was put upon his guard by the rapidly rising rents in the Meerut Division. The financial crisis of 1869 converted the public against the proposal, and some of the newspapers which had loudly clamoured for it, turned with equal vehemence against it. Eventually the Government of India and a Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended that the proposal be dropped. The papers were recorded, and the question was left where it had started. In 1883, when the whole question of settlement was again raised, this proposal—then exactly 80 years old—was definitively rejected by the Secretary of State.* Meanwhile the province had been attacked by other famines.

Famine of 1868-69.

68. The famine of 1868, known as the Rájputána famine, attacked the same tract of the province of Agra as the famine of 1861-62. It was intense only in the trans-Jumna districts;† but high prices caused much distress in the *Doáb*. The preceding years had been favourable, and food was poured in from Oudh and the eastern districts. Hordes of immigrants from Rájputána disorganized the local administration. It was on this occasion that the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir William Muir) laid down the principle that "if public charity should fail from any cause, the Government must step in to save life," and passed the famous order that "every district officer would be held personally responsible that no deaths occurred from starvation, which could have been avoided by any exertion or arrangement on his part or that of his subordinates." But, in spite of all efforts, the mortality was great. The relief system broke down under the weight of immigration. The effects of this famine were long felt in Bundelkhand, particularly in Jhánsi and Lalitpur.

Scarcity of 1873-74.

69. The drought of the year 1873, which led to the expenditure of six millions sterling in Bihár, caused scarcity in the eastern districts and in Bundelkhand.

Famine of 1877-78.

70. The great famine of southern India spread in its second year to the north of the continent, and affected the greater part of the two provinces. Little relief was given. The mortality was very great during and after the famine. A virulent epidemic of fever broke out in the autumn, and officers on tour in the cold weather found whole villages, to all appearance, deserted. This drought, which, like others, was followed by a plague of rats, was the last provincial visitation of famine until 1895, except for some local distress in Kumaun in 1892.

* Very valuable papers concerning rents and prices and agricultural economics in these provinces are collected in the Blue Books of 1874 and 1887.

† Agra, Muttra, Bundelkhand, and the south of Allahabad.

71. In connection with famine, and with a view partly to increasing the food-supply, partly to collect information, an agricultural department was created by Sir John Strachey in 1874, and has since played an important part in provincial administration. It cannot be said that the modes and maxims of agriculture have greatly changed. Experimental action in regard to cotton, sericulture, tobacco farms, etc., has been taken once or twice in the last generation, with as yet no practical result. After the famine of 1878, the Government allotted Rs. 25,000 for the construction of masonry wells, and two selected officers were appointed to conduct the experiment in Cawnpore and Moradabad. The wells were made, some of them were quite useless, the landowners refused to purchase them whether useless or useful, and the experiment was dropped. Much patient labour on other lines still remains infructuous. But useful work has been done in distributing good seed, and on the land record, *i.e.* its immediately practical side, the department has been of enormous service to Government and the people in securing accurate records of matters affecting the land.

The department of land records and agriculture.

72. In June 1875, Sir John Strachey appointed a committee to consider how far local, and particularly municipal, affairs might with advantage be settled by local officers, and how far reports and returns could be curtailed. A considerable measure of decentralization resulted, and a considerable, but temporary, saving of labour.

Decentralization scheme.

73. About the time that this scheme was elaborated, the Act of Union between the two Provinces was passed. On the 15th February 1877, Oudh ceased to have a separate existence. Fears were expressed at the time that the privileges of the smaller province would be lost. Local institutions were, however, preserved as far as possible. Until 1890 Oudh revenue matters were disposed of by the Chief Commissioner. In that year the jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue was extended to Oudh; but the peculiar laws of the province have not been changed. The chief court and the judicial service have remained separate to the present day. The talúqdárs are still very tenacious of traditions; but the two provinces now live together in easy and happy relations.

The Act of Union.

74. The Union naturally occasioned a comparison and searching of systems, which in due course led to many important reforms. These cannot be traced here in detail; but some idea of the influence exerted may be gained from a brief review of the growth of the administration in several departments. Some account will now be given of local self-government, local taxation, police, education, and modern agrarian legislation; and the sketch will close with a general review of the moral and material development of the provinces since the great catastrophe of 1857.

75. On local self-government there is not much to say. Municipal self-government started in 1873 with a large measure of independence, which was confirmed by the Act of 1883, and largely extended by the Act of 1900. Municipal boards are now fairly healthy and active members of the body politic.*

Local self-government.

76. District self-government on the other hand has practically stood still † Decentralization schemes were elaborated in 1870, 1877, and 1882, and were followed by legislation; but the local government has never been

* "Municipalities," wrote Sir Alfred Lyall in 1882, "raise their own revenues, and can be well entrusted with extended powers of managing their own expenditure. They thoroughly understand their own affairs within the limited township area, and the supervision can be carried on by members without going far from their residences." "District Committees," wrote Sir George Couper in 1881, "were and are a purely official creation, connected with nothing in the past history of the people, and not responding to any generally felt need . . . They are simply advisers as to the distribution of expenditure on objects, in which, as a rule, they take little interest, and about which they take little trouble."

† In a certain sense it might be said to have gone back. Before 1871 the Collector and his staff advised by some of the principal residents had considerable control over the local rates. And originally each district had its separate fund, kept separately. "The cash should be retained in a separate place of security and not mixed with the general funds, being a deposit not of the State, but of the people" (*vide* Sadr Board's Circular, No. IV, dated 4th May 1841, paragraph 144). Of course provincialization of the funds which commenced after 1871 has helped the poorer districts. The history of district boards will be found in (1) the report of the committee dated 12th November 1870 (Selections from Records, 2nd Series, North-Western Provinces, 1871); (2) A note on page 115, Provincial Appendix to Education Commission's report, 1884; (3) the series of Resolutions in Part VI, Provincial Gazette, 1882; (4) Mr. Miller's speech in the Provincial Council meeting held on 6th April 1899.

in a position to give the district boards financial independence. Their responsibilities have been increased, but from 1871 to the present time there has been little change in the financial position of the boards. While municipal boards have been able to raise and spend their own revenues, with gradually lessening control from above, district boards, so far from being able to raise revenue, have to this day never really known what was their own financial position. The canons of local finance laid down by Sir Alfred Lyall in 1882—

(*a*) that boards should have the spending of their income;
(*b*) that assignments from general funds to supplement their local rates receipts should be fixed for a term of years; and
(*c*) that their balances should be carried over from year to year—

have never been carried out. Emptiness of the provincial exchequer has frustrated every attempt hitherto to give the boards real independence. Their functions have been enlarged gradually, but they have had to work on uncertain incomes; hoping for doles, and liable to resumptions.

77. Although a scheme has now been worked out to give more freedom and influence to district boards, local taxation is, as yet, but loosely connected with local self-government. It has ever been regarded from the point of view of the tax-payer, and from that point of view it will be treated here.

Local rates.

78. The practical upshot of local taxation is that proprietors at the present time (in temporarily-settled districts) contribute 16 per cent. on their land revenue* in local rates of all kinds, *viz.*—

Agra.	*Per cent.*	*Oudh.*	*Per cent.*
Consolidated local rate (including remuneration of chaukídárs) ...	12	Consolidated local rate ...	7
Patwári rate	4	Chaukídári rate ...	6
		Patwári rate	3

But the same result has been reached by different roads in the two provinces.

AGRA.

Consolidated local rate.

79. At the settlements under Regulation IX of 1833, proprietors were bound to remunerate the village servants. Patwáris (village accountants) usually received cash or grain payments. Chaukidárs (village policemen) were usually given rent-free holdings. In addition at various dates the proprietors engaged to pay the following cesses:—

Road Fund	½	per cent. of the assets.
School Fund	½	ditto.
District Post Fund	⅛	ditto.

Separate engagements were taken for these, in theory, voluntary contributions. They brought the total obligations of the proprietors nominally up to 67½ of the assets.

1855.

80. It was at that time doubtful whether the cesses could be recovered if the proprietors refused to pay. The Saháranpur rules placed them on a more regular footing, and by a new method of calculation relieved the proprietors of half the burden.† Before the orders had been carried out, the mutiny intervened, and the relief seems never to have been given. The remuneration of the chaukidárs, was, however, converted into a cash payment, and some reorganization of the police took place‡.

* The levy is really made on the *annual value* or twice the land revenue, actual or assumed. The term is comparatively modern. Under the first and second regular settlements the rates were calculated on the *assets*. Since the standard of assessment was reduced to 50 per cent. of the assets, the assets are in theory equivalent to the annual value. In practice assessments are pitched much lower than 50 per cent. of the assets, and so the annual value is really considerably less than the assets. It is, therefore, no longer accurate to say that 16 per cent. on the revenue (or 8 per cent. on the annual value) is equivalent to 8 per cent. of the assets.

† "The Government, and the public generally, share directly in the benefits derived from the road and school funds, and from the dák and chaukidári establishment, and it is therefore proper that the expense on these accounts should be debited against the rental assets, before proceeding to the calculation of the jama, so that the remainder of the rental only shall constitute the sum, of which one-half is to form the Government jama, and the other half to cover the profit, risk, and expenses of the proprietors. The Government will thus share fairly with the proprietors the charge for those objects which are of equal concern to all parties. The patwári and bulahir are, on the contrary, entertained solely for the use and benefit of the villages, owners, and communities, and it is right that their salaries should be wholly defrayed from the 50 per cent. of the rental which on the average is to be assigned to the zamindar." (Paragraph 3, G. O. No. 27A, dated 4th January 1855.) As the cesses were a provincial, while the land revenue was an imperial, receipt, the loss fell on the imperial exchequer.

‡ One chaukidár was assumed to be necessary for every 60 houses, and each chaukidár was supposed to receive from the proprietor Rs. 3 per mensem.

81. The cash payments fell very unequally on the proprietors, particularly in small and backward villages, and the importance given to the chaukidár by the Police Committee of 1863 no doubt suggested the need to improve his position. Accordingly a "uniform cess" was substituted for isolated cash payments, and Government took over responsibility for the village police. The cess was fixed at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the land revenue.* It was called the "municipal cess" in order that part of it might be devoted to general improvement. 1863.

82. At the same time it was decided, following the example of Oudh, to consolidate the cesses with the land revenue in one engagement; for the cesses were disliked and the separate engagements excited suspicion. The old cesses amounted to $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on the assets, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the revenue (after 1855). The total cesses thus amounted to 5 per cent. on the revenue.

83. The municipal cess proved, however, inadequate to the pay of the chaukidárs in many districts, let alone any question of local improvements. It was first supplemented by a house tax in certain districts (*vide* Act II of 1865). Eventually, in 1866, the cess was raised by executive order to $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the revenue. The cesses were then consolidated at 10 per cent. on the revenue, and engagements for land revenue and cesses were taken for a sum in theory equivalent to 55 per cent. of the assets.† 1866.

84. The financial crisis of 1869 led Lord Mayo's Government to decentralize finance. A provincial committee was then appointed to consider the whole question of local taxation. It was decided as a result of their report‡ that the consolidated local rate in temporarily-settled districts should remain at 10 per cent. on the land revenue; but that an acreage rate of two annas per cultivated acre should be levied in the permanently-settled districts. The results were embodied in Act XVIII of 1871, which gave legal sanction to the cesses, and converted them into rates. 1871.

85. In 1878, in connection with the institution of the famine relief and insurance grant, an additional rate of 2 per cent. on the land revenue was levied, raising the consolidated rate to 12 per cent. on the land revenue. The acreage rate was at the same time raised to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. These rates are still in force. **Famine rate.**

86. The position of patwáris was first legally defined by Regulation VIII of 1793; they were first brought under the control of the Collector by Regulation XII of 1817. For practical purposes it is enough to note that from Regulation IX of 1833 down to Act VIII of 1879 patwáris were supposed to be remunerated at 3 per cent. on the *jamabandi* or assets of their circles—a figure equivalent in theory (after the expiry of the first regular settlement) to 6 per cent. on the land revenue. The Act of 1879 constituted a provincial fund for the pay of these officials, the Local Government being anxious to improve their position. **Patwari rate.**

87. In 1880 it was decided that the United Provinces were in need of some relief from taxation. At the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Couper, who desired to make the patwáris in both provinces completely subordinate to the district officer, the Government of India decided to give the relief required by taking the entire cost of the patwári and kanúngo establishments upon the general revenues. Accordingly, by Act XIII

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* *Vide* Proceedings, Revenue Department, January to June 1866.

† *Vide* Board of Revenue's Circular 3 of 1866, of which paragraphs 2 and 7 run as follows:—

"2. The extra cesses for road, school, and dák fund, and for the payment of chaukidárs, which have hitherto been demanded, will cease to form the subject of separate engagements, and so far as the landholders are concerned, their liabilities will be limited to the consolidated demand which will be rated at 55 per cent. of the net assets of their estates . . . . . .

"7. It is believed that the amount which is assigned for municipal purposes . . . . . will not only amply suffice to provide for the efficient maintenance of a rural police, but will leave a surplus at the disposal of the Local Government for expenditure on local improvements."

This apparently applied only to the new settlements as they were made. To districts where the old settlement engagements ran, Act II of 1865, amended and extended by Act III of 1869, was apparently applicable.

‡ The report of the Committee, dated 12th November 1870, will be found in Selections from Records, 2nd series, North-Western Provinces, 1871.

An elaborate vindication of the acreage rate in the permanently-settled districts was made by Sir Fitz James Stephen at the Council Meeting held in Allahabad on the first provincial budget. The proprietors in the permanently-settled districts also pay a road cess. They also pay for chaukidárs and patwáris. The acreage rate is payable by proprietors and tenants in equal proportions.

of 1882, proprietors were relieved of the necessity of paying patwáris, and the courts were debarred from entertaining suits by landlords for the recovery of the patwári cess from their tenants. This pleased no one. The landlords objected to the complete independence of the patwáris. The tenants got no relief at all, as the patwári cess had long been merged in the rent. Accordingly, when Government was again in financial difficulties a few years later, a reduced patwári rate of 4 per cent. on the land revenue was imposed. The patwári cess was at the same time legalized. And Government contributed a large annual grant to the patwári fund with a view to improving the position of the staff. This action was embodied in Act IX of 1889, and the rate of 4 per cent. on the revenue is still in force.

Oudh.

Consolidated local rate.

88. At the first regular settlement (after the mutiny) cesses amounting to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the assets, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue, were taken *viz.*—

Road Fund ...	... 1	per cent. on the land revenue.
School Fund ...	... 1	ditto.
District Post Fund	... $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
Margin Fund ...	... $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
	$2\frac{1}{2}$	

These cesses were consolidated and incorporated in the land revenue engagements.

89. In 1871, in connection with the decentralization of finance, a local rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the land revenue was imposed; and in 1878 a famine rate of 2 per cent. on the land revenue was added, making in all 7 per cent. on the land revenue, at which figure it was consolidated by Act V of 1894.

Chaukidari rate.

90. The treatment of the village servants in Oudh has been the subject of much controversy; but their position has now been assimilated to that obtaining in the sister province. At the first summary settlement made in 1856, the custom of the country, which remunerated chaukidárs by rent-free holdings, was upset; the chaukidárs were converted into cash-paid Government servants; and a cess of 6 or 7 per cent. on the land revenue was levied on the landowners. After the mutiny it was decided to revert to the old arrangements, which were considered to be more suited to the country, and which were certainly more acceptable to the landowners, the peasantry, and the chaukidárs.* The chaukidárs were accordingly put back on their rent-free holdings. Difficulties arose as their holdings had in many cases been let to tenants; and the regular police force generally was opposed to the change. Circular after circular was issued, and district officers were given the power of placing individual chaukidárs on cash payments. But the old system survived generally until 1895. By Act V of that year the chaukidárs were again converted into Government servants, and a rate of 6 per cent. on the land revenue was levied on the landowners.

Patwari rate.

91. At the first regular settlements the proprietors of non-talúqdári estates were bound by settlement records to keep and pay patwáris. Talúqdárs were exempted from this obligation, but were required to provide the statistical information prescribed by Government. For this purpose they did, in fact, keep and pay patwáris. The information supplied by them was often incomplete and still more often delayed, and in 1869 the Financial Commissioner threatened to make the patwáris Government servants. The talúqdárs at once protested that such action would constitute an infringement of their *sanads*. In 1872, however, instructions issued, making the maintenance of patwáris obligatory, and giving the Deputy Commissioner powers of veto in the matter of appointment and dismissal. A strong remonstrance was then raised by the talúqdárs, and hot controversy ensued. In the first draft of the Bill, which ultimately became Act XVII of

* Very forcible reasons for the restoration of the old plan were given by Sir Charles Wingfield. In this he was the representative of the old school who, from Mr. Holt Mackenzie downwards, were practically unanimous in its favour. Many persons to-day regret that the old arrangements are no longer in force.

1876, provisions were inserted, enabling the Chief Commissioner to make rules for the appointment punishment, and remuneration of patwáris on all estates. These provisions were ultimately withdrawn, so far as talúqas were concerned, and a distinction was drawn in law between talúqdári and non-talúqdári estates. In the latter case the system of the sister province was imposed. In the former case the talúqdár was only required to appoint a qualified patwári and to submit returns punctually. In the event of occasional default the district officer was authorized to have the information compiled at the cost of the talúqdár; in the event of persistent default the Chief Commissioner was empowered to apply the procedure for non-talúqdári estates, during the life of the talúqdár or for fifteen years, whichever term first expired. Subject to these penalties, or unless he wished to relinquish his powers, a talúqdár was left with complete authority over the patwáris, and the district officer was not allowed to interfere. In practice no distinction was made between talúqdári and non-talúqdári estates, and the old arrangements continued.

92. These arrangements were subverted by Act XIII of 1882, which made all patwáris Government servants, paid entirely by Government. The talúqdárs promptly demanded the repeal of the Act, scouting the idea that the financial relief afforded any compensation for their loss of authority. The Government practically yielded, and in effect retained the old arrangements, leaving the talúqdárs to pay the patwáris, and giving them a remission of revenue equivalent to such pay.

93. So matters remained until Act IX of 1889. The circumstances which led to the passing of this Act have already been described. In Oudh the objections of the landowners to Act XIII of 1882 were even stronger than in Agra. The time, however, had passed when the patwáris could be servants of the talúqdárs. The Rent Act of 1886 made the independence of the patwári practically indispensable. The Act of 1882 was accordingly repealed; but the patwáris came finally under the control of the district officer. A patwári rate of 3 per cent. on the land revenue was imposed, and the levy by landlords of cesses on their tenants was legalized.

Police.

94. Before the mutiny police duties were diffused over the native army and numerous disconnected establishments. During and after the mutiny there was in addition a large military police force. The Calcutta Committee of 1860 laid down a scheme for an economical and efficient force, based on the model of the Irish constabulary.

95. That scheme contemplated one dismounted force of civil police, dispersed in fairly large numbers at suitable points. Each circle with a separate force was to be divided into beats for daily visitation. This was the daily walk system. The authority of the Commissioner was to be removed, and the District Magistrate was to exercise only a general control over the District Superintendent of Police.

1862.

96. The scheme was adopted after some modifications by a local committee. The mounted branch was not entirely discarded. The size of the circles was reduced, and the force was dispersed in small bodies within six miles of each other. The place of Commissioners was filled up by a Deputy Inspector-General for each revenue division. The reorganization was completed in 1862 by Mr. Court, and the province* (excluding Kumaun) was policed at a cost of 35⅓ lakhs per annum. Of the 38 District Superintendents then appointed 33 were military officers.

1863.

97. The effacement of the District Magistrate led to much friction. When, therefore, financial pressure necessitated general retrenchment, the whole question was re-opened and referred to a committee known as the Naini Tál Committee of 1863.

98. That Committee remodelled the scheme. The daily walk system was rejected in favour of reports by the village police. The force was concentrated

* The Oudh force was amalgamated with the Agra force in 1877. It is not necessary to describe its separate history.

in larger numbers at stations, under the orders of responsible officers.* Various changes were made in the *personnel*. The number of Deputy Inspectors-General was reduced first to four and then to two; the pay of superior officers was raised; and the number of inspectors was reduced. The subordination of the District Superintendents to the District Magistrates was asserted, and Commissioners were restored to a position of control.† The cost of the force was reduced to 32½ lakhs.

1867—1890. 99. In 1867 a special East Indian Railway Police, under an Assistant Inspector-General, was constituted, the beginning of a Railway Police which has now assumed considerable dimensions, and is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General. Otherwise nothing of great importance happened until Sir John Strachey issued an order in 1876, making the District Superintendent the Assistant of the District Magistrate, and giving Commissioners the powers of Deputy Inspectors-General. Tahsíldárs were also declared to be *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendents of Police within the limits of their revenue jurisdiction; but this authority was removed in 1883. Experience had shown that Tahsíldárs avoided the work, and their *ex-officio* powers disqualified them from recording confessions.

100. Meanwhile the numbers of military District Superintendents had decreased, and their places had been filled from among the class of unemployed Europeans temporarily or permanently resident in India. In 1879, Sir George Couper abolished the 1st grade of District Superintendents and otherwise reduced the pay of superior officers, the rights of existing incumbents being reserved.

101. The Etáwah riots in 1886 and the outbreak of dakáiti on the Agra border in 1886-87 brought into evidence the weakness of the armed police. Their numbers were accordingly increased; and about the same time four addititional Assistant District Superintendents and eight court inspectors were added. This was the beginning of a movement which ended in large reforms.

102. Once existing arrangements were disturbed it was evident that much would have to be done. The police force had marked time since 1864. After the lapse of a quarter of a century the cost of its maintenance was only a lakh more than the irreducible minimum fixed by the Naini Tál Committee of 1863.‡ Meanwhile the province had made great advances materially and morally. The extension of railway and other communications had facilitated combination amongst the criminals. The increasing influence of the local bar, and the advancing standard of the courts, made it yearly more difficult to bring criminals to conviction. Other branches of the administration had advanced, and their position had been improved; but the Police had been left alone.

1890. 103. Accordingly in 1890 a committee was appointed to consider the entire question of police reform in its practical aspects. Their recommendations resulted in a large increase of expenditure, some 8½ lakhs. Of this sum over six lakhs went to treble the number, and largely improve the pay and allowances of sub-inspectors, while about 1½ lakhs were devoted to regrading the rank and file on slightly increased pay. The old scale of pay for District Superintendents was more or less restored to what it was before 1879; the number and pay of Assistant District Superintendents and court inspectors was increased; the number of inspectors was reduced,

* Then first called Sub-Inspectors.

† In two matters the recommendations of the Committee were modified or deferred. The Committee had quoted with approval the following remarks of a recent Chief Commissioner of Oudh:—

"Intelligence and education are the means by which efficiency is gained, and we cannot expect to obtain or retain the services of men so qualified, unless we offer them a position suited to the esteem in which they are held in Native society, and not derogatory to their own self-respect. Security of tenure, courteous treatment, and pay something more than a more subsistence allowance, and the hope of promotion to a higher rank and salary, as the time moves on, are the means of giving such a position. The true principle in police appears . . . . . to be liberality in officers, economy in men".

In this spirit they proposed more liberal payment of officers and a greater reduction in the rank and file than was eventually accepted. They also recommended the abolition of the special reserve in Jhánsi, which, however, was retained in consequence of the turbulence of Bundelkhand until 1876.

‡ That was 32½ lakhs. In 1860 after the first great reduction, the cost of the police was 62½ lakhs.

but their pay was raised, various administrative changes were made with a view to restricting the interference of the police in petty cases, where an investigation was not desired by the sufferer, and to the curtailment of purely statistical tests. But the great change was the separation of the upper and the lower branches of the force, in the matter of recruitment and status. This change was described as the pith of the proposals of the committee.

"The aim has been to improve the method of selection (*i.e.* of superior officers), to provide an adequate system of training, to secure a better staff for prosecutions, to raise the pay and improve the prospects of all grades of prosecuting or investigating officers, and to exclude from the confidential and responsible work of investigation of crime any officer who does not receive a salary sufficient to ensure him the means, although it may not be sufficient to guarantee the determination, to live honestly."

The change was introduced gradually; but the number of head constables available for promotion to sub-inspectorships was at once limited.

104. Another important change was introduced about the same time, *viz.* the recruitment of European officers by competitive examination in England instead of, as previously, by nomination in India. This brings the sketch of police history in these Provinces down to the present time, except as regards the reorganization of the rural police which has been noticed in the passage dealing with local rates. The whole question of police organization is now under consideration of an imperial commission.

Education.

105. In the history of provincial education, as in the history of the revenue system, two great names stand out, Jonathan Duncan and James Thomason. The former may be said to have founded the Benares College (1791), the latter laid down the line of the educational system (1843—1853). The Benares College was designed "to cultivate the laws, literature, and religion of the Hindus" and "specially to supply qualified Hindu Assistants to European Judges." The Thomasonian system aimed specially at the education of the agricultural classes.*

Down to 1843.

106. Down to 1843 State education was mainly concerned with Colleges. These were originally oriental, but became gradually de-orientalized after Lord William Bentinck's Resolution of 1835. Many years passed before a system of fees supplanted a system of gratuitous and even stipendiary instruction, but by degrees something like modern conditions was established. Popular education was left to the indigenous schools, the *páthshála*, and the *makhtab*, and the group of pupils round a private tutor.

1843—1854.

107. On the release of the province in 1843 from the control of the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta, Mr. Thomason, then Lieutenant-Governor, recast the educational system. It had become evident that the vernacular must be the medium of general education; Mr. Thomason decided to develop existing institutions rather than to introduce exotics. His policy was to help the people to help themselves. "The Government," he said, "does not intend to establish schools of its own, but it intends to help the people in establishing schools for themselves."

108. Action was at first confined to eight districts.† Government vernacular schools were started at tahsíli towns, partly as exemplars, partly with the object of providing higher education. Indigenous schools, assisted by Government, were, however, the backbone of the system. All schools were placed under an inspecting staff composed of pargana and zila visitors, under a Visitor-General. One of the principal functions of this staff was to encourage the people to start schools.

109. In 1851 the scheme was developed by Mr. Alexander, Collector of Muttra. He grouped villages together, set up a school in the most central village, and induced the proprietors of the group to pay for it. This was the

* "Landed property in these Provinces is found to be very minutely sub-divided, and the existing rights in the land are of many different kinds. In prosecution of its duty the Government has made great exertions to protect these rights by defining their nature and extent, and by devising a system for their complete registration. The efficiency of this system depends on the ability of the people to comprehend it, and to take precautions that whatever affects themselves is accurately shown in the registers. For this purpose it is necessary that they should be able to read and write, and should understand the elementary rules of arithmetic.

† Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Agra, Muttra, Mainpuri, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Etáwah. The new system gave rise at first to the wildest rumours.

halkabandi school. Other Collectors followed the example, and these superior indigenous schools became popular. The people thus bore most of the cost of instruction. Of a total Government expenditure, amounting to about 2¼ lakhs in 1854, some 1¾ lakhs was spent on colleges and high schools, and only about half a lakh on popular education.

1854—1871.

110. Mr. Thomason's system was warmly praised by the Court of Directors, and was held up as an example for the rest of India in the despatch of 1854. The principle of helping indigenous institutions did not, however, long survive. The *halkabandi* schools were at first of the indigenous type; but the subscriptions were soon converted into a cess; district funds were formed and the *halkabandi* schools became in effect Government institutions. In 1855, when the operations of the newly-formed department of Public Instruction were extended to all districts of the North-West Provinces, and the school cess became general, the claims of *halkabandi* and the old indigenous schools were reviewed, and preference was given to the former. From that date the indigenous schools gradually dropped more and more out of the educational system.

111. In higher education some advance was made, particularly in the equipment of colleges. The affiliation of colleges to the Calcutta University stimulated education generally: but the stimulus was counteracted to some extent by the raising of fees. The Canning College was founded, and a department of Public Instruction was started in Oudh, in 1864. Law classes were established at the Allahabad, Benares and Canning Colleges in the course of the next few years. The boarding-house system was started at Bareilly and soon became popular. The standard of high and middle (tahsíli) schools was raised; but an attempt to raise the standard of the *halkabandi* to that of the *tahsíli* schools was unsuccessful. Equally unsuccessful were the enthusiastic strivings after the spread of female education. Grants-in-aid to private schools increased slowly, and at the end of the period had reached only 2¼ lakhs. The department gained strength, and began to be credited with a desire for monopoly.

1871—1881.

112. Towards the end of the preceding period—in 1867—the landowners of Aligarh had petitioned Government to concede the principle of local control. A formal compliance with their request was made by the appointment of educational cess committees in each district of the North-Western Provinces; but these committees had no control of the school funds and very soon lapsed into inertia. After the Local Rates Act of 1871 the educational committees became standing sub-committees of the district committees, and their position was no better than before. All the rates were taken into a provincial fund, and only so much was returned to the districts as the Government could spare. In 1877 the educational committees were given partial control over the tahsíli (or middle) schools; but their financial impotence remained. Fees were raised about this time and the attendance fell off; this was, however, largely due to famine. Municipal committees were more or less independent, and the growth of municipal schools was a feature of the decade; another feature was complete disillusionment as to female education.

113. The Muir College was founded in 1872, and higher education made some advance. In 1871 the idea of founding the Aligarh Anglo-Muhammadan College took shape, and in the following year a committee was formed to collect subscriptions. Private enterprise seems to have been active in secondary education; but the assistance given by Government decreased. Grants-in-aid, which amounted at the beginning of the decade to some 2½ lakhs, fell to 1¾ lakhs at its close The Government had no money; the local funds went to swell a provincial revenue inadequate to the needs of the provinces; and education was starved.

Education Commission.

114. The educational system was criticised by the Commission of 1882 chiefly for want of support to private enterprise in secondary schools, and for the neglect of indigenous primary schools.* The Commission in particular

* "Notwithstanding the attention given to primary education and the money spent on it, the Government Schools have shown but little of that expansion which is to be seen in other provinces; while the claims of the indigenous schools, so fully recognised by Mr. Thomason, have not received the attention they deserve. Finally, private enterprise has not received due encouragement at any stage."

recommended that district educational committees should have control of the school fund and carry on balances from year to year.

115. The latter recommendation has not yet been fulfilled for financial reasons. In 1882 educational committees were abolished and merged in the general district committees. To these and to municipal committees was handed over the administrative and financial control of all Government primary and secondary schools, with the power of recommending private schools for grants-in-aid. The district inspecting staff was subordinate to the committees; but the control of the department in all tuitional matters was retained. The position has remained substantially the same down to the present day. 1882—1902.

116. Progress on the lines laid down by the Commission has been slow for want of money. The foundation of a University in 1886 gave a marked impetus to higher education, and Sir Alfred Lyall was not disposed to accept without qualification the relations of the State to secondary education laid down in the Commission's report.* Efforts to stimulate primary education were, however, made. They failed, as most efforts in these provinces have failed, for want of money. In 1885-86, for instance, increased provision of some Rs. 70,000 was made for education, of which Rs. 40,000 was ear-marked for primary education. In the result the provincial contribution was, owing to financial pressure, reduced by a lakh of rupees. Similar efforts have been frustrated for similar reasons since then.

117. More liberal contracts have enabled the Local Government to devote more money to education in recent years, and something like financial independence is being slowly worked out for the district boards. Municipal boards have done much in the educational line, but take more interest in secondary than in primary education. In 1896-97, Sir Antony MacDonnell increased the annual grant from provincial revenues by Rs. 75,000 and gave a further increase of the same amount in 1898-99. These grants were specially devoted to the indigenous schools which Thomason supported and which his successors overlooked. This return to a policy which was practically discarded over 40 years ago has made urgent the improvement of inspection. So far as funds permit inspection has been improved.

118. The whole question of University education is at present under consideration. Large expenditure has lately been incurred on the teaching of science and on the equipment of the Thomason Engineering College. But the greater part of the higher education is still literary in character. The teaching of law has been improved, and fees in the higher schools and colleges have been raised. The teaching of teachers has distinguished the system in these Provinces since 1852, and has been improved very greatly in recent years. The stimulus to primary education has already been noted.

119. But the provinces are still backward. The State expenditure of all kinds on education was some 25 lakhs in 1901-1902, it was some 15 lakhs twenty years before, when there was no University, and when the great extension of communications by railways had not begun. In his latest report the Director of Public Instruction estimates that the urgent needs of the province require an additional yearly expenditure of 20 lakhs. Want of money is the beginning and the end of a narrative of education in these provinces in modern times.

120. It only remains to consider the later developments of the revenue system. The evils, political and economic, attending a revision of settlements have attracted attention from the earliest times. In 1883, in connection with the third regular settlement of the Province of Agra, the Government of India drew up a scheme by which it was hoped that those evils would be avoided without the sacrifices involved in a permanent settlement. It was **Revision of settlements.**

* "The same principle is applicable to schools as to railways; if the public are ready to establish them with a certain degree of State aid and under a certain measure of State inspection, no one will maintain that the State should take entirely on itself the business of establishing them. But in the present condition of education and enlightenment in these provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is not prepared to rely entirely on indirect means for secondary education, or to agree that if local co-operation is not forthcoming, the State should decline to provide the means for secondary education. For, in his opinion, secondary is no less important for the welfare and advancement of the people than primary education, and he does not see any fundamental distinction at present between the relation of the State to primary and to secondary education."

proposed to ascertain for all districts which had reached a sufficient stage of development what would be a fair and equitable assessment at that time. This was to be treated as a fixed initial assessment, which would not be revised at subsequent settlements. Future enhancements were to be taken on three grounds only, *viz.* (1) increase of cultivation; (2) increase of produce due to improvements by the State; (3) rise of prices. Any increase in assets or value due to improvements made by the people themselves was to be abandoned altogether. At the same time it was proposed to take steps to protect occupancy rights, which then showed symptoms of decline. Both proposals were rejected by the Local Government and the Secretary of State, the former as impracticable, the latter as unnecessary.

Practical effect on settlement policy.

121. But the discussion had many important consequences on settlement policy, apart from the final rejection of the permanent settlement which has already been noticed, *viz.*—

(i) the exclusion from the "net assets" of any consideration of prospective increase in value;

(ii) concessions to private individuals for improvements made by them;

(iii) the general simplification of settlement procedure, and assessment on actual rents;

(iv) the separation, where possible, of the process of revising records from the process of assessing land revenue;

(v) the continuation of existing settlements in districts where revision would yield no substantial enhancement.

The greater number of the third regular settlements in Agra and the whole of the second regular settlements in Oudh were affected by these reforms.

Permanently-settled districts.

122. While this discussion as to settlement was going on, the permanently-settled districts of the province were cadastrally surveyed, and a new record of rights was prepared. These measures were undertaken for the benefit of the people, and particularly of the tenants, and the result abundantly justified an expenditure of 14¼ lakhs, for which the Government could get no return.

Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

123. Although rents began to rise with the restoration of order in Oudh, the Oudh Compromise deferred for more than a decade the question of restrictive action. As a body, the talúqdárs justified the expectations that had been formed of them and treated their tenants with the consideration * which their *sanads* made a duty. But individuals from early times abused the privileges of their order. In 1867, a sensational case occurred in Fyzabad. One of the talúqdárs of that district issued notices of ejectment indiscriminately on his estate. His Kurmi† tenants struck, refused to plough, set fire to the fodder stacks of those who did not join them, and marched in a body to the Deputy Commissioner. Such action was rare and such a result was exceptional; but rents were generally raised after the first regular settlement, and in southern Oudh an increasing competition among the tenants for land set up. It soon became evident that some check was required, and the matter was brought prominently before the public, in the attractive dress of controversy, by Mr. Irwin's book "The Garden of India."

124. Accordingly, an officer with great experience of the province, Colonel Erskine, was appointed to make a special enquiry. In his report he suggested the grant of seven years' leases, with power to eject at the end of the term, but with a limit of enhancement of rent for the new lease. This solution of a difficult question was accepted by Sir Alfred Lyall, then Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. Through his influence, assisted by Messrs. Woodburn and MacConaghey, the assent of the talúqdárs was obtained to the main proposal. The limit of enhancement was fixed at 6¼ per cent. or one anna in the rupee.‡ It was originally proposed to give compensation to

* At the recent revision of settlements, it was found that the level of rent on talúqdári estates was about 20 per cent. below that on the estates of other landlords.

† The Kurmis, the most industrious of cultivators, are quick to combine and resent arbitrary action. Hence the native proverb "*Bara katin manai Kunbi*".

‡ The limit of enhancement was waived in the case of (1) new cultivation, (2) land improved by the expenditure of the landlord, and (3) tracts which the Chief Commissioner specially exempted from the operation of the rule.

tenants who were ejected at the end of the seven years' term. To this proposal, however, the talúqdárs offered strenuous resistance. Eventually, on the suggestion of the talúqdárs, a compromise was reached, and, as a check on arbitrary ejectment, it was provided that a landlord who filed a suit for ejectment should pay a court-fee equivalent to half the rent of the holding affected by the suit, with a maximum value of Rs. 25. With this measure the Oudh controversies may be said to have ceased.

Tenancy Act of 1901.

125. In the sister province also, it has been necessary to extend protection to the tenantry. After several amendments, Act X of 1859 was entirely remodelled by Act XII of 1881, which, among other important changes, gave occupancy rights in their home farm to persons who parted with their proprietary rights, *i.e.*, ex-proprietary tenants. The main provision, however, of the original Act, the twelve years' rule, was left substantially unaltered. Increasing competition among the tenants for the land in some parts of the province soon led landlords to set their faces against the accrual of occupancy rights, which acted as a bar to the raising of rents. In order to prevent the "continuous" holding which carried the right of occupancy, the fields of the tenants were shifted, or the tenants were nominally ejected, every eleventh year or at shorter intervals. In some cases the disturbance was actual, in others the desired result was obtained by falsifying the village papers. The matter became a scandal and the question of making the law potent for its purpose was taken up. After protracted discussion the Tenancy Act of 1901 was passed.

126. The radical changes introduced by that Act are the new meaning given to the term "continuity of holding" and the encouragement offered to the grant of leases for long terms. It is enacted that continuity of holding is not interrupted by any shifting of the land held by a tenant, provided that he is not left altogether without land for at least a year at a time. The law also assumes that the land to which a tenant is admitted by any shifting of the holdings is given him in exchange for his previous holding, and lays down rules by which it may be determined in how much of the land cultivated by him at the end of a twelve years' tenancy he has acquired a right of occupancy. Again, under the old Act any period for which a tenant cultivated under a written lease could not be counted towards the period of twelve years necessary for the acquisition of occupancy rights. The new Act provides that no written lease will operate as a bar to the growth of occupancy right unless it is for a period of at least seven years. The new Act, therefore, offers two alternatives to landlords who seek to prevent the growth of occupancy rights: *viz.*, (1) the grant of long-term leases, or (2) the complete dispossession of their tenants for a whole year. It is hoped that in their own interests landlords will adopt the former alternative.

127. The new Act also lays down that all ejectments must be by suit and not, as formerly, by notice. In the case of a suit for ejectment of a tenant holding under a lease for not less than seven years, or holding on after the expiry of the term of such lease, the tenant may plead that the ejectment is in fact sued for, because he has refused to agree to an enhancement of his rent. If the issue on that plea is decided in his favour, the court will proceed to ascertain what enhancement, if any, can be fairly claimed, and the tenant can avoid ejectment by electing to pay the enhancement so determined.

128. Finally, if the rent of any non-occupancy tenant is enhanced by agreement between him and the landlord, such agreement must be registered; and the tenant is entitled to hold the land covered by such agreement at the enhanced rent for a term of not less than five years.

Land Revenue Act, 1901.

129. The land revenue law was consolidated in 1873 and 1876 respectively for Agra and Oudh. The two Acts were amalgamated and revised in 1901, with due regard to the special conditions of the two provinces. The law is still substantially the same as that of Regulation VII of 1822, but has been greatly elaborated in the matter of records, partitions and the collection of revenue. With a view to preventing the *morcellement* of estates, the formation of any mahál whose area is less than 100 acres, or whose revenue is less than

Rs. 100, is forbidden. And in order to support the principal of joint responsibility, the new Act provides that the lambardár who has paid up revenue for a co-sharer may apply to the Collector to have such payment recovered as an arrear of revenue. In many respects, also, procedure has been simplified.

Elasticity in the agrarian system.

130. On the whole, the tendency of agrarian policy in both provinces has been in the direction of greater elasticity. The indebtedness of the proprietary body has been relieved in local areas by special legislation, the Oudh Encumbered Estates Act of 1870, and the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act of 1882, while of late the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates and Land Alienation Bills have been introduced with the same object. The operations of the Court of Wards have been gradually extended. The settlement system has been thoroughly revised and the old theory of assessing "the land, not the turban" has been softened by a continually-growing regard for the pockets of the revenue-payers. In the collection of the revenue, also, there is increasing adaptability; suspensions and remissions of revenue are given in times of calamity with a liberal hand. And, concurrently with its own concessions to the landowners, the State has extended protection to the tenantry.

Agricultural progress and checks on it.

131. The agricultural progress of the provinces has on the whole been substantial, although it has been broken by temporary or local checks. The droughts of 1861, 1868, 1873, and 1877 have already been referred to; severe floods were experienced in different parts of the provinces in 1871, 1890, and 1894, and murrain has generally accompanied or followed flood. In 1896 the whole provinces, and in 1895 Bundelkhand, were afflicted with famine.

Famine of 1895—97.

132. These two years strained the people and the administration to the utmost; but both emerged successfully from the ordeal. The administration of Sir Antony MacDonnell and his subordinates has entered into Indian history; Sir James Lyall's Famine Commission agreed "in the general verdict that the result was a conspicuous success and a great administrative feat."* The people came out well on the whole. Although the famine showed that the labouring classes on the land (which represent about 9 per cent. of the whole population) had not improved in condition, it also demonstrated beyond question that in most parts of the provinces the land-owning and tenant classes had developed a power of resistance quite unknown in preceding famines. Bundelkhand is still deteriorated but is receiving special attention. The permanently settled districts have suffered from bad harvests; and Hardoi has been deeply depressed but has recovered now. With these exceptions it may be said that the condition of the people is steadily improving and that the standard of comfort is rising. In Oudh between the first and second regular settlements, over 70,000 masonry wells have been constructed by the people. The fact that tenants with a limited security of tenure constructed a large proportion of these wells is a remarkable proof of increasing material prosperity.

Industrial progress.

133. Industrial progress has been slow, but a start has been made in the development of factories although the number of persons affected by such progress is as yet small. Indigo has suffered seriously and the local crafts are generally stationary. The export of raw and refined sugar has increased, and the manufacture of *ghi* (clarified butter) is becoming locally important, particularly in Bundelkhand. The goods traffic over the railways has increased 75 per cent. against an increase of mileage of 32 per cent. since 1891. There is a strong demand for skilled labour, the wages of which have risen appreciably. On all sides there is a marked development of retail business in articles of domestic consumption. The facility with which craftsmen turn from one business to another is illustrated by the resort of oil-pressers to grain-parching and sweet-meat making, as the use of mineral oil advances in popularity.

Moral progress.

134. Nor, though it eludes analysis and quantification, is there any reason to suppose that moral progress has lagged behind material advance. The application of solvents to old customs and habits produces in every country much inconvenience and some dismay; but these results are the price at

* The methods of relief then worked out have been adopted in most provinces in India.

which moral progress must be bought. Education is spreading, and with it a desire, still vague, indistinct, and fearful, for social reform and the purification of religious and secular life. As yet no great social movement has arisen in the province. But the Arya Samáj, founded in 1879, is gaining ground, especially in the western districts, and is preaching the need for higher education, later marriage, liberty for widows to remarry, and the abatement of caste restrictions. Among the Muhammadans also an eagerness for education is at last springing up. The standard of the public service is rising, and there are many signs of improvement in the attitude and quality of public opinion.

Shadow of unrest.

135. There are, however, shadows on the picture. From the time of the Mutiny onwards there have been fitful bursts of agitation and disturbance. For some years after the restoration of order and the disarmament of Oudh* there was much unrest. Crimes against the peace were frequent. Disbanded sepoys and dispersed rebels, on returning to their homes, committed numerous dakáitis. There was a recrudescence of *thaggi* in Cawnpore and Unao. Other symptoms of disquietude declared themselves. In connection, so it was supposed, with a violent outbreak of cholera in northern and eastern Oudh, numerous *satis* were committed in the province. At the same time mysterious letters were circulated in Oudh to the effect that there was sickness in the land. Each recipient was told to pass the letter on, and the village police were found to be agents in the distribution. † Shortly afterwards there was an outbreak of incendiarism in the eastern districts.

Outbreaks of dakaiti.

136. Dakáities of a grave character have occurred from time to time, chiefly in the Agra Division and in Bundelkhand tracts, which are liable to agricultural depression ‡ and border on native states. The more serious outbreaks of dakaiti have been in Lalitpur in 1861, in Jhánsi in 1863-64, in Hamírpur in 1869, in Lalitpur in 1871, in the Nepál Tarái in 1874, in Bundelkhand generally in 1875, in Agra in 1876, in the Agra Division in 1887, in Meerut and Lalitpur in 1891, in Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur and Kheri in 1892, in Etah and Mainpuri in 1893, and latterly in Agra and in Bundelkhand.

Rioting.

137. Big riots have also interrupted peaceful progress. In 1868 it was noted that feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans was becoming excited. There were religious riots in Sháhabad in 1869, disturbances in Bareilly in 1870; in the next two years very serious riots broke out in Bareilly, Pilibhít and Moradabad; and an organized attempt was made to break out of the Bareilly Jail. Serious rioting occurred in Etáwah in 1886. There were riots in Benares in 1891 and again in 1895; and, during 1894, in the eastern districts, and particularly Azamgarh, over the question of the slaughter of kine. The plague riots of Cawnpore are recent history.

Waves of excitement.

138. Beyond actual crime many events bear witness to the sensitiveness of the provinces to sudden waves of excitement. Every attempt to substitute direct taxation for *octroi* has created discontent, if not disturbance. Political movements external to India quickly find response within the United Provinces. Letters from outside India, reports of foreign intrigue, tree smearing, mysterious rumours and agitation, though in themselves of little importance, are perpetual reminders that under a peaceful surface there still lurk many elements of disorder.

Provincial rulers.

139. This rapid sketch of provincial history may fitly be concluded by a list of provincial rulers, with the dates on which they assumed charge of office.

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* The figures of disarmament speak for themselves: of 1,635 forts in Oudh all but 50 were demolished. These forts were generally surrounded by dense bamboo jungles which have been opened up or cut down. Up to the end of 1860 the arms surrendered numbered—

720 cannon.
192,183 fire-arms.
579,156 swords.
51,080 spears.
642,137 miscellaneous weapons, including bows and arrows.

It was estimated at the time that about four-fifths of the arms in the province had been given up. Considerable numbers were buried. More than one talúqdár lost part of his estate for concealing cannon.

† Opinion was divided as to whether the cause was cholera, the direct taxation recently imposed (trades tax) or sedition. The talúqdárs who had brought the matter to the notice of Government eventually stopped the circulation of the letters.

‡ It will be noted that there is a fairly close connection between the outbreaks of dakáiti and the occurrence of drought or flood.

GOVERNORS OF AGRA.

Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, *Bart.* ...	Nov.	14,	1834
Mr. William Blunt	March	20,	1835
Mr. Alexander Ross	Dec.	1,	1835

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE N.-W. P.

Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, *Bart.*, G.C.B.	June	1,	1836
The Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Earl of Auckland).	June	1,	1838
Mr. Thomas Campbell Robertson ...	Feb.	4,	1840
The Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Earl of Ellenborough).	Dec.	31,	1842
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. ...	June	30,	1843
Mr James Thomason ...	Dec.	22,	1843
Mr. Alfred William Begbie ...	Oct.	10,	1853
Mr. John Russell Colvin ...	Nov.	7,	1853
Mr. Edward Andrew Reade ...	Sept.	10,	1857
Colonel Hugh Fraser, C.B. ...	Sept.	30,	1857
The Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Viscount Canning).	Feb.	9,	1858
Sir George Frederick Edmonstone ...	Jan.	19,	1859
Mr. Rowland Money ...	Feb.	27,	1863
The Honourable Edmund Drummond ...	Mar.	7,	1863
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I. ...	Mar.	10,	1868
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	April	7,	1874
Sir George Couper, *Bart.*, K.C.S.I., C.B. ...	July	26,	1876

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Major-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B. ...	Feb.	1,	1856
Mr. Colville Coverly Jackson	May	8,	1856
Major-General Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B.	March	21,	1857
Major John Sherbrooke Banks	July	5,	1857
Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.	Sept.	11,	1857
Mr. Robert Montgomery	April	3,	1858
Mr. Charles John Wingfield, C.B. ...	Feb.	15,	1859
Lieutenant-Colonel Lousada Barrow, C.B. ...	April	20,	1859
Mr. George Udny Yule, C.B.	April	4,	1861
Mr. Robert Henry Davies	Aug.	26,	1865
Mr. John Strachey	March	17,	1866
Mr. Robert Henry Davies	May	24,	1867
Major-General Lousada Barrow, C.B. ...	Jan.	18,	1871
Sir George Couper, *Bart.*, C.B.	April	20,	1871
Mr. John Forbes David Inglis, C.S.I. ...	March	15,	1875
Sir George Couper, *Bart.*, C.B.	Nov.	15,	1875
Mr. John Forbes David Inglis, C.S.I. ...	July	26,	1876

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE N.-W. P. AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Sir George Couper, *Bart.*, K.C.S.I., C.B. ...	Feb.	15,	1877
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B. ...	April	17,	1882
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. ...	Nov.	21,	1887
Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.	Nov.	28,	1892
Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I. ...	Jan.	9,	1895
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. ...	Nov.	6,	1895
Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I. ...	May	6,	1898
Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I. ...	Nov.	6,	1898
Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I....	Nov.	14,	1901

NOTE.—The offices of Chief Commissioner of Oudh and Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were amalgamated on the 15th February 1877. The new title of the provinces was introduced with effect from the 22nd March 1902. Of the Lieutenant-Governors, Mr. Thomason and Mr. Colvin, and of the Chief Commissioners, Sir Henry Lawrence and Major Banks died in office, the last two during the seige of the Residency.

Executive and Judicial.

140. There are two branches of the public service, the executive and the judicial. Strictly speaking both are executive, and the former is administrative, but the current terminology has settled into use.

Local Government.

141. The head of the executive is the Lieutenant-Governor. He is assisted by a staff of five Secretaries and five Under-Secretaries. Three of the Secretaries are members of the Indian Civil Service and divide the work of the Civil Departments, one being Chief Secretary; the other two Secretaries are Chief Engineers in the Public Works Department of which they are the provincial heads. All other Heads of Departments approach the Local Government through the Secretaries.

Heads of departments.

142. The Board of Revenue consists of two Members (with a temporary additional Member) and three Secretaries. The Board is the controlling revenue authority, subject to the Local Government in administrative matters, but independent of it in judicial work: it is the final court of appeal in revenue and rent cases; it is also the Court of Wards.

143. Other Heads of Departments are the Inspector-General of Police, who has a personal assistant and is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Inspector-General of Prisons, and three Conservators of Forests. Subordinate Heads of branch departments are the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Commissioner of Excise, Stamps, and Registration, and the Sanitary Commissioner.

Commissioners of Divisions.

144. Commissioners occupy an important place in the administration. They advise the Local Government, in revenue questions the Board of Revenue, and they control District Officers. They are revenue courts of appeal, have final powers in some administrative matters, and in regard to the police have the powers of Deputy Inspector-Generals.

District Officers.

145. The District Officer is the representative of the Government in his district. Primarily he is responsible for the peace of the district and the collection of its revenue. He is aided by a staff of Assistants. He is responsible for the treasury, superintends Excise and Stamps, is in most cases the Chairman of the Municipalities in his district, and in all cases is Chairman of the District Board. All matters affecting the district are submitted to, or reported through, him.

Revenue.

146. The revenue system rests on the village accountant (patwári), who is nominated by the proprietor or proprietors of the village. He is supervised and controlled by the Inspector (kanúngo), who is the backbone of the revenue system. These officials are engaged in maintaining records and making reports. The collection of the land revenue is the work of the Tahsíldár and his assistant, the Náib Tahsíldár. The Tahsíldár has large administrative and some judicial powers. He is directly subordinate to the Collector.

Police.

147. The police system rests on the village policeman (chaukidár), who is nominated by the proprietor or proprietors of the village. He reports crime to the police station to which he is attached. In charge of each police station is a Sub-Inspector. The Sub-Inspector is directly subordinate to the District Superintendent of Police, who is aided, sometimes by an Assistant, and always by one or more Inspectors. The District Superintendent of Police is directly subordinate to the District Magistrate.

Local Self-Government.

148. For the disposal of local business, Local Boards are elected. These however do practically nothing but elect representatives who form the District Board. The District Boards nominally control primary and middle education, small public works, ferries, dispensaries, and sanitation; practically they do little except register the conclusions submitted to them by the various officials with whom they are in contact. They have very little financial independence.

149. The powers of Municipalities are greater than those of District Boards, and are exercised with far greater independence. They raise and spend their own revenues and carry on their balances from year to year.

150. The tendency in local business is towards decentralization, tempered by strict audit of local finance.

151. Except in matters relegated to local bodies, the Departments of Public Works and Education are carried on by special officers, of

whom the chief are, in the former case, the Superintending and Executive Engineers, in the latter, the Inspectors of Schools.

Provincial Departments. Legal Department.

152. The legal advisers of the Government are the Legal Remembrancer and the Standing Counsel; the former a member of the Indian Civil Service, the latter a member of the local Bar.

High Court and Judicial Commissioner's Court.

153. The chief judicial authorities are the High Court at Allahabad, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges, and the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow, consisting of three Judicial Commissioners. All decisions in civil or criminal cases are subject to revision by them.

Other Courts.

154. For each district, or group of two districts, there is a District and Sessions Judge. On the civil side subordinate to him are Subordinate Judges, Judges of Small Cause Courts, and Munsifs, who decide the bulk of original civil cases. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge is the court of appeal for cases decided by the District Magistrate and his staff, and decides important cases which are committed to him for trial by the Magistrates.

Honorary Courts.

155. Much valuable work is done by Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Munsifs. Village Munsifs decide petty claims in some districts.

Scheduled tracts.

156. In Kumaun the Commissioner has the powers, in criminal cases of a Sessions Judge, and in civil cases of a High Court. The Deputy Commissioner has in civil cases the powers of a District Judge. In the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares civil cases affecting the land are regulated by special enactments, and the Board of Revenue is the highest civil court of appeal. In other respects the form of administration in the scheduled tracts is generally similar to that prevailing in the more civilised parts of the provinces.

Proprietary right, in theory and practice.

157. The growth of the revenue system has been already traced. It remains to group the tenures as they are to-day. Proprietary right now corresponds with the obligation to pay the land revenue, where the land revenue has not been remitted, assigned or redeemed.* Legally, in Agra and the non-talúqdári estates in Oudh the right grows up out of the obligation; in talúqdári estates† in Oudh the obligation legally follows the right. In practice the right and the obligation have become inseparable in the former case. Historically, the distinction has been important only in the treatment of inferior proprietary interests. In Agra there can legally be and are, in non-talúqdári estates in Oudh there might legally be but are not, two proprietary interests in the same land. In talúqdári estates in Oudh there can legally be only one proprietary interest.

158. In practice, however, there is only one proprietary right in both provinces. In Agra, where the settlement has been made with the holders of the inferior interest, the holder of the superior interest, or the talúqdár, is merely an assignee or stipendiary; where on the other hand the settlement has been made with the holder of the superior interest, or the talúqdár, the holders of the inferior interest are inferior proprietors. In Oudh all recognised inferior proprietary interests are under-proprietary.

The meaning of the term taluqdar.

159. It is important to remember that the word talúqdár has a different meaning and effect in the two provinces. In Agra it means a person who was originally the holder of the superior of two proprietary interests, and is now an assignee or actual proprietor: in Oudh it means an opulent and privileged landowner, whose rights are secured by a *sanad* and confirmed by Act I of 1869.

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* Where the land revenue has been remitted, assigned or redeemed, the proprietary right resides in the person or persons who, but for such remission, assignation or redemption, would have been liable to pay the land revenue, and who in fact pay the local rates.

† A talúqdári estate in Oudh is confined to the villages, or parts of villages, included in a *sanad*. Villages acquired by a talúqdár, through purchase or otherwise, and not included in a *sanad*, are not part of a talúqdári estate.

160. The settlement of the United Provinces is called *zamíndári* in contradistinction to *ryotwári*. In that sense all proprietors, including talúqdárs in Oudh, are *zamíndárs*, or persons who may receive rent from cultivators, and must pay land revenue to Government. Apart from the talúqdári estates in Oudh, which are a thing *per se*, the proprietary tenures are similar in the two provinces, *viz.*—

Tenures.

(i) *single zamíndári*, where there is one proprietor;

(ii) *joint zamíndári*, where there are more than one proprietor who hold the land in common;

(iii) *pattidári*, where there are more than one proprietor who hold the land separately, and whose interests are recorded by fractional shares;

(iv) *bhaiyachára*, where there are more than one proprietor who hold the land separately, and whose interests are recorded by the areas actually in the possession of each;

(v) *imperfect pattidári or bhaiyachára*, where there are more than one proprietor who hold part of the land in common, and part separately on either tenure.

In origin the *pattidári* tenure is disintegrated *joint zamíndári*. In origin the *bhaiyachára* tenure is either disintegrated *joint zamíndári* where the fractional shares have been lost sight of, or *ryotwári* articulated by joint responsibility.

Mahals and joint responsibility.

161. The unit of revenue management is the *mahál*, or estate, which may be one village, or several villages, or part of one village, or parts of several villages. All the proprietors of a *mahál* (*i.e.*, where the tenure is not single *zamíndári*) are jointly and severally responsible for the land revenue fixed on the *mahál*. Joint responsibility is the distinguishing feature of the *zamíndári* form of settlement.

Lambardari system breaking down.

162. Originally the land revenue was paid, where there were more than one proprietors, through representatives, or *lambardárs*, elected by the proprietors themselves subject to the approval of the Collector. The tendency to fission, which is the inevitable result of peace and good government, is acting as a solvent on the principle of joint responsibility, and the *lambardári* system is breaking down. The "little republics" of Sir Charles Metcalfe's picture, if they ever existed, have long since disappeared. In parts of the province the continued sub-division of proprietary holdings is already realizing the fear of Mr. Holt Mackenzie that "we may speedily have a system of management even more detailed than the *ryotwár*."* Where the principle of joint responsibility has already broken down, the *zamíndári* is in fact degenerating into the *ryotwári* form of settlement.† The process of *morcellement*, however, tends to correct itself, as wealthier co-sharers buy up the shares of their poorer brethren, and the new Land Revenue Act seeks to resuscitate the *lambardári* system, which is the life of joint responsibility.

163. The following figures show the percentage of the total area occupied by the different forms of estates :—

	Agra.	*Oudh.*
Revenue paying—		
Individuals under the law of primogeniture ...	4	44
Others	91	55
Revenue-free	5	1

Quasi proprietary rights.

164. Persons possessing *quási*-proprietary rights are numerous. They may be classified according as their rights are or are not transferable :—

I.—Heritable and transferable—

Agra. (*a*) Inferior proprietors, where the settlement has been made with the talúqdárs.

(*b*) Permanent tenure-holders.

(*c*) Fixed rate tenants.

* It is curious to note that Mr. Holt Mackenzie proposed to meet this tendency by appointing saddar málguzárs, and by refusing to recognise rights inferior to the diminutive proprietary rights; *i.e.*, by refusing to recognise the rights of occupancy tenants.

† In southern and western India the *ryots* are sub-letting their holdings and becoming rent-receivers. But it would not be correct to say that the *ryotwári* system is degenerating into the *zamíndári*, because there is no joint responsibility.

Oudh. *(d)* Sub-settlement-holders.

(e) Other under-proprietors.

II.—Heritable but not transferable—

Agra. *(a)* Occupancy tenants.*

Oudh. *(b)* Ditto ditto.

(c) Permanent lessees.

(d) Tenants holding under special agreement or decree, or given leases for the term of settlement in villages granted by Government.

165. In Agra, occupancy tenants have acquired their rights (i) by order of the Settlement Officer at the first regular settlement, between 1833 and 1849; (ii) as ex-proprietary tenants in the home farm; and (iii) by twelve years' continuous cultivation as defined in the Tenancy Act.

166. In Oudh, occupancy tenants have acquired their rights under the Oudh compromise, or the Oudh Laws Act, or the amending Rent Act of 1901; all are ex-proprietary tenants, though their rights were acquired in different ways; some other tenants, by decree of court, or agreement, have been given occupancy rights in plots of land.

167. The value of an occupancy right is great. The holder of it cannot be ejected except for arrears of rent, and his rent can only be enhanced by written agreement or by order of a revenue court, and then only under certain prescribed conditions. In Agra, the rents of occupancy tenants are not privileged, and are raised periodically; in Oudh, the rents of occupancy tenants are privileged to the extent of two annas in the rupee below those of statutory tenants. In both provinces ex-proprietary tenures created after the Acts of 1901 are privileged to the extent of four annas in the rupee below the rate paid by non-occupancy tenants.

Survey.

168. The system of survey has been steadily simplified. Down to 1871 two surveys were made at settlement, one on a large scale by the revenue survey department, one on a small scale by the professional survey department. In that year the work of the two branches was amalgamated and the modern methods of cadastral survey were introduced. This was conducted under the Survey of India, generally by temporary surveyors (amíns), in one or two cases by the village accountants (patwáris). In 1894 a scheme for the preparation of maps and records by patwári agency under the control of a provincial survey department was introduced, and has since obtained.

Records.

169. The process of simplification has also been extended to the preparation of records. At the first two regular settlements in Agra and at the first regular settlement in Oudh complete records-of-rights were framed. In recent settlements the revision of assessment has been made, so far as possible, on the annual registers, which have now attained a high degree of accuracy in many districts. In some districts it has been necessary to prepare new records; but the accepted policy is to separate assessment and record work, on grounds of economy and with a view to preventing the harassment of the people.

Settlement.

170. Increasing accuracy in the annual registers has also led to simplification in assessment work. It is rarely necessary in modern settlements to make an elaborate attestation of the rentals. The actual rents are recorded and form the basis of assessment. In some of the earlier settlements made on actuals, an undue reliance was placed upon them, and the settlements proceeded on the lines of simple arithmetic, with the result which has

* The rights are transferable only by consent between persons in favour of whom as co-sharers in the tenancy such right originally arose, or who have become by succession co-sharers therein.

invariably followed such proceedings.* In the later settlementst he old checks have been employed. An increasing importance attaches to the standard rental; various methods of check and valuation are permitted and the Settlement Officer is given great latitude within the limits that are necessary for control by higher authority.

171. The villages are grouped in assessment circles;† the soils are demarcated in each village; and for each class of soil in each assessment circle a standard rent rate is worked out from the actual rents, after the exclusion of all unduly high and unnecessarily low rents. The result of applying the standard rates to the appropriate areas is a standard rental which represents the average fair and safe letting value of the soil; it is used as a check on recorded rentals, and it serves as the ordinary valuation of areas which are not rented, and for which a rental has to be assumed (assumption areas). Unstable and fraudulent and plainly privileged rents are rejected in assessment, and the standard rental, or some other safe and fair valuation, is substituted.

172. The first object in settlement is to find the true assets of the land. In determining what percentage of the assets should be taken, full regard is paid to the circumstances of the proprietors. As already stated the standard is still 50 per cent. of the assets, but the full assessment is rarely imposed if it involves any considerable enhancement. Percentages as low as 40 and even less are commonly taken. Where the enhancement exceeds 25 per cent. on the expiring demand, it is eased by graduations over two or three quinquennial periods.

Term of settlement.

173. The term of settlement is now thirty years, except in some precarious or deteriorated tracts, where five years' settlements are given. Landowners, who conceal their true rentals (the number is small), are also usually given five years' settlements. Special rules provide for the settlement of villages which are exposed to alluvion of diluvion. Special short term settlements have recently been introduced in Bundelkhand.

Divisions and districts.

174. There are nine divisions or Commissionerships, seven in Agra and two in Oudh. In Agra there are 36 districts, in Oudh 12. The average size of a plains district is 2,077 square miles and the average population is 1,032,994; but the variations are great. At the extremes in area are Gorakhpur with 5,223, and Benares with 977, square miles.

Sub-divisions.

175. The large Bundelkhand districts, Bánda, Hamírpur, and Jhánsi have sub-divisions at Karwi, Mahoba, and Lalitpur. Roorkee in the Saháranpur district is also a sub-division. Gorakhpur has a sub-division at Kasia, and will soon have another.

Tahsil.

176. The revenue sub-division is the tahsíl. There are altogether 216 in the provinces. In Oudh no district has more than four tahsíls; in Agra many districts have five or six, and in the Allahabad district there are nine.

Pargana.

177. Below the tahsíl is the old native division of the pargana. In tracts where the Brahmanic polity, was strong this generally coincided with the Raja's local jurisdiction. A shifting pargana boundary in history indicates

* The danger of making arithmetical settlements was realized by old generations of Settlement Officers. Mr. Thomason says in his Directions to Settlement Officers: "The object of the fiscal part of the settlement is, to fix the demand upon the land, for a certain period of years prospectively, within such limits as may leave a fair profit to the proprietors, and create a valuable and marketable property in the land. This end cannot be attained with certainty by any fixed arithmetical process, or by the prescription of any rule, that a certain portion of the gross or net produce of the land shall be assigned to the Government and to the proprietors. . . . . It is better to acknowledge at once that the operation is not one of arithmetical calculation, but of judgment and sound discretion, and to proceed openly on that assumption" (paragraphs 47 to 51). It is interesting to note that, in the Government of India's Resolution on Land Revenue Policy, dated 16th January 1902, the same maxim is laid down after half a century's experience: "Indeed the one claim which the Government of India would decline to make for the land revenue system of the country is that it can properly be regarded as a science at all. In no country can land valuation be so described and India, in spite of records, estimates, and tables, is no exception to the rule. . . . Assessments cannot be dictated by the theorist in his study; they elude dogmatic treatment, and can only be safely worked out by the Settlement Officer in the village and on the fields." This is the principle now accepted in the United Provinces.

† The tendency is to make circles topographical, otherwise there is little check on the Settlement Officer's opinion. The danger of grading villages other than topographically is the danger of arguing in a circle. The Settlement Officer says a village is first class because the rents are high, or second class, because the rents are low, and then says the rents are fair because the village is first or second class.

an unsettled state of property. The pargana has lost its importance now, but is convenient for the purpose of keeping revenue records.

Thana.

178. The thána is the police sub-division of the district. Thánas overlap tahsíls and parganas; but there is invariably a police station at the tahsil headquarters. There are 719 thánas in Agra, 160 in Oudh; the average area and population being 97 square miles and 46,803 souls in Agra, 150 square miles and 80,207 souls in Oudh.

Department Circles.

179. The Forest, Education, Public Works, and Police Departments have circles, containing several districts, in the charge of superior officers.

General distribution of population.

180. The census of 1901 gives a population, in British districts of 47,691,782, and in Native States of 802,097, on areas of 107,164* and 5,079 square miles, respectively. The mean density in British districts is, thus, 445 to the square mile; it is less than 400 in 12, between 400 and 500 in 14, and over 500 in 22 districts. The Sub-Vindhyan and Himálayan tracts are thinly populated, the density in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur being less than 200, while it sinks to 76 in Garhwál. In the rest of the provinces the density increases from west to east and reaches its maximum (791) in the district of Ballia. The rural and urban population are, respectively, 89 and 11 per cent. of the whole. Railway extension inevitably shifts population, *e.g.*, the numbers in the largest towns (over 20,000) decreased, while in medium-sized towns (between 10,000 and 20,000) they slightly increased. But a comparison of the figures of 1891 and 1901 does not suggest any pronounced movement from country to town, or from town to country.

Urban population.

181. The average population of a town† is 11,641. The total urban population is distributed as follows: towns over 20,000, 48 per cent.; between 10,000 and 20,000, 19 per cent.; between 5,000 and 10,000, 21 per cent.; below 5,000, 12 per cent. There are 38 towns of over 20,000, of which 7 are over 100,000. Lucknow (with its cantonments) heads the list with 264,049 inhabitants.

Rural population.

182. The average population of a village is 404. The total rural population is distributed as follows: villages over 5,000, 1 per cent.; between 2,000 and 5,000, 10 per cent.; between 500 and 2,000, 52 per cent.; below 500, 37 per cent.

Small increase in population.

183. The last decade of the nineteenth century was marked by flood and famine of a serious character. Four wet years culminated in the generally excessive rainfall of 1894, and were followed by three years of drought. Checked by these influences the population of the provinces showed an increase in 1901 of only 1·7 per cent. as compared with 6·2 per cent. 10 years before. Different districts were affected by bad seasons in different ways and in varying degrees. In 18 districts there was an actual decrease of population, ranging from 2 per cent. in Rae Bareli to 11·5 per cent. in Azamgarh. In 30 districts there was an increase, ranging from 1 per cent. in Kheri to 23·1 per cent. in Etah. The variations correspond pretty closely with certain broad geographical groups.

Effect of the seasons.

184. In Bundelkhand, the south of Allahabad, Mirzapur, parts of Agra and Etáwah, and in Hardoi the primary cause of the decline was drought; but the effects of drought were intensified by the excessive rainfall of preceding years. The same may be said, though the results were less marked, of the central districts generally.

185. In the eastern and sub-montane districts, the humid portions of the provinces, the wet years caused great loss of crops and fever. The influence of drought in these tracts was comparatively slight.

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* The Survey figure is 107,494.

† For census a town was defined as any area in which the Municipal and Cantonment Acts and the Chaukidári Act (XX of 1856) were in force or any *continuous* group of houses with a population of not less than 5,000.

186. In the western and Himálayan districts the damage caused by flood or famine was small, and was more than made good to the cultivating classes by the high prices which they got for their produce.

Emigration.

187. The figures suggest that there was an active emigration of males from the districts of their birth, combined with a marked diminution in female emigration. As emigration is generally due in the case of females to marriage, and of males to search for work, these figures indicate the effects of hard times. Emigration was greatest from the eastern districts, especially Azamgarh, Gházipur, Ballia, and Jaunpur. The direction of the emigrants set principally towards Assam, Burma, Bengal, and Central India. About 140,000 persons left these provinces for the colonies.

Religion.

188. Of the total population (47,691,782), over 85 per cent. (40,691,818) are Hindus and over 14 per cent. (6,731,034) are Muhammadans. Other religions account for ·6 per cent. only of the whole. Muhammadans continue to increase at a faster rate than the Hindus. This relatively rapid increase is said to be due not to proselytism, but to a higher standard of living. Aryas and Native Christians have trebled during the decade, but their numbers are insignificant.

Sex.

189. The number of females is relatively greater in the east and north of the province than in the west. Hitherto the view has been held that these results are due to defective enumeration. Mr. Burn gives grounds for believing that the proportion really varies in different parts of the provinces, and that the errors of defective enumeration are inconsiderable.

Civil condition.

190. The proportion of widowed persons is 19 per cent. The figures suggest that the prohibition of remarriage for widows, which is only enforced in the case of about one quarter of the population, is accompanied by a disinclination on the part of widowers to marry again. Polygamy is not uncommon, there being 1,010 married females to 1,000 married males, but is more usual among Muhammadans than Hindus. Polyandry of a patriarchal type flourishes in the Jaunsár-Báwar pargana of Dehra Dún. The joint husbands must all be sons of the same set of fathers, though they may marry more than one wife either in common or in severalty.

Education.

191. The number of persons recorded as able to read and write was 1,478,865, or 3 per cent. of the total population, of whom 1,422,924 were males and 55,941 were females. The increase since 1891 has been about 9 per cent. The proportion of literate persons to the total population varies considerably in different parts of the provinces. It is highest in the Himálayan districts, followed by Bundelkhand and the eastern districts, and is lowest in the west. Out of every 10,000 persons 24 can read and write English—a proportion more than double that found to exist in 1891.

Occupation.

192. Of the total population (47,691,782) over 66 per cent., or 31,703,343 persons were returned as connected with pasture and agriculture, 15,455,614 as actual workers, and the rest as dependants. In addition 666,692 persons recorded agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. The only other occupations calling for notice are (1) earthwork and general labour, with 6½ per cent.; (2) personal household and sanitary services, with 5½ per cent.; (3) supply of food, drink, and stimulants, with 5½ per cent.; and (4) textile fabrics and dress, with about 4 per cent. of the total population.

Tribes.

193. The returns show about 200 castes and tribes in the provinces, which have been grouped in the census report by classes, according to their social precedence, in the case of Hindus and Aryas, and their origin, real or traditional, in the case of Muhammadans. Mr. Burn gives grounds for thinking that the races are mixed, and that their distribution corresponds to some extent with the distribution of languages.

Language.

194. The classification of languages at the recent census is based on a scientific examination of provincial dialects. The hill dialects of Kumaun are grouped together as central pahári, while those in the plains are grouped into three main languages, western hindi, eastern hindi, and bihári. The first

of these is spoken by over 22 million people, and includes the dialects known as urdu, (literary) hindi, braj bundeli, and kanaujia. Eastern hindi is spoken by about 15 million people, and includes awadhi and baghelkhandi; while bihári is the tongue of 10 million persons and includes bhojpuri, sarvaria, and purbi.

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

195. The office of Lieutenant-Governor was held by the Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., until the 14th November 1901, on which date the Hon'ble Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., succeeded to it for the remainder of the year.

9.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(There is nothing to record under this head.)

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

196. The people generally prospered during the year. The demand for saddlery and other accessories of war gave a distinct impetus to trade in Cawnpore. Sugar made progress to recovery. Agricultural depression affected Bundelkhand and the permanently-settled districts in the Benares division. In that division the rice crop failed and the wheat crop suffered heavily from rust. Those who see in a permanent settlement a protection against crop failure may with advantage seek instruction from the recent experiences of the people in the permanently-settled tracts of these provinces.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1900-1901.)

On the roll—current demand.

197. The current demand on account of land revenue borne on the roll was Rs. 6,23,35,093, of which Rs. 6,20,25,708 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,09,385. Part of this balance was nominal or had been remitted, and the real balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,36,851, nearly the whole of which occurred in the Allahabad division.

On the roll—arrear demand.

198. The arrear demand was Rs. 17,70,029, of which Rs. 11,48,911 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,21,118. Part of this balance was nominal or had been remitted and the real balance at the end of the year was Rs. 5,15,729, nearly the whole of which occurred in the Allahabad division.

Not on the roll.

199. The demand was Rs. 1,64,736, of which Rs. 1,52,675 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,061, of which Rs. 45 was nominal.

12.—SURVEYS.

(Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1900-1901.)

Cadastral.

200. Surveys were made of 3,944 square miles, and records were written up for 3,782 square miles. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,95,078, giving an incidence of a little under Rs. 75. The high incidence is explained partly by the extra work involved in bringing the records of the first year up to date, partly by the absence of patwáris on census and other duties. The maps in the Jalesar tahsíl of the Etah district are being corrected without a resurvey. If this method be successful it will be extended.

Non-cadastral.

201. Surveys were carried out in four municipalities at the cost of the municipal funds; and the roads in four districts were surveyed for the Public Works department.

Traverse.

202. Traverse was completed for 2,579 square miles at a cost of Rs. 69,539, giving an incidence of Rs. 27. This finished the traverse programme of the Provinces except for 200 square miles in Etah.

Drawing.

203. The maps of Sháhjahánpur have been drawn and sent to Calcutta for publication. The maps of Bareilly have been completed except for a small area in the town.

Establishment.

204. Two survey officers and one assistant of the cadastral staff and practically the whole of the traverse establishment have reverted to the imperial department.

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1900-1901.)

Agra.

205. The revised settlement of the Sháhjáhanpur district was confirmed for thirty years. The settlement of the Doáb and trans-Ganges parganas of the Allahabad district was extended for a period of ten years. The revised assessments of tahsíls Bareilly, Aonla, and Nawábganj which yielded a small enhancement of revenue were sanctioned.

206. Record work continued in Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Aligarh, Azamgarh, and Pilibhít. In the last district the record operations are independent of the settlement which has been extended. The work in Azamgarh has proved enormously difficult, and an extra staff of Deputy Collectors was appointed to cope with it.

207. The resettlement of the Cawnpore district under special rules was sanctioned. Rules were also sanctioned for a system of quinquennial revision of assessment in Bundelkhand.

Oudh.

208. The revision of Oudh settlements has nearly been completed. The settlement of Kheri was confirmed during the year for thirty years. The revised assessments of the Sandíla tahsíl in Hardoi and of four parganas in Gonda were sanctioned: the former resulted in a small reduction, the latter in a small increase of revenue.

Case work.

209. Of 92,102 cases in settlement courts, 66,665 were decided. Settlement Officers decided 1,177 out of 1,369 appeals filed, and Commissioners decided 454 on a list of 658.

Expenditure.

210. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,72,537.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(Report on the Operations of the Land Record Department, 1901-1902.)*

Records.

211. Revised village registers of Sháhjahánpur, Hamírpur, and Bánda were completed, and all the pargana hand-books of Gorakhpur, Basti, Meerut, Fyzabad, and Bahraich were published during the year. In other districts, where settlement operations are in progress, the work is being pushed on. Record work generally suffered temporarily owing to the census; and kanúngos tested the entries of only 2,581,843 fields or 3·7 per cent. as against 8 per cent. in the preceding year. Some progress was made in the economic analysis of districts.

Establishment.

212. Patwári circles were revised and the prospects of patwáris were improved in eight districts in Oudh and in Sháhjahánpur. The percentage of patwáris who have passed through schools rose to 88·9 per cent. The kanúngo class at the agricultural school is popular, and there would be no difficulty in enlarging it if the prospect of vacancies in the kanúngo staff justified such a course, which at present it does not. One sadar kanúngo was appointed to officiate temporarily as Tahsíldár and 28 kanúngos received temporary promotion as Náib Tahsíldárs, one being confirmed in the post.

15.—WASTE LANDS.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1900-1901.)

Demand and collections.

213. The total demand, including outstandings recoverable within the year, amounted to Rs. 6,089, of which all but Rs. 84 was collected.

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1900-1901.)

Demand and collections.

214. The number of estates increased by 97 during the year. The total demand, including arrears, was Rs. 9,55,615, of which Rs. 8,86,291 or 92·7 per cent. was collected. The net profit to Government after meeting all charges—land revenue, local rates, management, and improvements—was Rs. 4,12,493.

17.—WARDS ESTATES.

(Report on the Operations of the Court of Wards, 1900-1901.)

Operations of the Court.

215. During the year 13 estates were released from, and 12 estates were brought under, the Court of Wards. The release of the large estate of Balrampur reduced the area under the court. There were 187 estates under management at the end of the year.

Collections.

216. Current and arrear collections amounted to Rs. 54,64,251 and Rs. 3,72,420, respectively, being 91·9 and 21·3 of the corresponding demand. In the Agra division the percentage was 98·3 and in Oudh it was 96. The worst results were obtained in the Benares division, and are attributable mainly to bad seasons but partly also to bad management.

Liquidation of debt.

217. A sum of $21\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs was spent in the liquidation of debt, $14\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs being met from income, the remainder being provided by sale or loan. The progress made by the end of the year in clearing estates from debts incurred before and after management is represented by the reduction of obligations from Rs. 4,05,74,969 to Rs. 1,43,90,797.

* Also Volume of Agricultural Statistics, 1902, published by the Director-General of Statistics.

218. A sum of Rs. 6,92,729 was spent on the education of the wards, and Rs. 1,15,627 was spent on improvements. There was a cash balance at the end of the year of nearly 10 lakhs. **Expenditure and balances.**

219. The average cost of management was 8·3 per cent. of the gross income. The special scheme of management was in force in 18 districts, its cost varying from 5·3 to 11·3 per cent. of the gross income. Efforts are being made to reduce the cost where possible. **Cost of management.**

220. The local audit staff examined the accounts of 26 estates during the year. The results were in many cases unsatisfactory. **Local audit.**

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1900-1901.)

221. The condition of the revenue-paying classes was satisfactory except in Bundelkhand, Hardoi and the permanently settled districts of the Benares Division. In Hardoi conditions have greatly improved and special measures are in train for the assistance of the revenue-payers in Bundelkhand. **Revenue-paying classes.**

222. The feature of the year in regard to the rent-paying classes was the large number of ejectment notices served in the province of Agra, *viz.* 194,399 or slightly more than 100,000 in excess of the number of the preceding year. Only 41,663 of the notices were contested, and in only 17,456 cases were the tenants successful. In 139,883 cases formal application for eviction was made. The number of notices of relinquishment filed by tenants in the province of Agra also showed a large increase. There can be no doubt that this disturbance was due to the new Tenancy Act, and the ignorance which prevailed regarding it. A sympathetic movement seems to have affected Oudh, where the number of ejectment proceedings showed a marked increase. **Rent-paying classes.**

223. The Board of Revenue remark that it must not be supposed that these ejectments were anything more than "formal" in a large number of instances, and therefore of no practical effect. On the whole question of the effect of the Tenancy Legislation they say— **The disturbance of the new Tenancy Act.**

"It was estimated in last year's report that the actual amount of disturbance of non-occupancy tenancies caused by ejectment proceedings during 1899-1900 affected 3·36 per cent. of the area held by them, and that the amount of disturbance of tenancies in general was 1·25 per cent. Combining with these figures the corresponding figures for the years 1900-1901, the total disburbance during the last two years may be put approximately at 10·25 per cent. of non-occupancy holdings and 4·80 per cent. of tenant holdings in general. If, from these figures, a deduction be made on account of ejectments enforced independently of any connection with the tenancy legislation, the effect of that legislation, as exhibited by ejectments, will be shown by the balance. There must be a certain amount of conjecture in these figures; but the fact will remain that only, at the outside, about 4 per cent. of the tenant area was disturbed in consequence of the introduction of a radical measure of tenancy reform. That even this much disturbance took place is due, no doubt, in great measure, to the uncertainty that existed up to the very last moment of the precise shape that the tenancy law would take. Landholders accordingly prepared for the worst; but even so, their action brings out, not so much the vastness of the litigation of the year, as the insignificance of the litigation which takes place in years of normal character, and the extent to which the business of landholder and tenant is ordinarily transacted without the intervention of the Courts."

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Constitution of Legislative Council.

224. By a proclamation issued on 26th November 1886, under section 46 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the provisions of that Act were extended to what are now the United Provinces with effect from the 1st December 1886. The number of councillors was fixed at nine, of whom three by law had to be, and in fact five were, non-officials.

Powers of Legislative Council.

225. The legislative powers of this Council are exercised subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, to whom all Bills included under the provisions of section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or containing penal clauses, are submitted for previous sanction, and to whom also every project of law is forwarded for transmission to the Secretary of State before it is introduced into Council. Before any measure carried through the Council can become law, it must receive the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Governor-General in Council.

Extension of powers.

226. The Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14), introduced the following important amendments :—

(1) power to increase the number of Councillors to a maximum of fifteen;

(2) power to the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for authorizing at any meeting of his Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations the discussion of the annual financial statement of his local government, and the asking of questions on matters of public interest;

(3) power to the local legislature of any province with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to repeal or amend, as to that province, any law or regulation made either before or after the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, by any authority in India.

227. This last amendment removed the serious limitation of section 42 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by which the local legislature was absolutely precluded from repealing or amending any Act of the Governor-General in Council passed since 1861.

228. Rules for the discussion of the annual financial statement, and for asking questions, were published on the 3rd February 1893. By proclamation, dated 16th March 1893, the Lieutenant-Governor was authorized to nominate fifteen Councillors, not more than seven of whom should be officials. In the same month rules were issued allotting six seats for election: two to groups of municipal and two to groups of district boards, and one each to the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce and the Allahabad University. The remaining two non-official seats were reserved for the nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor.

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Acts I to V, 1901.

229. During the year five measures were passed into law :—

Act I of 1901 (an Act to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act, 1891) was a short measure, containing only three sections of a formal character.

Act II of 1901 (the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act) introduced several important amendments in the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the North-Western Provinces (Act XII of 1881), the necessity for which had long been apparent. The old Act was entirely redrafted with a view to clearing up doubts and removing the defects which decisions of the courts and the practice of revenue officers had brought to light.

Act III of 1901 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Act) consolidated the Land Revenue law of the two provinces into one enactment, and introduced such improvements as administrative and judicial experience during the last twenty-five years had shown to be necessary.

Act IV of 1901 (the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, Amendment Act) introduced certain amendments in the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, and the Oudh Laws Act, 1876, which were supplementary to the new amalgamated Land Revenue Act, and assimilated the provisions of the law regarding ex-proprietary tenants in the two provinces.

Act V of 1901 (an Act to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900) gave the Government powers to prevent overcrowding in the two hill municipalities of Mussoorie and Naini Tál; doubts having been entertained as to the validity of the rules which had been made under the old Municipal Acts (XV of 1883 and XV of 1873).

21.—POLICE.

*(Report on the Administration of the Police Department, 1901.)**

Cognizable crime.

230. There was a decrease of 18 per cent. in the total volume of reported cognizable crime. This result was mainly due to the prevalence of easier prices; but improved preventive action is said to have been a contributory cause, and this view is supported by the fact that the total figures are the lowest recorded in the past 12 years. The police investigated 90,889 cases, or 50 per cent.; in 46 per cent. of the cases inquiry was refused. The number of cases decided was 58,874 and the percentage in which convictions were obtained was practically the same as in the preceding year, 85 as against 84.

Non-cognizable crime.

231. There was again an increase (nearly 6 per cent.) in the number of cases of non-cognizable crime, chiefly under "minor offences against the person." As in 1900, about one-third of the total number of cases for disposal were dismissed without trial, and a little over one-third came into court. The police were called upon to investigate 659 non-cognizable cases, or 207 less than in 1900.

Dakaiti.

232. There were 350 true cases of dakáiti in 1901 including cases reported to Magistrates; but of these only 104 were dakáitis of the professional type, committed by armed gangs, as compared with 151 in 1900. This large decrease, and the breaking up of numerous gangs, are evidence of good work done by the police, although of 798 persons arrested 192 only were convicted during the year (242 remaining over for trial).

Summary of crime.

233. Out of 779 true cases of robbery, 707 were classed as special or professional, showing a decrease of 14 on the figures of 1900. Professional poisoning fell from 21 to 16, and the total number of true cases of poisoning from 46 to 32. Murder showed a small decrease. Cases of culpable homicide were slightly less, of grievous hurt were distinctly more, numerous. The figures for rioting did not vary greatly either in number of cases or in the percentage of convictions. The total number of true cases of coining fell from 346 to 287, in 77 per cent. of which convictions were obtained. In ten cases professional coiners were convicted, and heavy sentences were passed. The number of true reports of burglary decreased by more than 27 per cent. and of cattle-theft by about 20 per cent., as compared with 1900.

Criminal tribes.

234. There was little progress in reclaiming the Sanauriahs of Jhánsi and Lalitpur or the Barwárs of Gonda. Numerous crimes were committed by unproclaimed criminal gangs who wander about the country under various names (Bhátus, Beriahs, Kanjars, &c.), but it is difficult in practice to proclaim them or to watch and restrain them without proclamation.

Preventive action.

235. Preventive action generally improved. Increased attention was paid to the station registers which keep a record of habitual criminals, and action was taken under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure

* Also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue, *viz.*, Police (Tables VII).

Code against 5,814 persons as compared with 4,945 in 1900. Of these, 5,033 were ordered to find security, and only 826 were able to do so. The average term of imprisonment in default of finding security was 13 months and 22 days, and the average security demanded was Rs. 173.

Proof of previous convictions.

236. Previous convictions were proved in more cases than in 1900, and identification by means of anthropometrical cards and finger-impression slips was somewhat more successful. Altogether 5,861 cards and slips were received and 987 criminals were identified : 916 by finger-impressions and 71 by anthropometry.

Establishment.

237. The number of Assistant District Superintendents of Police was increased by two, otherwise the sanctioned strength of the provincial police scarcely changed. Towards the end of the year the abolition of the system of enlistment by recruiting depôts was sanctioned, and a return was made to local enlistment in districts. Considerable progress was made in substituting regular police for the watch and ward staff in municipalities, and in improving the pay of the men.

Punishment.

238. The number of officers and men dismissed departmentally or on conviction increased from 225 to 290, the number of officers fined, suspended, or degraded decreased from 315 to 289, the number of men so punished increased considerably from 339 to 458. Four charges of torture were brought against the police in 1901, of which three ended in conviction and one in departmental punishment.

Rural police.

239. In Oudh the gradual conversion of the rural police into cash paid chaukidárs was continued, and at the end of the year, only 938 chaukidárs in the province were remunerated on the old system. The lists of *mukhiyas* or headmen, have been revised in all districts. They now number 104,580, of whom 118 were convicted of criminal offences during the year. In a great many villages the *mukhiya* is a person to whom the chaukidár and complainant refer before they make a report at the police station ; and the existence of the *mukhiya* has proved a valuable check on the chaukidár and helped to improve reporting. The experiment of associating *mukhiyas* with the police in inquiries has been tried in 24 districts and has not up to date obtained much success.

Additional police.

240. The additional police quartered on Cawnpore for plague riots, and in Bijnor for mail robbery and *dakáiti*, were removed during the year. At the end of the year one Sub-Inspector, one head constable, and eight constables remained in Saháranpur owing to the lawless behaviour of the Pandir Rájputs in 12 villages.

Training school.

241. The teaching staff of the Police Training School was strengthened, and the course of study remodelled. Numerous outside candidates were admitted ; and in order to supply the demand for officers, two short sessions of eight months each (instead of the full year) were held. At the final examination 116 students were examined, of whom only six failed completely.

Quarters for native officers.

242. Special attention has been given to the provision of better accommodation for native police officers. Orders issued after the close of the year have doubled the normal grant for original police buildings, and some large special grants have also been sanctioned. The standard plan for police stations has been revised so as to allow sufficient accommodation for police officers and their families. It is hoped that these measures will have an appreciable influence in improving the class of recruits.

22.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

*(Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice, 1901.)**

AGRA.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

243. Magistrates disposed of 92,060 cases (against 96,415 in 1900), of which 20,884, or 22 per cent., were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of 154,458 persons whose cases were disposed of, 78,824 persons, or 53 per cent., were convicted.

* Also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue, *viz.*, Criminal Justice (Tables IV).

244. Courts of Session disposed of 1,981 cases as against 2,284 in 1900, 2,422 persons, or 67 per cent. of those whose cases were disposed of being convicted.

245. The High Court tried four European British subjects, of whom two were convicted.

Punishments.

246. Owing to the decrease of serious crime, the punishments inflicted were generally less severe than in 1900. Owing to the decline of petty offences against property, whippings were fewer by 2,919 than 1900, and the percentage of whippings on the total number of punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded fell from 36 to 31.

247. During the year 47 boys were sent to the Reformatory School; 61 youthful offenders were released under the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, and 452 were released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appeals and revisions.

248. The cases of 6,426 persons were before District Magistrates, and of 9,777 before Courts of Session, on appeal. In the courts of District Magistrates the percentage of cases disposed of, in which the sentence of the subordinate courts was upheld, was 73 and in Courts of Session 75.

249. Altogether 2,048 persons appealed to the High Court, the sentence passed on 268 being reversed or modified. The appeals of 210 persons were pending at the close of the year. Government appealed against the acquittal of 35 persons, the order of acquittal being reversed in the case of 15 and confirmed in the case of 5.

250. The cases of 1,798 persons were brought before the High Court in revision. The sentences passed on 62 persons were enhanced. In 1,206 cases the sentences or orders were not disturbed.

OUDH.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

251. Magistrates disposed of 34,056 cases (against 32,301 in 1900), of which 6,772, or about 20 per cent., were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of 53,832 persons whose cases were disposed of, 23,144, or 43 per cent., were convicted.

252. The Courts of Session disposed of 468 cases as against 564 in 1900, 498 persons, or 60 per cent. of those whose cases were disposed of being convicted.

Punishments.

253. Whippings were fewer by 984 and the percentage of whippings on the total number of punishments, in cases in which whipping might have been awarded, fell from 36 to 35.

Appeals and revisions.

254. The cases of 1,508 persons were before District Magistrates, and of 1,826 before Courts of Session on appeal. In the courts of District Magistrates the percentage of cases disposed of, in which the sentence of the subordinate courts was upheld, was 65, and in the Courts of Session 69.

255. Altogether 477 persons appealed to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the sentences passed on 124 being reversed or modified. Government appealed against the acquittal of 14 persons, the order of acquittal being reversed in the case of 6 and confirmed in the case of 5.

256. The cases of 401 persons were brought before the Judicial Commissioner's Court in revision. The sentences of 103 persons were enhanced. In 183 cases the sentences or orders were not disturbed.

23.—PRISONS.

*(Report on the Administration of Jails, 1901.)**

General.

257. In 1900 the number of convicts admitted to the jails of the provinces rose to 38,297; in 1901, owing to a more prosperous season and a consequent decrease of serious crime, the number fell to 32,960. The daily average strength of the convict population was 27,527 as compared with

* Also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue, *viz.*, Prisons (Tables V).

28,767 in 1900. The number of habituals admitted was 3,580 as compared with 4,905. Sentences combining solitary confinement with rigorous imprisonment fell off from 3,852 to 2,417. Four prisoners only escaped during the year, of whom two were recaptured. The number of escapes was the lowest on record. The average cost per head Rs. 49-3-6 against Rs. 50-6-6 in 1900.

Punishments.

258. The total number of punishments inflicted on convicts fell from 43,873 to 42,803, and the number of offences necessitating trial by criminal courts from 30 to 19. Floggings again decreased, *viz.* from 290 to 240.

Health.

259. The health of the prisoners was not so good as in the preceding year. The daily average of sick rose from 35·8 to 39·5 and the death-rate from 22·1 to 24·2 per thousand. The increased mortality was due to epidemics of cerebro-spinal fever in certain jails, of cholera in the Lucknow Central and District Jails, and to dysentery in Lucknow and Benares Central Jails towards the end of the year. Bánda District Jail, as usual, showed a high rate of 54 per mille and the health of the Moradabad District Jail was unsatisfactory, the death-rate being 56 per thousand. The site, ventilation, and water-supply of several jails were improved. Connection with the water-works was commenced in the case of the Central and District Jails at Benares and the Cawnpore District Jail.

Employment.

260. Forty per cent. of the prisoners were employed in manufactures. The total cash profit earned by the factories was Rs. 1,94,957 as compared with Rs. 2,02,591 in 1900. Though there was a fall in the total profit, the average cash profit per worker rose from Rs. 7-1-0 to Rs. 7-2-0. In many prisons the important matting industry has suffered severely owing to a great advance in the price of *munj*. In several jails also work was brought to a standstill for long periods owing to epidemics of cerebro-spinal fever and cholera.

Reformatory school.

261. Since the beginning of 1901 the school has been under the control of the Education department. The number of boys in the school on 1st January 1901 was 257; there were 42 admissions—the smallest number for many years—40 boys were discharged, and 3 died during the year. The health of the boys was on the whole satisfactory. There were 142 admissions to hospital against 156 in 1900, and the daily average sick fell from 10·44 to 9·12. The expenditure per boy rose from Rs. 55-12-6 to Rs. 64-15-1.

262. The educational progress of the boys, who attended school for two hours daily, not being considered satisfactory, a fourth teacher was added to the staff. Religious instruction on a theistic and unsectarian basis was given three times a week. There was no change in the trades taught at the school, and the working of the farm and factories showed a profit.

263. Of 156 boys who were discharged from the school during the last three years, 14 were reconvicted and 37 lost sight of. Of 96 boys about whom information was received, 41 were working at trades taught in the Reformatory and 55 at other trades. Since the school opened there have been 355 discharges, of whom 62, or 17·46 per cent., have been reconvicted.

24.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice, 1901.)*

AGRA.

Courts of original jurisdiction

264. The number of suits for disposal in the courts of original jurisdiction, except the courts of Village Munsifs, fell from 106,503 in 1900 to 102,889 in 1901. Institutions fell by 4,420, or 5 per cent., and no special reason could be assigned for the decrease. Suits for money and movables which had increased in 1900 fell again in 1901, while the number of suits for immovable property rose from 8,546 to 9,500. The total value of suits instituted fell by almost a crore of rupees. Of the total number of suits before the courts

* Also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue, *viz.*, Civil Justice (Tables III).

91,977 were disposed of as against 97,239. The pending file rose from 9,263 to 10,910 suits. In contested cases the average duration of suits was a little greater than in the preceding year except in the chief district courts.

Execution of decrees.

265. The number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts, which was abnormally high in 1900, was slightly less in 1901, *viz.* 107,209. The pending file was, however, more than proportionately reduced. As in 1900, 54 per cent. of the applications were wholly infructuous, but the amount realized in execution was Rs. 83,96,367 as compared with Rs. 65,00,206 in 1900.

Appeals.

266. The number of appeals from decrees before the subordinate courts (13,445) was normal, though less than in 1900. Disposals decreased from 12,730 to 9,322, and the pending file rose from 3,604 to 4,125.

High Court.

267. The High Court of Judicature disposed of 2 original suits and 241 miscellaneous cases during the year. Eighty appeals from original decrees were decided, and the pending file of such cases increased from 569 to 743. One thousand eight hundred and ten second appeals were heard, and the file was materially reduced.

Village courts.

268. The number of village courts (103) was the same as in 1900; but the number of cases instituted showed a marked increase (5,549 as against 4,046), owing to a larger use of these courts in the Moradabad district. Of 5,708 cases for disposal 5,287 were decided, and 245 were transferred by the District Munsif to his own court, leaving 176 pending at the close of the year. Of the suits decided about one-fifth were disposed of without trial, over two-thirds after trial without contest, and 429 cases after contest. As usual the most numerous classes of cases instituted were suits based on oral contract and for price of goods sold. In 271 cases only did the valuation of the suit exceed Rs. 20.

OUDH.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

269. The total number of suits instituted was 47,209 as compared with 52,489 in 1900. Suits for money and movables fell by 5,248, but suits for immovable property and suits to establish rights of pre-emption increased in number. The total value of suits instituted was less than half the value of those instituted in the preceding year. Munsifs disposed of 31,667 suits as against 26,322 in the preceding year, while Subordinate Judges decided 7,452 suits or 1,151 less than in 1900. Of the total number of suits which they decided, Munsifs disposed of 48 per cent., and Subordinate Judges 72 per cent., under their Small Cause Court powers. The average duration in contested cases was greater than in the year preceding. The pending file rose from 5,954 to 7,341, a rise accounted for by the fact that subordinate courts were in 1901 for the first time closed for the annual vacation of one month.

Appeals.

270. Subordinate Judges disposed of 1,547 regular appeals; and 440 appeals were pending at the close, as against 266 at the beginning, of the year. District Judges disposed of 9 original suits and 776 regular civil appeals. The number of cases of all kinds decided by them fell from 5,557 to 4,800. The percentage of decrees set aside or modified was slightly lower than in 1900 in both classes of courts, being 41 against 42 in courts of Subordinate Judges and 34 against 35 in courts of District Judges.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

271. On November 1st, 1901, a second Additional Judicial Commissioner was appointed; but he had almost immediately to leave on deputation under the Government of India. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner decided 891 out of 2,250 cases of all kinds for disposal. The pending file rose from 1,031 at the beginning, to 1,389 at the end, of the year.

Honorary Munsifs.

272. The number of suits instituted in the courts of Honorary Munsifs was 2,624, or nearly 1,000 less than in 1900. The decrease was greatest in courts of Honorary Munsifs who had been exempted under section 8(2) of the Honorary Munsifs Act, and was due to the orders passed during the year by the Judicial Commissioner by which parties were allowed the option of bringing their cases in the court either of the Honorary or the Stipendiary Munsif. Honorary Munsifs, however, decided 2,691 cases and rendered material assistance to the district courts.

KUMAUN.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

273. The number of suits instituted fell from 4,619 in 1900 to 4,228 in 1901. The large majority (3,408) of the cases were suits for money or movables, and as usual the bulk of the litigation was of a petty nature. The value of the suits instituted, however, rose. Out of 4,873 suits and 613 miscellaneous cases for disposal 5,015 cases were disposed of, about two-thirds being without trial or without contest. The pending file at the close of the year fell from 549 to 471.

Execution of decrees.

274. There was a slight increase (110) in applications for execution of decrees and a slight improvement in realizations; realizations in full being made in 27 per cent. of the cases as against 26 per cent. in the preceding year.

Appeals.

275. The total number of appeals for disposal was 421 as against 458 in 1900. Of these 379 were disposed of and 42 left pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of 231 were contested. In 65 cases the orders of the lower court were disturbed; and 58 cases were remanded.

25.—REGISTRATION.

(Report on the Administration of the Registration Department, 1901-1902.)*

General results.

276. At the close of the triennium ending 31st March 1902 there were 215 sub-districts in the United Provinces; 166 in Agra and 49 in Oudh. The total number of registrations effected was 683,528 as compared with 677,455 in the period ending 1898-99 and 664,435 in that ending 1895-96. The total value of property affected by registered documents increased from Rs. 28,53,26,190 in the previous triennium to Rs. 32,97,71,959 in the last three years. The increase of 15 per cent. was distributed under all heads, being largest under sales of immoveable property above Rs. 100 in value. In 1901-1902 the total number of registrations fell by 8 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and showed but a slight increase on the yearly average of the triennium.

Effect of the Tenancy Act.

277. There was nothing noticeable in the figures for 1901-1902 except the continued rise in compulsory registrations, which was accounted for by the large number of leases for a term executed by landlords in the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand divisions in anticipation of the passing of the Tenancy Act.

Miscellaneous.

278. The system of identification of executants and witnesses in registration proceedings by means of thumb impressions, which was in force in 119 offices at the close of 1898-99, has been gradually extended to all offices; the value of the system is now established. Substantial progress was made in providing secure and well-built offices, and in adding to the security and convenience of the existing buildings.

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(Review of Municipal Administration, 1901-1902.)*

Constitution

279. There were 104 Municipalities in the provinces, in 82 of which octroi was in force. In most cases the District Officer was Chairman *ex-officio* or by election. Of the 1,399 members 1,036 were elected, Hindus numbered 743, Muhammadans 384, and Europeans and others 272. These figures scarcely differ from those of the preceding year.

Attendance.

280. The attendance was poor in the case of some of the smaller boards, particularly in the Meerut division, but generally it was better than in the previous year. The number of meetings was unusually large, and the attendance averaged 8·31.

General financial position.

281. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,40,685. Exclusive of money borrowed from Government, receipts amounted to Rs. 55,11,831 as compared with Rs. 49,60,280 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 53,52,510 as compared with Rs. 48,64,248. The closing balance was Rs. 18,09,006. In fourteen boards the balance was Rs. 30,000; in Cawnpore and Benares it reached over $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs respectively. These considerable surpluses were ear-marked for improvement schemes, or have since been reduced by plague expenditure.

* Also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue, *viz.*, Registration (Tables IX), and Municipal Administration (Tables XVII).

282. The main source of income was *octroi*, net receipts from which rose from Rs. 27,03,335 to Rs. 31,28,330. This increase was due in part to favourable seasons and to very extensive storage of grain in the western districts, but in part also to improved administration. Other forms of taxation yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,43,715, while the income from municipal property and under powers apart from taxation was Rs. 8,92,417. The last two items cannot be compared with the figures for the previous year owing to changes in classification; but it may be noted that the terminal tax at Cawnpore which in the previous year yielded abnormal receipts gave only a normal income during the year. **Receipts.**

283. Appreciable increases of expenditure occurred only under a few heads. The continuance of heavy expenditure on the sewerage and drainage works in Benares; the commencement of work on the new drainage scheme in Cawnpore; and the improvement of surface drainage in Allahabad, Bareilly and several other cities account for an increase of Rs. 1,08,698 in the expenditure on drainage. There were increases of Rs. 32,016 on the building of markets and slaughter-houses, of Rs. 74,354 on public works —chiefly improvement of roads—and of Rs. 79,653 on plague charges. **Expenditure.**

284. During the year the schedules of all municipalities were examined in connection with the Government of India's orders fixing a maximum rate of duty on all articles taxed upon import into India, and enjoining equal treatment to imported and local produce. The schedules of several municipalities were revised, and special attention was paid to the treatment of through trade. The new Municipal Account Code eased the pressure of taxation by facilitating refunds and bonding. The actual refunds would have been larger but for the fact that stocks were held up in many places over the end of the year. **The working of octroi.**

285. New taxes were imposed in two municipalities. In Etah a tax was put on weighmen. In Sháhjahánpur a tax was put on tobacco and potato growers, while a tax on sugar refiners was substituted for the octroi previously levied on sugar and saccharine stuffs. **Extension of direct taxation.**

286. The incidence of the total net income derived from taxation was Re. 1-4-5 per head of the population as compared with Re. 1-2-8 in the preceding year. The increase was generally attributed to improved net receipts under octroi. In so far as these were inflated by the smallness of the refunds due to the holding up of stocks the increase is nominal. Naini Tál with Rs. 9-2-2 and Mussoorie with Rs. 5-11-9 head the list in the matter of incidence. **Incidence of taxation.**

287. The number of municipalities with water works (9) remained unchanged; but a new spring was found in Mussoorie. The general feature of the year was increased consumption and reduced cost of supply. In Agra consumption rose from 487½ to 618⅔ millions of gallons, at a cost of 1·6 annas* per thousand gallons. In Allahabad consumption rose from 546 to 590 millions of gallons at a cost of 1·5 annas. In Benares consumption rose from 911 to 949 millions of gallons, at a cost of 1·2 annas. In Cawnpore the consumption rose from 656 to 733 millions of gallons, at a cost of 1·6 annas. In Lucknow consumption, rose from some 402 to 456 millions of gallons at a cost of 1·5 annas. The dryness of the year accounted for part of the additional consumption, but there was probably waste to a considerable extent in Allahabad, Benares and Cawnpore. **Water works.**

288. The large Benares drainage scheme was pressed on towards completion and a beginning was made with a big scheme in Cawnpore where also the construction of a conservancy tramway and an incinerator was commenced. In Agra the scheme for an intercepting sewer was abandoned in favour of a temporary expedient which proved successful. Proposals were made by the Lucknow board for drainage on a large scale and other boards had projects under consideration during the year. **Drainage.**

289. The number of schools rose from 666 to 736 and the number of scholars from 42,693 to 46,832. It was necessary in the case of several boards **Education.**

* For maintenance charges only.

to insist strongly on the prior claims of primary education, but on the whole the grants were allotted by the boards more in accordance with the policy of Government than in the preceding year. A technical school for wood-carving was started at Saháranpur.

General results of the year's working.

290. On the whole the results of the year's working were encouraging. Although in the majority of cases little interest was taken in elections, the members undoubtedly took a greater interest in their work. More attention was paid to office matters and to details, and the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts noted a marked improvement in the results. Serious defects were discovered by the local audit staff during the year only in the Farrukhabad, Nawabganj (Gonda), Hapur, Cawnpore and Meerut municipal accounts. Several boards established provident funds for their employés.

Principal defects in administration.

291. It was, however, necessary to criticise several boards strongly for failure or short-comings in (1) the supervision of octroi, (2) the failure to spend allotments for public works, (3) the grants for primary education, (4) the initiation of minor conservancy and drainage improvements and (5) in lighting and watering roads.

27.—LOCAL BOARDS.

(Report on the working of Local and District Boards, 1901-1902.*)**

Constitution.

292. As in former years the District Magistrate was in every case Chairman of the district board or President of the district committee. Of the 922 members of the various boards and committees, 267 were *ex-officio* members, 57 nominated and 598 elected members. Official members numbered 270, and of these 99 were Europeans or Eurasians.

Attendance.

293. Each board held on an average 11 meetings during the year, and the average attendance was 7·7 at each meeting. Generally the attendance was fairly good, but in a few districts in the Meerut division and in individual boards elsewhere, it was poor.

Receipts and expenditure.

294. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 11,44,457. The receipts amounted to Rs. 56,03,820, as compared with Rs. 55,52,811, in the preceding year; deducting contributions from provincial revenues the figure is Rs. 49,28,827 as compared with Rs. 49,05,558. Expenditure was Rs. 54,92,408 as compared with Rs. 53,75,913 in the preceding year; excluding resumptions on account of services rendered by various provincial departments, the figure is Rs. 50,31,417 as compared with Rs. 48,44,396.

Civil works.

295. The increase in expenditure occurred chiefly under the head of civil works. With the assistance of special grants many important works were carried out. Communications were improved in the Fyzabad division, in the trans-Jumna tract of Allahabad and in the Bundelkhand districts. In Naini Tál, Bulandshahr, Mirzapur, Jaunpur and Ballia large sums have been spent on roads and bridges. In many districts important buildings have been constructed. Most of the larger works were undertaken by the Public Works Department as the agent of the boards, but minor projects were carried out by the boards' own staff. Difficulties were experienced in supervising the work of the latter.

Special features of the year's working.

296. The divisional reviews were distinctly more favourable than those of the preceding year both in regard to work done and interest taken by the members. Considerable expenditure was incurred in improving the equipment of dispensaries. Special attention was paid with satisfactory results to education. The Civil Veterinary Assistants attached to the boards were trained in preventive inoculation for rinderpest, and at least in one case the knowledge, acquired was useful. Rinderpest broke out in a village of the Dehra Dún district and 28 cattle died before the arrival of the Veterinary Assistant. On his arrival 44 cattle were inoculated, all of which survived. The services of the Veterinary Assistants were frequently demanded. Some useful breeding work was also done. The attention paid to the testing of vital statistics and to village sanitation was, however, small.

* Also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue, *viz.*, Local Boards (Tables XVIII).

297. No general change was made during the year in the direction of conferring further powers on boards, but measures of decentralization were taken in individual cases. The Batesar fair was made over to the control of the District Board of Agra; the Garmukhtesar fair, and the Tigri fair and the Rith cattle market were handed over to the Meerut and Moradabad District Boards respectively. In several districts *nazúl* lands were given to the boards. A scheme for further decentralization and simplification of procedure was drawn up and submitted to the Government of India. **Decentralization.**

28.—MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING).

(Reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps 1901.)

298. The number of volunteer corps remained the same as in the preceding year. The strength of the active force (all ranks), was 4,504, of which 321 were cavalry. The number of cavalry decreased, while the infantry increased; the net result being a decrease of 21. There were 235 officers and 516 non-commissioned officers in the year of report. **Strength of active corps.**

299. The number of extra efficients was 3,527 or 13 more than in the preceding year; the number of non-efficients was 171 as against 120. The number of marksmen rose from 372 to 442. **Qualifications.**

300. The reserve fell from 389 to 387, and the percentage of efficients fell from 88 to 84. **Reserve.**

301. The variations were thus very small. The financial condition of the corps was generally satisfactory. **Summary.**

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURE.

*(Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1901-1902.)**

Crop experiments. 302. No important experiments were completed during the year. Arrangements were made for systematic wheat-breeding and experiments were started in Cawnpore and Orai under Bundelkhand conditions.

Distribution of selected seed. 303. Considerable progress was made in distributing seed at the Cawnpore farm, the Meerut Demonstration farm, and the depôt at Partábgarh. From Cawnpore 28 kinds of seeds were issued, of which the bulk consisted of 10,300lbs. of wheat and 7,000lbs. of oats. From the Meerut farm 9,020lbs. of wheat were distributed. The demand is steadily growing and outruns the supply.

Agricultural fairs. 304. Agricultural shows were held in seven districts, the best produce being exhibited at Bulandshahr and Nauchandi, the best cattle at Nauchandi and Bahraich. Arrangements for a series of cattle shows at five centres were commenced, sánction having been obtained to the award of Rs. 2,500 and 10 silver medals as prizes.

Breeding operations. 305. The number of horse stallions increased from 73 to 79, of which 73 were at stud work and covered 3,870 mares. The incidence per stallion was 53 as against 54 in the year preceding. The demand for the services of horse stallions continued to increase. There was no progress in mule-breeding, and only three donkey stallions remained at the end of the year.

Veterinary department. 306. There were 10 District Boards without Veterinary Assistants at the end of the year. The increasing popularity of veterinary dispensaries was attested by the increase in the number of cases treated from 2,893 to 5,809. The two Veterinary Inspectors were engaged, in addition to their ordinary duties of supervision, in the Bacteriological survey, in making inquiries regarding breeds of cattle and consumption of grain by animals.

Enclosure. 307. The new programme for *úsar* reserves was started.

Agricultural implements. 308. At all the agricultural shows imported agricultural implements excited no little curiosity. The superiority of improved ploughs was again demonstrated, again in vain.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

*(Season and Crop Report, 1901-1902.)**

Kharif, 1901. 309. The monsoon of 1901 was, like that of 1900, much delayed. General rain did not begin until the 10th July, but showers early in June had made ploughing and sowing possible in most places. The rainfall of July, though light, was well distributed. In August there was heavy rain. September opened well, but there was a break of about 20 days during which the crops began to suffer. Eventually a cyclonic storm at the end of the month secured the harvest. Rain was deficient only in the Meerut division, and in parts of Mainpuri, Etah, Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Jhánsi and Jalaun. On the whole, the *kharif* was very fair but the rice suffered.

Rabi, 1902. 310. The winter rains were, on the whole, scanty, and the *rabi* suffered on dry lands, particularly in Muttra, Bijnor and the Meerut division. Wheat and barley were, however, irrigated, and a very fair harvest was secured on the whole.

Areas. 311. The total area cropped, 34,389,658 acres, was the largest on record, and showed an increase of 371,869 acres; but many of the figures for the preceding year were estimates, owing to the patwáris being engaged in census work. There was a satisfactory increase in Bundelkhand, excepting Jalaun.

* Also volume of Agricultural Statistics, 1902, published by the Director-General of Statistics.

312. The area irrigated increased from 8,623,603 to 10,236,763 acres, or 19 per cent. over the figures of the year preceding. The increase reached 42 per cent. in the Meerut Division where canals were available and the need for water was greatest. **Areas.**

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(Report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, and the Botanical Gardens, Saháranpur, 1901-1902.)

313. The results of the year were, in spite of unfavourable seasons, satisfactory. The demand for seed and plants continued. Experiments in a new process of fruit pulping, and in the growth of beet sugar, both failed. The former was too expensive to give a commercial profit. The latter was a complete failure. **Gardens.**

32.—FORESTS.

(Report on the operations of the Forest Department, 1901-1902.)

314. No settlement, demarcation, or survey work of special importance was undertaken during the year. The record-of-rights for the Jhánsi forests was received shortly after the year closed. Working-plans were extended during the year to certain forests in the Oudh and School circles. Good progress was made in providing proper accommodation for subordinates, and attention was paid to the improvement of the water-supply for cattle. **General administration.**

315. There was a slight increase in the number of breaches of forest rules, mainly under the head of cases compounded. The amount of money taken by way of compensation varied from Re. 1-4-4 per person in the Central circle to Re. 1-11-0 in Oudh, giving an average of Re. 1-6-9, but it rose to Rs. 4-14-4 in the district protected forests of Kumaun. **Breaches of forest rules.**

316. Owing to a prolonged dry season, the year was not a favourable one for fire conservancy, which necessitated an expenditure (Rs. 63,751) somewhat higher than in the previous year: the number of fires increased from 95 to 112, the increase being almost entirely in the School circle; but the total area burnt returned under the head of failures declined from 34,088 to 27,877 acres. **Fire conservancy.**

317. The total outturn of timber, fuel, and other produce amounted to 13,567,972 cubic feet, as compared with 14,523,308 in 1900-1901. In the Central circle exports of timber and bamboos were brisk, and the success of the newly-adopted system of monopoly sales combined with royalty rates was most marked. That system equalized prices, placed the timber trade on a more certain footing, and was estimated to have raised the revenue about half a lakh of rupees. In the Oudh circle a similar system was worked with success in the Kheri Division, but did not answer so well in Bahraich. The deficient outturn in this circle, which was accompanied by an increase in the receipts, was explained by the failure of contractors to remove timber and fuel for which they had paid and by the inferior average quality of the contents of the coupes. There was no serious complaint of shortage of wagons on the State railways; but owing to this cause or to the comparatively high rates, much of the timber traffic from Lálkua to Bareilly, where the road and railway run parallel, still went by road. **Outturn.**

318. Notwithstanding the decline in the total output, the financial results were better by a lakh of rupees than those of the previous year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 17,61,000, while the expenditure fell short by a few thousand rupees of ten lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,68,012 for the provinces, as compared with Rs. 6,62,804 in the year 1900-1901. The enhanced revenue was not accompanied by any depletion of stocks, which indeed showed an increase in value at the close of the year of Rs. 52,260. Collections, on the whole, were good. The arrears due from contractors and disbursers were reduced in all circles. The total amount of outstandings at the close of the year in the three circles on all accounts amounted to Rs. 71,547. **Financial results.**

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mines.

319. A copper mine worked intermittently at Almora. Three small native concerns in Garhwál had an outturn of about $\frac{2}{3}$ ton iron and 8 lbs. of copper.

Quarries.

320. Over 172,000 tons of sandstone were quarried south of the Jumna. Small quantities of granite were obtained from Bánda, Mirzapur and Almora; of slate from Garhwál and Naini Tál; of soapstone from Jhánsi and Hamírpur.

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(Ninth issue of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.)

Small concerns.

321. There was nothing noticeable in the trade of the year except a general improvement as the result of returning prosperity—an improvement which extended to native sugar-refineries.

Large concerns.

322. New cotton mills were opened at Lucknow and Mirzapur, and 8 small mills for ginning, cleaning or pressing cotton were added. A fodder press was started in the Etah district and a hemp-baling press in Chandausi. There was increasing employment in cotton and leather works. The carpet industry and the manufacture of indigo declined seriously.

35.—TRADE.

(Report on Inland rail and river-borne traffic Trade 1901-1902.*)**

Rail-borne traffic.

323. The total external rail-borne traffic advanced in weight but declined in value, as compared with the year preceding. The imports rose from 2,95,11,576 maunds worth Rs. 16,48,87,543 to 3,55,55,624 maunds worth Rs. 18,61,75,094. The exports rose from 4,62,54,287 to 4,75,15,004 maunds, but their value fell from Rs. 27,25,12,404 to Rs. 23,52,36,163.

324. The increase in imports was general, but was greatest in the case of coal from Bengal and grain from the Panjáb. Exports rose in weight, but declined in value owing to diminished exports of the more costly articles, such as indigo, lac, opium, *ghi* and wool. The returns generally indicate a return to normal conditions. Imports of refined sugar again rose by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds. Exports of refined sugar rose by one lakh, of unrefined sugar by $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and of raw sugar by $4\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of maunds. Kerosine oil continues to grow in popularity, the imports exceeding those of the preceding year by 57,040 maunds.

River-borne traffic.

325. The river-borne traffic with Bengal showed a total increase in both weight and value. The imports fell in weight from some $23\frac{1}{4}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds, but rose in value from $98\frac{1}{2}$ to $101\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. The exports rose in weight from some 25 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds, and in value from 137 to 181 lakhs of rupees. Short crops in Bengal account for the net decrease in imports and the net increase in exports, imports of grain and pulse having declined by $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and exports in the same articles have risen by 8 lakhs of maunds. Exports of oilseeds increased by a lakh of maunds, and of sugar by four lakhs of maunds.

Foreign trade.

326. The total foreign trade with Tibet and Nepál rose from 21,18,298 to 29,08,034 maunds, and its value from 134 to 163 lakhs of rupees. This increase, however, mainly occurred in the imports from Nepál. The increase in these imports was mainly under the head of grain. Exports increased generally—cotton goods, metals, salt, spices, sugar, and provisions of other kinds. But the export is only about half the import business. Trade with Tibet is altogether insignificant.

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(Buildings and Progress Report, 1901-1902.*)*

Buildings.

327. The most important works carried on, and completed, during the year were the extensions of the Muir College at Allahabad, the progress with the new Judicial Commissioner's Court and the completion of the bridge over the Gomti at Lucknow, the new Lady Lyall Hospital and the Lunatic Asylum at Agra, the new Kotwáli and the new Chouk Thána at Benares, and the conversion of the Fort at Chunár into a reformatory. The new Judge's Court at Hardoi was completed and that at Fyzabad was half finished. Large numbers

* Also accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India, fourteenth issue.

of smaller works were undertaken or finished. Large sums were spent on archæological repairs.

328. Progress was made in carrying out the three programmes of improvements to road communications in Bundelkhand, Southern Allahabad, and Garhwál, some 82½ miles of metalled and 137 miles of unmetalled roads were constructed during the year. **Roads.**

329. Altogether 63 miles of avenues and some 26,000 trees were planted during the year. **Arboriculture.**

330. Some Rs. 7,710 were successfully spent in keeping the eastern section of the Ganges (308) miles navigable. **Navigation Works.**

331. The shops turned out work worth Rs. 2,52,800, of which Rs. 12,700 only was sold to private individuals. **Roorkee Workshops.**

37.—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

332. There are no railways or tramways under the control of the Local Government.

38.—CANALS.

(Administration Report, Irrigation Branch, 1901 1902.)

333. During the year 129 miles of channels were opened, of which 111 were distributaries and 18 were escapes and drainage cuts. Extensive repairs were carried out and a survey was made in Bundelkhand. **Work done.**

39.—IRRIGATION.

(Administration Report, Irrigation Branch, 1901-1902.)*

334. During the hot weather the demand for water was strong, but not excessive, and supply was generally ample. The early cessation of the rains set up a strong demand for the *kharíf* and *rabí* sowings, which continued during November and December and became intense when the cold weather rains failed. The total area irrigated was 2,616,105 acres—a figure 511,192 acres in excess of the average for the preceding ten years, and not exceeded in any year except 1896-97 and 1899-1900. The area irrigated for the *kharíf* was 915,482 as against a decennial average of 868,629 acres, and for the *rabí* was 1,700,623 against a decennial average of 1,236,284 acres. **Canals.**

335. The excess in the area irrigated was greatest in the case of wheat, which reached 1,032,046 acres as compared with a decennial average of 731,427 acres. Sugarcane represented 239,602 as against a decennial average of 237,070 acres. Indigo dropped heavily to 78,953 as against a decennial average of 220,437 acres and reached the lowest figure recorded since 1868-69. On the other hand, the area under cotton has increased steadily and reached 186,250 acres as compared with a decennial average of 87,754 acres. The area under poppy was well maintained. **Crops irrigated from canals.**

336. The area irrigated from wells, masonry and earthen, was 5,664,190 acres as against a decennial average of 3,610,307 acres. The other sources of irrigation (excluding canals) accounted for 2,502,501 acres as against a decennial average of 1,535,094 acres. **Irrigation from tanks, jhils, streams, and wells.**

* Also volume of Agricultural Statistics, 1902, published by the Director-General of Statistics.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(Civil Estimates, 1902-1903.)

(a).—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

40.—GROSS REVENUE.

Gross revenue imperial.

337. The contract did not change during the year and the gross revenue (imperial) amounted to Rs. 5,82,22,920 excluding the imperial share of irrigation (major works) and the railway receipts, figures for which have not yet been received from the Accountant-General. The corresponding figure for the preceding year was Rs. 5,84,27,630. The total gross revenue of the preceding year was Rs. 8,30,25,363.

41.—LAND REVENUE.

Land revenue imperial.

338. The total land revenue for the financial year was Rs. 6,32,37,498 of which the imperial share after adjustments came to Rs. 4,61,37,321. The corresponding figure in the previous year was Rs. 4,68,34,905.

42.—CANAL REVENUE.

Canal revenue.

339. The figures for canal revenue imperial share have not yet been received from the Accountant-General. In the preceding year the figure was Rs. 27,42,340.

43.—EXCISE.

*(Report on the Administration of Excise, 1901-1902.)**

Excise imperial.

340. The total excise revenue was Rs. 74,10,028 of which the imperial share was Rs. 55,57,521.

Changes of system.

341. The modified distillery system finally disappeared from the provinces. With a view to improving the receipts from toddy a tree-tax system on the Madras model was introduced in Farrukhabad and Basti. Official vend of opium by the treasurer's agents was abolished in all non-poppy and in six poppy districts.

General results.

342. The year presented a remarkable contrast to its predecessor. The previous year had started with high license fees but consumption was poor and the Kalwárs were out of pocket at its close. The year under report opened with low receipts from fees, but good crops, a fall in the price of materials, and an unusually hilarious marriage and Holi season led to a great consumption, the highest on record, 12,14,798 gallons (London proof) as compared with 10,87,623 gallons in the preceding year. So great was the demand for liquor in the western districts that many distilleries were unable to meet it.

343. Bonded warehouses steadily gained in favour, the issues rising from 48,544 to 60,174 gallons. The bonded warehouse rules were applied to all distilleries with a view to facilitating the free movement of liquor, and to strengthen the hands of officers dealing with local monopolies. The objections of Kalwárs to move their liquor by train, because of abstraction in transit, were met by arrangements with the railway companies to put excise locks on vans full of liquor.

344. The issues of proof spirit rose from 80,769 to 82,493 gallons, the proportionate increase in under-proof spirit was much greater. The number of wholesale licenses rose from 352 to 395.

345. The preventive staff, 21 out of the 48 Excise Inspectors, were on the whole favourably reported on. The results were reported to have been less than they should have been, owing to jealousy on the part of the police.

European liquor.

346. The consumption of Rosa Rum fell off from 44,275 to 42,120 gallons. The Kalwárs lost no opportunity of discrediting it.

Hemp, Drugs and Opium.

347. The receipts from Hemp, Drugs and Opium rose from about 18¼ to nearly 20¼ lakhs. The increase under drugs was mainly due to improved

* Also Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, ninth issue, *viz.*, Excise (Tables V-10 and 11)

license fees under the system of three years' leases. The duty on consumption rose very slightly; the more lightly taxed *charas* is steadily ousting the heavily taxed *ganja*. The consumption of excise opium fell from 60,498 to 58,157 seers.

44.—STAMPS.

(Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department, 1901-1902.)*

Stamps imperial.

348. The total revenue from stamps was Rs. 83,80,945, of which the imperial share was Rs. 20,95,236.

General.

349. The year was the last of a triennium in which the gross receipts rose from some 75½ to some 82¾ lakhs. The increase was partly due to the action of landholders in connection with the Tenancy Act, but was mainly due to increasing agricultural prosperity. A counteracting influence in certain districts was the plague. The sale of lower court-fee stamps by non-official vendors continued to be highly appreciated by the public. The average earnings in discount rose from Rs. 14 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 29 in 1901-1902. The question of reducing the discount was under consideration at the end of the year.

45.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(Report on the Administration of the Income-tax, 1901-1902.)*

Assessed taxes. Income-tax.

350. The total revenue under assessed taxes was 25,33,864 of which the imperial share was half. The income-tax is the only assessed tax in these provinces. The receipts improved during the year in every division, a sign of returning prosperity. Successful appeals were fewer, note books were generally well kept up, and collection was good, the outstandings being only Rs. 13,970.

46.—ANY OTHER TAXES LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

Imperial.

351. Customs yielded Rs. 59,633 and Registration Rs. 2,40,710 to the imperial revenues.

47.—FORESTS.

Forests.

352. The total revenue was Rs. 17,15,508 of which the imperial share was one-half.

(b) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

48 AND 49.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(Review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds, 1901-1902.)

Provincial Revenues. Incorporated Local Funds.

353. The financial position compared as follows :—

	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Opening balance,	40,39,438	15,29,538	55,68,976	48,44,227	16,47,760	64,91,987
Receipts ...	3,75,55,240	1,25,87,130	5,01,42,370	3,67,07,306	1,28,96,836	4,96,04,142
Expenditure ...	3,67,50,449	1,24,68,906	4,92,19,355	3,76,71,094	1,24,46,493	5,01,17,587
Closing balance,	48,44,229	16,47,762	64,91,991	38,80,439	20,98,103	59,78,542

354. Debt accounts being excluded, the differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as below :—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	−	+	−
Land Revenue	...	1,43,	...	...
Stamps	78,	...	...	..
Excise	1,27,	...	...	...
Forest	75,	...	...	...
Police	...	64,	...	...
Education	...	...	79,	...
Medical	...	...	64,	...
Stationery and Printing ...	91,	...	...	...
Miscellaneous'	54,	...	...	1,05,
Irrigation—Major Works ...	...	7,77,	...	...
„ Minor „ ...	...	92,	...	...
Contributions	...	1,19,	1,03,	...

* Also Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, ninth issue, *viz.*, Stamps (Tables VII-19 to 21), and Income-tax (Tables VIII-2, 3, 6 and 7).

355. The gradual disappearance of famine arrears accounted for the drop in the Land Revenue receipts. The income from Stamps rose in consequence of the inrush of rent suits and special leases, which accompanied the discussions on the new tenancy legislation in the Province of Agra. Good harvests, good prices, a slight rise in still-head duty, and the restriction of the official vend of opium, all combined to make the excise receipts the highest hitherto on record. The rise in Forest receipts was due to increased demands for timber and railway sleepers. The decline under Police followed the withdrawal of the punitive force quartered on the city of Cawnpore. The orders requiring all registered municipal forms to be printed at the Government Press accounted for most of the large enhancement of the Stationery and Printing receipts. Miscellaneous receipts in the Provincial account were raised by a number of lapsed deposits and the extension of the operations of the "outside audit" conducted by the Accountant-General for local bodies and paid for by fees. The large decline under the same head in the local section of the accounts was nominal, and explained in great part the counterbalancing increases under Education and Medical; the contributions by municipal boards for schools and dispensaries were formerly credited as miscellaneous receipts in the district boards' budgets, but were put under their proper heads during the year. The decrease under irrigation was due to the abundant rain during the *rabi* season of 1901. The variations in the contribution figures in both sections of the accounts were due to the greater liberality shown to district boards in Provincial subsidies for local public works: the statutory contribution to the patwári fund was also raised by 34 to avert the anticipated bankruptcy of the fund.

356. The large differences between the expenditure of the two years were :—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	−	+	−
Land Revenue	2,69,	...	...	1,84,
Courts of Law	63,	...	...	...
Jails	...	1,35,	...	...
Police	...	...	78,	...
Education...	...	...	62,	...
Stationery and Printing ...	1,79,	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,05,	...	...	...
Irrigation—Major Works ...	26,	...	...	...
„ Minor „ ...	25,	...	...	...
Civil Works	2,81,	...	1,40,	...
Contributions	1,24,	...	...	1,39,

357. The variations under Land Revenue were mainly due to the transfer of the cost of the registrar kanúngo establishment and certain record room charges (about 1¾ lakhs in all) from the patwári fund to Provincial accounts; in addition settlement expenditure grew (by over half a lakh) as the list of districts under settlement was added to; and a smaller number of furloughs raised the cost of the district revenue staff. The smaller number of furloughs again, and the appointment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh, raised the expenditure under Courts of Law. The Jail charges fell with the drop in the price of food grains and the decreased demand for prison manufactures owing to plague and other causes. The increase under Stationery and Printing was due partly to the transfer of municipal forms to the Government Press, partly to the larger requirements of forms and paper by other departments, chiefly the Police. The excess against Miscellaneous was caused by a big remission of irrecoverable *taqávi*, which had been advanced in the famine years. Improvements in the distributary system enhanced the Irrigation charges and the great increase under Civil Works in both sections of the accounts was due to the active programme of public works chiefly road construction, which more favourable conditions enabled the Local Government and district boards to undertake. The increase for Local Police was due to the extension of the rating system for village watchmen in Oudh and their payment from public funds. Under Local Education revisions

of the district inspecting staff and the growth of district board schools accounted for the progress of expenditure.

Excluded Local Funds.

358. Excluded local funds, of which the most important are the Cantonment Funds, Town Fund and Canning College Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 2,79,557. Receipts were Rs. 11,82,450. Expenditure was Rs. 11,52,338.

50.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(Review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds, 1901-1902.)

Municipal Funds.

359. The opening balance was Rs. 14,19,486. Receipts were Rs. 64,94,869 as compared with Rs. 59,60,406 in the preceding year. Expenditure was Rs. 63,37,429 as compared with Rs. 56,82,476. The closing balance was Rs. 15,76,925.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(See, under Chapter I, Details of the last census.)

52.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

*(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1901.)**

Healthy year.

360. THE year was a healthy one. The provincial birth-rate in 1901 was 41·35 against the quinquennial mean of 38·45, and the death-rate was 30·30 against the quinquennial mean of 33·09. The number of births during the year was 1,972,131 and the number of deaths 1,445,035.

Birth-rate.

361. In 29 districts the birth-rate was above, and in 19 districts it was below, the provincial rate. Hardoi headed the list with 51·28; next in order came Moradabad, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, Farrukhabad, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Kheri, Etah, Pilibhít, and Bulandshahr. The lowest birth-rates were recorded in Dehra Dún with 27·81, Jhánsi, Naini Tál, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, and Ballia.

Death-rate.

362. In 26 districts the death-rate was below, and in 22 districts it was above, the provincial rate. Benares headed the list with 40·35; next in order came Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Bareilly, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Budaun, Naini Tál, Moradabad, and Sháhjahánpur. The high rate in Benares was due to plague in the town and districts: cholera accounted for the rise in death-rate in Hardoi and Lucknow, and to a less degree in Farrukhabad, Bareilly, and Sháhjahánpur. Extremely low death-rates in Gorakhpur and Azamgarh were attributed to defective registration. The death-rate of infants generally continued to rise and reached the figure of 232·7 per 1,000 infants born, compared with 229·4, the decennial mean.

Mortality due to wild animals and poisonous snakes.

363. The number of deaths attributed to wild animals was 579 and to venomous snakes was 5,349, both figures showing a decrease on those of the preceding year.

53.—EMIGRATION.

(Reports on Inland and Foreign Emigration.)†

Inland emigration.

364. During the year the number of emigrants registered under the Inland Emigration Act was 176; 136 in Gházipur and 40 in Azamgarh.

Foreign emigration.

365. The number of emigrants registered for the colonies declined from that of the previous year, *viz.* from 10,156 to 7,322 in Agra and from 4,870 to 3,917 in Oudh. The numbers reaching Calcutta for embarkation were 5,166 from Agra and 2,436 from Oudh. The bulk of the emigrants went to Demerara and Trinidad.

366. There is no way of estimating year by year the amount of unregistered emigration. The census report shows that it is considerable.

54.—IMMIGRATION.

367. No statistics are available.

55.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

*(Report on the Administration of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, 1901.)**

Public hospitals and dispensaries.

368. Five new dispensaries were opened and four were closed during the year, leaving at the end of it 485 hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of patients, in-door and out-door, was 3,717,285—a figure higher than the number relieved in 1900, but below the corresponding number for 1899 and the previous triennial average. Plague scares and plague preventive measures

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue; *viz*, Births and Deaths (Tables XIII) and Medical Relief (Tables XIV and XV).

† Also Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, ninth issue, Table XXXV-4.

still deterred large numbers from coming to dispensaries, but confidence showed some signs of recovery during the year. In-door accommodation was available for 2,737 males and 1,492 females and the average daily attendance was 1,505 males and 649 females. The number of surgical operations was 186,561 of which 158,260 or 86·48 per cent. were "cured" and only 360 or ·19 per cent. died.

369. The total number of patients, in-door and out-door, at private, railway, police, and forest dispensaries was 375,238; and 7,523 surgical operations were performed. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 327,958 patients and 6,177 operations.

Private and other dispensaries. Relief to women.

370. Of the total number of patients in Government hospitals and dispensaries 784,983, or 22 per cent., were women (52 per cent. being men and 26 per cent. being children), the proportion being slightly higher than in the year preceding. In addition private visits were made to 4,202 *parda-nashín* ladies at their homes by lady doctors and female hospital assistants, as compared with 4,009 and 3,222 visits in the two preceding years.

Public support.

371. The subscriptions of Europeans continued to increase, while those of Natives continued to decrease.

56.—SANITATION.

*(Report by the Sanitary Commissioner, 1901.)**

Plague.

372. The general health of the people was good, but plague appeared in a serious epidemic form in Ballia and Allahabad, and in an epidemic form in Benares and Jaunpur. Small outbreaks and sporadic cases occurred in seven other districts. Altogether there were 10,190 cases of which 9,778 ended fatally. On the whole the people showed readiness in most places to co-operate with the sanitary authorities to the extent of evacuating their houses and allowing them to be disinfected.

Sanitary works.

373. The large towns with water-works consumed the following quantities of water daily per head of population; Benares 12·21 gallons; Cawnpore, 10·9 gallons; Allahabad, 9·6 gallons; Agra, 8·3 gallons; and Lucknow, 4·5 gallons. Drainage and sewerage schemes were prepared for Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Fairs.

374. Stringent precautions were taken to prevent the outbreak of plague in the several fairs held during the year.

Village sanitary inspection.

375. Increased attention was paid to village inspection note-books by officers on tour.

Distribution of quinine.

376. The number of five-grain packets of quinine sold during the year was 857,475 as compared with 177,438 in the preceding year, 739,647 packets being sold by post offices.

57.—VACCINATION.

*(Report by the Sanitary Commissioner, 1901.)**

General results.

377. The number of persons vaccinated continued to rise slowly but steadily, and reached the figure of 1,579,795 during the year, the total number of successful primary vaccinations being 1,431,277. The number of successful re-vaccinations also continued to rise. Vaccination is most popular in the hill districts, where people like to be vaccinated three or four times. The death rate from small-pox was ·02 per mille—the lowest on record.

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue; *viz.*, Sanitation (Tables XIII) and Vaccination (Tables XVI).

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Constitution of the department.

378. The head of the Education department is the Director of Public Instruction. Immediately under him are the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of schools. There are at present five Inspectors, and eight Assistant Inspectors.

379. The first Inspector has the Agra revenue division and the districts of Hamírpur, Bánda, Jalaun and Jhánsi (including Lalitpur); the second Inspector has the twelve districts in Oudh; the third Inspector has the Benares and Gorakhpur revenue divisions and the districts of Cawnpore, Fatehpur, and Allahabad in the Allahabad Division; the fourth Inspector has the Meerut and Rohilkhand revenue divisions; and the fifth Inspector has the Kumaun revenue division and the inspection of European schools throughout the provinces. The Inspectors inspect and report upon all State and Aided English schools, and visit as many recognised and unrecognised English schools as they conveniently can. In the course of their cold weather tours they are required to inspect Vernacular Middle schools at the headquarters of districts and such village Primary schools as they meet with on the way. They are in general control of all schools, whether for special or general education, within their circles. There is one Inspectress of Female schools.

380. The Assistant Inspectors inspect Vernacular schools.

381. All Vernacular schools, Middle and Primary, are managed by the district boards, who, subject to certain rules as to qualifications, &c., appoint the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of schools and the teachers, allocate the schools, establish and maintain boarding-houses, regulate scholarships and hold all endowments. There are 47 Deputy and 57 Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The Assistant Inspectors merely inspect, advise, examine, and report. There are a few departures from these general principles in the financial control, rendered necessary in part by considerations of facility of audit. In purely tuitional matters the orders of the Director of Public Instruction are final, and a reference to the departmental authorities is required before any Middle school is opened or closed.

Courses of instruction. Vernacular schools.

382. The courses of instruction in Vernacular schools comprise lessons in—

I—Language (Urdu or Hindi);
II—Elementary Mathematics (Euclid, Mensuration and Arithmetic);
III—History and Geography (History of India and General Geography);
IV—Physical Geography, Sanitation and Elementary Science (Practical Geometry);
V—Agriculture.

The final examination for schools of this class is the Vernacular Middle examination, held annually in December.

English schools.

383. For English schools an examination, known as the English Middle examination, is held at the end of the middle stage of instruction; but it is in contemplation to abolish the English Middle examination and to substitute a High School Scholarship examination, with the following preparatory course:—

I.—
(*a*) Literary course (text-book prescribed).
(*b*) Grammar.
(*c*) Composition.

II.—Mathematics—
(*a*) Arithmetic.
(*b*) Geometry; Book I.
(*c*) Algebra; four simple rules.

III.—History, Geography, and Sanitation—
(*a*) History: brief sketch of Indian History.
(*b*) Geography: outlines of General Geography and Geography of India in particular.
(*c*) Sanitation: the general rules of health.

IV.—Vernacular (Urdu or Hindi)*——

(*a* Literary course.

(*b*) Composition and transliteration (no transliteration will be required in Hindi).

V.—Optional subjects—

(*a*) Classical languages—one of the following :—(Persian, Sanskrit or Arabic).

(*b*) Drawing.

(*c*) Elementary Science and Physical Geography.

The High School Scholarship examination will be held about the same time as the Vernacular Middle.

High Schools.

384. In the High School stage there are two courses. The A course consists of English, History, and Geography, Mathematics, and a classical language, and leads up to the Entrance examination proper of the Allahabad University. The B course consists of—

(*a*) Compulsory—English, History and Geography, Mathematics, and Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character ;

(*b*) Optional—Drawing, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Agriculture with Surveying, Book-keeping and Political Economy.

The B course leads up to the School Final examination. This examination is intended to serve two ends : *first*, to give a more practical ending than the Entrance examination to a boy's education, if the education is then to end ; *secondly*, to lead up to the Science or Modern course in the University examinations.

Colleges.

385. The University education as described in the Annual Calendar issued by the Senate is continued in either one of the Government colleges at Allahabad or Benares, or one of the aided or unaided colleges, or in one or two of the district schools, which have college classes.

Female education.

386. For Indian girls there are a few State primary schools, and one or two aided secondary ones.

Europeans and Eurasians.

387. The education of European and Eurasian children is governed by the Code of Regulations for European schools.

Aided colleges and schools.

388. Aided colleges and schools are established by private persons and bodies, such as Missionary Societies, and receive grants-in-aid from the Government under certain conditions. The amount of the grants is regulated by (1) the kind of education given in the school, *i.e.*, by the class of school ; (2) the tuitional expenditure which the managers are prepared to maintain, and (3) the average number of pupils under instruction.

389. Similarly, sums of money are granted by the Government to aid local effort in maintaining efficient schools for children of European descent, who retain European habits and modes of life. The grants are made for buildings and maintenance to the managers, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the teachers, and state of the schools.

Technical education.

390. Technical education is provided for in the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee and in the Industrial school at Lucknow. The Thomason College affords instruction in surveying, architecture, and civil engineering generally. The Industrial school confines itself to the teaching of various handicrafts, such as smith's work and carpentry.

Training college and Normal schools.

391. There is a Training College for English teachers at Allahabad, which grants Senior certificates to graduates, and Junior certificates to under-graduates, who pass successfully through the course.

392. Normal schools for Vernacular teachers have been established at Moradabad, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow, and a fifth is shortly to be built at Gorakhpur, to serve the needs of the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions.

393. A Normal school for female teachers has just been opened at Lucknow, and the number of Inspectresses of schools increased from one to four. It is in contemplation to open a number of Girls' Vernacular schools

* After 1902 each candidate will be required to take up both forms of vernacular, the standard of examination in the second form of vernacular being that prescribed for the Upper Primary examination of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, omitting Grammar.

to serve as models in the districts. The management of these will be entrusted to the Education department, and, as far as possible, they will be visited only by the Inspectresses of schools.

Reformatory school.

394. The management of the Reformatory school has lately been transferred from the Jail to the Education Department, and the school has been removed from Bareilly to Chunár.

59.—EDUCATION.

*(Report by the Director of Public Instruction, 1901-1902.)**

Quinquennial results.

395. The year ending the 31st March 1902 was the last of a quinquennium, during which the total number of scholars rose from 352,729 to 452,773. The principal increase occurred in the number of boys and girls in the lower primary stages (71,000). The percentage of children attending schools on the population of school-going age advanced from 9·26 (boys) and ·46 (girls) in 1896-97 to 11·7 (boys) and ·6 (girls) in 1901-1902. In the superior examinations the number of candidates and of passes varied little during the quinquennium except in the case of the Entrance examination, where a decrease has occurred, due partly to the increasing popularity of the School Final examination, partly to the attractions of the Panjáb University Examination. Passes by the Vernacular Middle standard rose from 1,485 in 1896-97 to 2,448 in 1901-1902; those by the Upper Primary standard from 7,932 to 11,447; and those by the Lower Primary standard from 18,027 to 25,969.

Collegiate education.

396. The enrolment in Arts colleges (English) rose from 1,248 to 1,490 during the year, but showed little advance on the figure for 1896-97 (1,448). During the quinquennial period, two new colleges teaching up to the Intermediate standard were established, *viz.*, the St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur (aided) and the Central Hindu College, Benares (unaided); and to eight European High Schools collegiate classes were added. Large expenditure was incurred in the equipment of the Muir College for the teaching of science. The enrolment at the Canning College continued to decrease, that of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh continued to increase. Good results were obtained in the examinations at the latter institution, at the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and at the Queen's College, Benares. An attempt was made during the year to improve legal education by centralizing instruction, and the law class at the Queen's College was abolished, leaving seven separate classes. During the year only 12 candidates were successful at the LL.B. Examination, and none qualified for a first class.

Secondary education.

397. There were 535 Secondary schools and 22,944 students at the end of the year as compared with 500 schools and 59,172 students in 1896-97. The apparent decrease was accounted for by the fact that the primary sections of secondary schools were for the first time shown as primary schools in 1901-1902. Of the schools for boys, 194 with 13,345 students were Anglo-Vernacular and 301 with 8,803 students were Vernacular. Vernacular secondary education showed considerable improvement in the Middle Vernacular examination of 1901-1902.

Primary education.

398. The figures for 1901-1902, 7,650 schools with 339,185 scholars, were swollen in comparison with the figures of previous years by the transfer of the primary classes from secondary schools. The large increase in the quinquennium has already been noticed. The quality of instruction in some of the aided indigenous schools has been the subject of unfavourable comment.

Training colleges and Normal schools.

399. There was again a decrease in the number of students attending the Anglo-Vernacular Training college for Teachers in High schools, the reason given being that the demand for teachers was so great that untrained men could get appointments as easily as men who had been trained. In Normal schools the number of scholars was 442; of 194 students who passed the last examination, 107 obtained certificates as secondary and the rest as primary teachers.

* Also tables under X Education in the yearly volumes of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue, published by the Director-General of Statistics.

Technical Education.

400. The abolition of the literary class at the Lucknow Industrial school caused the numbers of students to drop from 155 to 59 only. Pending the receipt of orders from the Government of India on the subject of technical education, a bazár workshop, similar to an institution which has been very successful at Naples, was opened. The Agricultural school at Cawnpore continued to give satisfactory results. The Agra Medical school continued to progress and had 242 students at the end of the year, of whom 52 were females. The Thomason College at Roorkee maintained the advance which it has made in the last five years.

Special schools.

401. The number of schools for Europeans was 58, *viz.*, 47 aided and 11 unaided recognised schools. The advance showed by these figures over those of five years ago was accounted for by the inclusion of certain unaided schools in the returns of later years.

General survey.

402. In his report the Director of Public Instruction summarized the progress of the quinquennium and the needs of the future in the following passage :—

"A general survey of the progress made during the last five years brings into prominence the following reforms and new departures which have characterised this period.

A great impulse has been given to the study of science in school and college; and the expenditure on buildings, apparatus and teaching has been heavy. It has been found necessary to guard against a tendency to make only what might be accepted as the minimum provision for this subject in schools, to do no more than what seems barely "sufficient for the day," in short to do imperfectly that which, if not done thoroughly, were best not done at all.

The introduction of drawing as a compulsory subject throughout the primary and lower Middle sections of Anglo-Vernacular Schools is another important and progressive measure recently adopted.

Orders were passed last year to discontinue the study of English in Upper Primary Classes of State schools, but they had not yet come into effect at the close of the year. There is no doubt that the measure is at present unpopular. It does not extend to either aided or unaided schools, but it is hoped that uniformity will be eventually established.

Another reform which has met with very general opposition is the adoption of an age limit of 16 years for the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, with a view to keeping boys of immature age from hastening on to the higher studies and the greater freedom of college life, in which they are not yet, mentally or morally, strong enough to participate with advantage.

The training of teachers has received attention. The Training College at Allahabad has been strengthened and better equipped to fulfil its mission of providing a supply of qualified teachers of English and in English for Secondary Schools. Arrangements were made to admit Europeans to be trained here in the absence of a separate institution for this section of the community; but of this nothing has come. At the same time further provision has been made for the training of Vernacular teachers by the establishment of an additional Normal School at Moradabad. To this school an agricultural class has been attached, so that teachers in practical agriculture may be available, if they should at any time be required in Vernacular Schools; for this, however, no definite scheme has been drawn up.

Something has been done to raise the pay of English teachers, and generally, though not universally, a minimum of Rs. 20 per mensem has been attained. More has been accomplished, by continued effort, year after year, in improving the pay and position of Vernacular teachers.

Fee rates in colleges and schools have been substantially raised.

Private Schools, which were often pirate schools, have been brought under some measure of control, by being required to observe the inter-school rules as a condition preliminary to their pupils being admitted to any departmental examination.

More complete (though still inadequate) provision has been made for the inspection of schools, by the appointment of many additional Sub-Deputy Inspectors, of whom there were 57 on March 31st, 1902, compared with 31 in 1897.

The most urgent needs remaining at the end of the year were—

(*a*) More Primary Schools.
(*b*) More trained teachers, *i.e.*, more Normal Schools.
(*c*) Higher salaries for teachers, English and Vernacular.
(*d*) Better, and better kept, school buildings for Vernacular Schools.
(*e*) An increase of the district inspecting staff.
(*f*) An improvement in pay and position of Subordinate Inspecting Officers.

(*g*) Greater liberality towards female education.

(*h*) More boarding houses and better ones; these should be attached to all Secondary Schools whether English or Vernacular, and should be under good management.

The carrying out of these reforms and advances on a moderate scale would require an additional twenty lakhs a year, and the districts are quite ready to spend this amount. This may seem a considerable demand; but even if it could be granted it would only raise the total expenditure from public funds on education, including University, Professional and Technical, as well as the general secondary and primary instruction, with the outlay on buildings and all the cost of direction, to 1½d. a year per head of the population. And this scale of expenditure is already exceeded in most if not all of the other Provinces."

60.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.*

Literature. Number of works.

403. The total number of works of all kinds published during the year was 1,449, of which 1,399 were original works (345 being 2nd editions), 44 were translations, and 6 republications. In character 360 were educational and 1,089 were non-educational. In language there were, amongst others, 71 English, 488 Urdu, 429 Hindi, 87 Sanskrit and Hindi, 63 Pahári, 63 Persian, and 23 Arabic. In subject there were, amongst others, 387 Miscellaneous, 266 Poetry, 238 Philosophy, 196 Language, and 104 Fiction.

Summary.

404. The works in Sanskrit were mostly publications of old editions on philosophy, language and religion. Benares is still the seat of Sanskrit learning, and continued to render valuable assistance to Sanskrit literature by the publication of its three organs—the *Pandit*, the *Choukhamba Series*, and the *Benares Sanskrit Series*. The Arabic publications were generally on the subject of religion, most of them relating to traditions of the Prophet. A few works on philosophy and grammar were also published; but, like Sanskrit publications, those in Arabic were mostly publications of old texts, with commentaries or explanations supporting the views of the commentators. More than half the works in Persian (a few of the authors were Hindus) were educational books. There were also some poetical compositions, but they possessed little merit. The works in English were of a miscellaneous character. There were a few works of some interest by native writers on the subject of social reform, and one noteworthy attempt at historical research; but, on the whole, the output was small and unimportant. Hindi and Urdu publications testified to the religious activity among Hindus and Muhammadans. The difference of opinion between the Hindus and the *Arya Samáj* gave rise to a number of controversial pamphlets from both sides. The Census operations gave rise to the publication of several pamphlets dealing with the caste question. The subject of female education received considerable attention, and some Muhammadan writers attacked the strictness of the *parda* system. Quite a number of native ladies, chiefly Muhammadan, were among the list of authors, and some of their productions showed considerable merit. The *Nágari Pracharini Sabha*, which was started solely for the propagation of Nágari, continued to render service to Hindi literature. Novel writing received much attention, and one or two of the Hindi novels were acquisitions to the language. Religious activity among the Muhammadans was as marked as among the Hindus: a number of their books dealt with religious controversies between the Shias and Sunnis. The history of Islám engaged the attention of several writers and several Urdu novels were published. Reynolds' works, translations of which again appeared, were in some cases the models for this class of literature. The output under the heads "Politics," "Science," and "Voyages and Travels" was insignificant in amount and poor in quality. Works of practical utility, as usual, commanded a wretched sale unless they were schoolbooks or keys and aids to the same; and, indeed, few of such works were published.

Vernacular press.

405. The total number of newspapers on the register during 1901 was 119, the majority being monthly or weekly (45 in either case). Altogether 19 were started during the year (12 Urdu and 7 Hindi) and 26 stopped publication or were removed from the register. Meerut, Moradabad, Lucknow, and Agra were, as usual, the chief centres of vernacular journalism. The editors of two papers in Rohilkhand were prosecuted and convicted for libel.

* See table XII of the volume of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, sixth issue, published by the Director-General of Statistics.

406. Of 11 native-owned English papers brought on the register for the first time during the year, nine survived at its close.

Native-owned English papers.

Political.

407. The interest taken in the South African war declined; and few of the papers concerned themselves greatly with affairs in China, but unfavourable comments were passed on the attitude of the European powers to the latter country. The formation of the new North-West Frontier Province and the new frontier policy were widely discussed and generally approved. The movements of Russia in Central Asia and the death of the late Amír of Afghánistán drew occasional comment of an apprehensive character, but generally excited little interest. Native States received little attention. The Imperial Cadet Corps scheme was highly approved. The trial of the Rája of Panna created general interest, and evoked some hostile criticism, particularly in regard to the constitution of the commission.

408. Several papers complained of the treatment given to Indians in British colonies.

General administration.

409. Interest in the Indian National Congress was languid. The formation of the new Muhammadan Political Association at Lucknow led to an exchange of compliments between Hindu and Muhammadan papers, the former welcoming their latest converts to the doctrine of agitation, the latter repudiating any connection with the Congress. Many papers discussed the condition of India under British rule, and the majority showed appreciation of its benefits, although regretting famine and poverty. The starting of agricultural banks was welcomed.

410. The question of separating Executive from Judicial functions excited wide interest, and was generally discussed in a tone of moderation. The Pennell case stirred some intemperate criticisms in an extreme section of the Press. The Hoff case led to criticism of the vagaries of juries in mixed cases, and became the means of some display of racial feeling. Police and educational reform came in for attention. The fixing of a minimum age limit for the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University and the proposal to alter the University course in other ways, were strongly criticised. A cry was raised for technical education, and the example of Japan was cited for guidance.

411. The Press generally approved of the plague policy of the Government.

Legislation.

412. The Press was almost unanimous in its condemnation of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act, which was described as violating the time-honoured rights of the zamíndárs, and as being likely to lead to litigation and friction between landlord and tenant. Neither the Assam Labour Bill nor Mr. Ananda Charlu's Religious Endowment Bill received much attention.

Miscellaneous.

413. Complaints regarding Railway management were numerous in regard to unpunctuality, over-crowding, inadequate rolling-stock, want of waiting-room accommodation, and unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of food to native passengers. Complaints of municipal shortcomings were numerous. The new Octroi Rules and the transfer of municipal printing to the Government Press were in some cases strongly criticized.

414. The Government Resolution on the use of the Hindi character led to acute controversy between Hindus and Muhammadans. The latter much disliked the Resolution. The controversy was carried on to the Census operations, each side accusing the enumerators of the rival religion of falsifying entries as to language. The Census classification of castes greatly agitated the Káyasths, Khattris, Kurmis, and Játs.

The late Queen-Empress.

415. The death of the late Queen-Empress evoked remarkable tributes of sorrow from the entire press of these Provinces, all the better newspapers appearing in black borders, and several stopping issue for a day or two as a sign of respect. The proposal to raise subscriptions for an Indian National Memorial was eagerly welcomed, until it was decided to place it at Calcutta. Nearly the whole Press then strongly opposed the memorial, and urged that a work of utility should be substituted.

No literary societies proper.

416. Literary societies in the English sense of the term can hardly be said to exist in the provinces. But nearly every district has one or more reading-rooms, where periodicals are taken, and some districts have very fair libraries. There are also several societies which meet periodically to discuss religious or social reform. Wherever youths receive instruction, debating societies spring up; but the taste for regenerating the universe rarely survives the twenty-fifth year.

Educational and other *quasi*-literary bodies.

417. Religious and social societies are most numerous in Allahabad, Benares, Muttra, Lucknow and Aligarh. The Arya Samáj and the Káyasths have societies in the headquarters towns of most districts, and one of their objects is to encourage education generally. Among societies which have more directly literary aims may be mentioned, the *Paryága Sahitya Saháyini Sabhá* of Allahabad, which was founded in 1890, with the object of improving and enriching Hindi prose and poetry by means of translations and original compositions, and has brought out a metrical translation of the Rámáyan of Válmiki. The *Bráhmamriká Varshini Sabhá* of Benares has for its object the publication of ancient tracts and commentaries, especially on the Hindu systems of philosophy. The *Nágari Prachárini Sabhá* of the same town was established in 1893. It has 380 members, and actively encourages the study of Hindi, publishing its own journal, awarding annual prizes, certificates and medals. It receives a grant of Rs. 500 annually from Government for the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts.

62.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(Report on the Lucknow Museum, 1901-1902.)

Lucknow Museum.

418. The interest of the public in this Museum continued to increase, the number of visitors having risen to 154,080, of whom 796 were *parda-nashin* ladies. Important additions were made to the ornithological, numismatic and archæological sections. The art ware sale depôt was again unsuccessful.

CHAPTER VIII.

63.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

(Report on the operations of the Archæological Department, 1901-1902.*)*

419. Large works of restoration and repair were undertaken at Agra and Fatehpur-Sikri, but were interrupted by the death of Mr. E. W. Smith, Archæological Surveyor. Over a lakh of rupees was, however, spent in Agra alone. The more important works elsewhere were the renovation of the Jama Masjid and the repair of the Nawábi Bridge at Lucknow, and the construction of a marble stone hall in front of the famous shrine of Sayad Salár Masaud at Bahraich.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Church of England.

420. By the Statute 53, George III, Chapter 155, provision was made for the appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to the Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the exercise of such episcopal functions as might be thought necessary.

421. Under the authority of this Statute, Letters Patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta were issued under date the 2nd of May 1814. By Letters Patent, dated 7th day of September 1892, the Province of Oudh and the districts of Jhánsi and Jalaun were erected into an independent episcopal see, taking its title from Lucknow, and provision was made for the exercise of authority by the Bishop of Lucknow over the remaining portion of the North-Western Provinces under the terms of a commission to be issued by the Bishop of Calcutta, and such commission was issued under date June 21st, 1893. Accordingly the Bishop of Lucknow has independent ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all members of the Church of England in Oudh and the districts of Jhánsi and Jalaun by virtue of his Letters Patent; and has deputed Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over all the members of the Church of England in the remaining portions of the region formerly known as the North-Western Provinces, now known as the Province of Agra, by virtue of the above commission.

422. The see of Lucknow is subject to the Metropolitan jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta, and the sees of Lucknow and Calcutta are both subordinate to the archiepiscopal see of the Province of Canterbury.

Church of Scotland.

423. Appeals from the Kirk Sessions of the Scottish Church lie to the Presbyterial Body of Northern India, consisting of all Chaplains, acting Chaplains, ordained Missionaries, and other Ministers holding appointments of the Church, the two senior ordained native Missionaries or Pastors, an Elder from every European Kirk Session and one from every Native Kirk Session, whose Pastor is a member of that body. Higher authority is exercised in ascending order by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and the General Assembly of representative Ministers and Elders of the Established Church of Scotland.

Church of Rome.

424. Up to 1886 the Roman Catholic Church was represented in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by the Apostolic Vicariate of Hindustan which was erected in 1822 by Pope Pius VII. The headquarters of the Vicar Apostolic were at Agra, and he exercised Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction over Roman Catholics throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Panjáb. The Vicariate Apostolic of Patna was founded in 1845 and included the eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Kumaun Division was taken from the Agra Vicariate in 1879 and added to the Vicariate of Patna.

425. By a *concordat* concluded in 1886 between the Crown of Portugal and the Vatican for the regulation of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the East Indies, and by virtue of the Bull "*Humanæ Salutis ductor*," dated 1st September 1886, emanating from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, the patronage of the Roman Catholic establishment, formerly vested in the King of Portugal, was placed directly in the hands of the Holy See, so that whereas the Roman Catholic Bishops were previously Vicars Apostolic, they were henceforward appointed directly to the dioceses of Agra and Allahabad (Patna), the former being at the same time raised to the dignity of an Archiepiscopate. Agra is now established as an ecclesiastical Province. The Archbishop of Agra is a Metropolitan with the following suffragans: the Lord Bishop of Allahabad, the Lord Bishop of Lahore, the Prefect Apostolic of Kashmir and Kafristán, the Prefect Apostolic of Rájputána, and the Prefect Apostolic of Bettiah.

426. About the end of 1886, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, sent out to India a special delegate, Monsignor Agliardi, to establish in his name the Hierarchy all over India. In the northern part of India it was proclaimed in Allahabad on the 24th February 1887, in the presence of several Indian Bishops united in Council under the presidency of the Papal Special Delegate. The first Bishop of Allahabad was Dr. Francis Pesci. Patna then ceased to be the title Church residence of the Bishop of these Provinces.

65.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

427. The year was uneventful. **Ecclesiastical.**

66.—STATIONERY.

428. The consumption of stationery stores increased from Rs. 3,04,207 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 3,16,477 in 1900-1901. **Stationery.**

67.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

429. The printing and binding work of municipalities was transferred to the Government Press during the year. The work of the press increased generally. **Government Press.**

REPORT

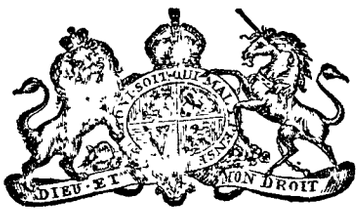
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1902-1903.



OF THE
BOMBAY

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1 9 0 4.

Price Rs. 2 (3s.).

ERRATUM.

General Administration Report, United Provinces, for 1902-03.

In the foot-notes on pages 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 59 of Part II, quoting the administrative statistics of British India, *for* "seventh issue" *read* "eighth issue."

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1902-1903.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration.

The office of Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.

Chief features of the year.

2. The harvests of the year were good, though not uniformly so, the western districts suffering from a deficiency of rain which necessitated some suspension or remission of revenue in three districts: the returning prosperity of the country was helped on by the remission of all arrears of land revenue outstanding at the close of the year 1901-1902: the disputes between landlord and tenant arising out of recent rent legislation shewed signs of settlement: serious organized crime against property was kept in check by the prompt and well-directed action of the police. The condition of Bundelkhand, in spite of an exceptionally poor *kharíf* crop in two districts, continued to improve in a marked degree; cultivation there expanded and land increased in value; a large rise in excise revenue pointed unmistakeably to the prosperous condition of the people. In the provinces generally the excise revenue was the highest on record. Plague continued and its effects were apparent in slackness of trade in various places, and a decreased municipal income: it was the cause of high death-rates in many towns, but its presence was not marked by that panic which led large numbers to abandon their homes in the early years of its visitation. A great stimulus was given to primary education with the aid of the special grant allotted for the purpose by the Government of India: public spirit in the matter is beginning to grow and is being encouraged in every way.

3. The abnormal litigation of recent years, the changes in the law, and the working of the new Land Acts made many calls upon the time and energies of revenue officials, but, apart from reduction of reports and returns, there has been as yet no noticeable diminution of business. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained during the year to the appointment of an additional Commissioner for the Meerut division for four months, and it was also found necessary to strengthen the Board of Revenue by the addition of a third Member. Endeavour was made to strengthen the staff of some of the heaviest worked districts temporarily: a diminution in the total work as compared with that of recent years of activity is anticipated as bound to occur in due course.

Condition of the people.

4. The year may, on the whole, be regarded as an average one, free from calamities of importance: it was characterized by capricious rainfall, the result being a reduction in the area of *kharíf* and moderate crops at both harvests, though, as a consequence of timely rain in November, the area of *rabí* was the largest on record, and prices, owing chiefly to a decline in exports, were easier. A great increase in the demand for water in districts

which suffered from a scantiness of rainfall led to an increase in the advances made for wells, while the advances made for the purchase of cattle and seed doubled those made in the previous year. Except where interfered with by plague, trade was active. The district reports, almost without exception, speak of the increasing prosperity of the people. Taking the year as a whole, the Lieutenant Governor is glad to find, notwithstanding the unfortunate presence of plague, much cause for congratulation in the condition of the provinces, of the prosperity of which there are many indications in the reports of almost every branch of the administration.

Bundelkhand.

5. Mention has already been made of the return of prosperity to the Bundelkhand districts. It is worthy of special note that the excise revenue of that tract increased from Rs. 85,741 to Rs. 1,15,275. In the three districts for which figures have been received, cultivation increased by nearly 90,000 acres; the value of land in Bánda is reported to be rising and the same is believed to be the case elsewhere in Bundelkhand.

Land revenue.

6. The main features of the revenue administration of the year were the remission of large arrears and the summary and substantial reduction of revenue in Bundelkhand, the part of the United Provinces which stood in urgent need of relief. In the month of April the Lieutenant Governor had the satisfaction of remitting all arrears of revenue outstanding in the provinces at the beginning of the year—the legacy of the past famine—amounting to 6½ lakhs of rupees. This had the direct effect of enabling the current demand to be paid without difficulty, and the recoverable balances at the close of the year amounted, in consequence, to less than one lakh of rupees out of a demand of 6⅓ crores. A few months later sanction was accorded to the reduction of the demand in Bundelkhand by 5½ lakhs of rupees, with a rebate for the next five years of 1¾ lakhs in addition: these concessions which were granted at a critical period will, as soon as possible, be followed by a revision of settlement on a system adapted to the peculiar conditions of the tract.

Miscellaneous revenue.

7. The outstanding loans of past years under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been treated generally as famine arrears, and have been to a great extent remitted under the orders of Government. Taking these and other remissions into account, the business of advancing loans during the past six years has been conducted at a profit to Government, roughly, of 2·7 per cent. on the capital employed. The collections under these and other miscellaneous heads were satisfactory.

Surveys and settlement.

8. Excluding Etáwah, the survey of which has been postponed, survey operations continued in four districts, the cost averaging Rs. 71¼ per square mile (excluding the salary and allowances of the Superintendent and the cost of his office). Settlement work was in full progress in ten districts. By the close of the year, in the Almora district, settlement work was completed, and in Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Bijnor and Gonda inspections for assessment purposes were finished. The proceedings, including progressive enhancements which fell due during the year in other districts, resulted in an addition of over 5½ lakhs of rupees to the revenue of the provinces, while the cost of the operations of the year corresponded very closely to this sum. For many years to come the settlement work of the provinces will be heavy, and in Bundelkhand will require the closest supervision and control, in order to deal satisfactorily with the problems to which the new system of settlement now

being introduced in that tract will give rise. Revised rules relating to the assessment of alluvial mahâls and to summary settlements were issued during the year by the Board of Revenue with the approval of Government.

Land records.

9. During the year under report the revised rules for patwâris and kanúngos were issued as a manual in a convenient form, combined with the circulars relating to the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. A net increase of five in the staff of kanúngos was sanctioned for Oudh. Proposals for revision in Agra were under consideration. Defects in procedure were brought to notice in various districts relating to the punctual filing of patwâris' papers, their testing by superior officers, the preparation of more accurate rent-rolls, the examination of pargana books, and the reporting of deterioration.

Court of Wards.

10. The Court of Wards had under its management during the year 198 estates having an income of 78 lakhs of rupees, of which 76 lakhs were spent, leaving a cash balance of 11 lakhs in hand at the close of the year, in addition to four lakhs of securities. The rental demand of the year was 58 lakhs of which over 94 per cent. was collected. The Government demand, with cesses and rates, actually paid amounted to 50·5 per cent. of the collections (including arrears collections), an indication of the general moderation of the assessments in force. In the case of several estates substantial relief was afforded during the year by reduction of revenue where the assessment was found to be undoubtedly heavy and similar relief was granted by the Court to tenants. Management charges fell at the rate of 9·2 per cent. on gross income, and were kept as low as possible consistent with efficiency. While investments in house property, securities or mortgage amounted to nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees, that on improvements (to the carrying out of which the Lieutenant Governor attaches much importance) fell short of this by one lakh. Of the total number of estates, 132, or all but 66, are classed as indebted, and over 24 lakhs of rupees, corresponding nearly to one-third of the gross receipts, were paid away during the year in satisfaction of debts. The total debt still amounts to the large sum of 167 lakhs of rupees—an average of more than half a lakh for each estate, but the average is swollen by the heavy debt of the Rámpur estate in Moradabad, amounting to 53 lakhs, which, it is satisfactory to learn, is to be liquidated by compromise. Since the close of the year the accounts portion of the Court of Wards Manual has been issued with the sanction of Government, and it is hoped that the general portion will shortly be ready. From the issue of this and from the extension of the system of audit much improvement in management is to be expected.

Revenue and rent-paying classes.

11. It is to be regretted that many serious difficulties exist in attempting a comparison of the procedure under the new Tenancy Act of 1901 and the old Rent Act of 1881, in the most important branch of litigation—ejectments. It is, indeed, almost impossible to draw definite conclusions from the statistics of the two years as to the result of the recent legislation in the province of Agra. So far as calculations can be based on the figures available, reasons appear to be sufficient for the view that the change in the law has not, as yet, tended to a diminution in ejectment cases, though the number of surrenders by tenants, many of which in years past were no doubt forced, has declined substantially. Action has been taken to secure for reference a record of the number of decrees for ejectment actually enforced and the number of

leases which have been granted for seven years, both of which are essential to a knowledge of the relations of landlord and tenant. It is satisfactory to note that suits for arrears of rent and applications for ejectment on account of arrears declined in both provinces, and suits for enhancement decreased considerably in Agra. In Oudh the chief matter for note is a regrettable rise in ordinary notices of ejectment, no sufficient explanation of which is forthcoming. Resulting from the above, the courts of original jurisdiction obtained but little relief during the year, the volume of work being maintained at the comparatively high figure to which it rose in the year 1900-1901. If, contrary to expectation, ejectment cases do not decline substantially, the effect of the transfer of work from the tahsíl to headquarters will be disastrous in several respects to the administration. Much may be hoped for from the circumstance that the breach between landlord and tenant is in a fair way to be healed.

Legislation.

12. The Government was engaged during the year in elaborating the details of the important legislation, since undertaken, for the relief of the indebted proprietors of Bundelkhand. The bills dealing with the matter have been passed into law and are now Acts I and II of 1903.

Police.

13. There was appreciable improvement in the work of the police during the year. Although reporting was generally more complete than in the preceding year the total volume of crime fell by rather more than 5 per cent. There were, it is true, variations in the different districts, traceable to the character of the harvests and the state of the administration, but there was general improvement as regards professional and organized crime. Highway robberies, indeed, were more frequent, and there was no real diminution of cattle-theft, but the total number of dacoities decreased. In the case of armed dacoities the decrease was very marked, the number having fallen to 50, from 104 in 1901 and 151 in 1900. This very satisfactory result was no doubt mainly due to efficient preventive action and the co-operation of the people, who were ready to give help as soon as they gained confidence in the police.

14. The prevention of crime generally may be said to have improved, the bad livelihood sections were vigorously enforced, and more intelligent use was made of the station registers. There is still room for improvement, particularly in regard to cattle-theft and the depredations of wandering tribes.

15. Detection of crime has also improved slightly: a good bit of work was done in tracing coining to the *Chhapparbands* of Bijapur in Bombay; and identification by means of finger impressions was more successful; but there is still much room for improvement. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Inspector General of Police that, as the people gain more confidence in the efficiency and honesty of the police and in their determination to press crimes to conviction, they will co-operate much more freely than they at present do. His Honour has also no doubt that great improvement would result if the *chaukidár* were used more as a village policeman and less as a *thána* drudge. In intelligent and friendly hands the *chaukidárs* are the most valuable instruments at the disposal of the police, and it is matter for great dissatisfaction that so little intelligent use is made of them, and that they are so inadequately and so tardily rewarded for good work. His Honour also regrets that many superior officers still take refuge in general complaints

of the inefficiency of their subordinates: it is the business of the superior officers, and of the magistracy, not to criticize at large, which is simply futile, but to show the subordinates how the thing ought to be done.

16. A most satisfactory feature of the year's working is the improvement in the *morale* of the force, a result that may be attributed to the increased consideration with which officers are treating their subordinates. The number of punishments of all kinds, and the number of resignations, have appreciably decreased, and the number of rewards has increased. The Lieutenant Governor earnestly hopes that this improvement will continue. Only by considerate treatment can the force be made attractive to good men. Much has been done to improve the housing of the force, and this matter will receive continuous attention. Already there is some evidence that a better class of officer is being secured, and that the candidates now in training at the police school are better than their predecessors.

Criminal justice.

17. The number of cases disposed of by courts of original jurisdiction during the year was practically the same as that in the preceding year. The average number of days during which each case lasted was nine. In the province of Agra the percentage of appeals disposed of by district magistrates in which the sentence of the subordinate courts were upheld was 72 : in courts of session the percentage was 71. The corresponding percentages for Oudh were 66 and 64. The sentences passed on 10 per cent. of the number of persons who appealed to them were reversed or modified by the High Court : in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the corresponding percentage was 28. As in past years honorary magistrates rendered valuable assistance to the administration : they disposed of about a fifth of the number of cases which were tried in magisterial courts.

Prisons.

18. The principal features of the year's working were the lowest death-rate on record with the exception of 1893; a considerable rise in the cash profits of jail factories, combined with the highest cash profits per head ever earned in these provinces; a decrease in major punishments; and only five escapes—the lowest number on record with one exception. There was a steady decrease in the proportion of "habituals" admitted to the total number of prisoners admitted, which must be regarded as satisfactory when it is remembered that the means for identification of habitual criminals are yearly improving in efficiency. It may be that the locking up of habituals at night in separate cells or cubicles is already beginning to act as a deterrent. That in the long run such a result will ensue, the Lieutenant Governer has no doubt, and he attaches great importance to the building of cubicles, and, indeed, has recently made a special grant for the purpose.

19. There was a small increase in the number of sentences of solitary confinement during the year, but it is again noticed that the suitability of such sentences in the case of habituals is not sufficiently appreciated by the courts.

Civil justice.

20. The fall which was noticed last year in the institution of original suits continued during 1902 : the total value of the suits instituted rose, however, by twenty lakhs of rupees. The number of applications for execution of decree pending at the close of the year was unduly large. Nearly half the number of applications disposed of were wholly infructuous. The Village Courts Act was extended during the year to seven judgeships, and the number of munsifs was increased in two out of the four districts in which the system was already in force.

Municipalities.

21. The effect of the new Municipal Account Code, in stimulating the interests of the members of the boards and in guiding them in the lines on which they should work, has not yet spent itself. The framing of rules under Act I of 1900 and the laborious work of the revision of the octroi schedules continued to occupy the attention of the boards and of the Government. This work was nearing completion, but the end is still far off as effect has now to be given to the orders of the Government of India raising the maximum limits of octroi which it is permissible to levy. Since the close of the year, the Municipal Manual has been sent to press, and it should be ready for distribution at an early date. After it has been received and digested, it is hoped that the boards will not defer any longer the revision of their bye-laws, the present editions of which are to a large extent obsolete. Since the close of the year proposals have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the conversion into "notified areas" of 15 municipalities which have proved unequal to the full task of municipal Government.

22. The year was on the whole a prosperous one, though trade was slacker than in the preceding year : the presence of plague was a disturbing feature. The advance in the efficiency of municipal administration continued: an ideal standard, it is true, is still far from being reached, but the improvement compared with the administration of even ten years ago cannot be gainsaid.

23. The financial position was not so favourable as in the preceding year. The income from octroi declined by nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, but some compensation was obtained in the increase of Rs. 40,000 which improved management and supervision secured from other sources. Taking account, however, of loans, opening balances and extraordinary items such as grants-in-aid from the Government, the income of the year exceeded that of 1901 by nearly 5½ lakhs. The expenditure incurred showed an increase of nearly seven lakhs. The closing balance fell from 18 to 16½ lakhs.

24. Sanitation received due attention in all the large towns. Good progress was made in the drainage and sewerage works at Benares and Cawnpore. Largely increased expenditure on conservancy was incurred at Cawnpore. More might have been done in this direction but for the heavy expenditure which the various boards had to meet on account of police charges. Provincial police are being gradually substituted for the low paid watch and ward staff of such towns as can afford the change.

District and local boards.

25. There was nothing eventful in the history of district and local boards. The financial position at the end of the year was generally satisfactory. The year closed with a balance of 14 lakhs as compared with an opening balance of 13½ and a minimum working balance of 4. Only in two cases did the balance fall below the minimum, and in both cases sufficient reasons are shown for the fall. A large share of the special grant of five lakhs, sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of education in the United Provinces, was allotted to district boards, the result being a large and very general increase in the number of schools and scholars. The cause of primary education has been appreciably advanced. The scheme for decentralization and for simplification submitted to the Government of India last year is still under consideration. Many members of boards are commended in the divisional reports for the good work done by them: the growing interest they exhibit in education is noted by Commissioners and Chairmen as well as by the Director of Public

Instruction. It cannot be said that the boards have so far attained that position of responsibility and power in the conduct of local affairs for which they were designed ; but the introduction of the new scheme of local finance, with the more independent financial position which it will secure to the boards, should tend towards helping them to attain it.

Volunteering.

26. The decrease in the strength of volunteer corps, both active and reserve, continued. During the year under report the former declined by 9 and the latter by 8 per cent. of their enrolled strength.

Agricultural.

27. The Agricultural Department deserves much credit for the development on sound lines of the system under which really good seed is advanced to cultivators, to be returned by them with interest at harvest time. To have any chance of success, the business must obviously be conducted with much care, energy and attention to details : if it takes root, it seems capable of boundless expansion by private enterprise. A certain amount of work was done during the year in connection with boring for wells, but this branch, which evidently meets a real want, is still in its infancy, and will require to be largely strengthened in the near future. The efforts which had been made to encourage the growth of hemp for export were maintained ; the recent establishment of some local presses for baling hemp suggests that those engaged in the trade have confidence in its permanence.

Weather and crops.

28. The regular rains set in during the first week of July and continued with little break till the second week in August when a break set in which continued during the third week. Then followed good rain till the end of September which assured the success of the *kharíf* and supplied sufficient moisture for *rabí* sowings. The cold weather rains were deficient.

29. Compared with the year 1901-1902, the cultivated area of the provinces shows an increase of half a million of acres. Compared with 1900-1901 the increase amounts to nearly a million acres ; the crop area has, during the same period, increased by $1\frac{1}{4}$ million acres. On the whole the *kharíf* harvest turned out well : the *rabí* also was good, better in the east than in the west.

Forests.

30. The system of disposing of timber by monopoly sales combined with royalty rates continued to be most successful and is being extended. The total receipts of the year increased by over four lakhs of rupees : the surplus reached nearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and is the largest on record. The Jaunsár division of the School Circle accounted for more than half the increase. Measures of fire conservancy were not so successful as in the preceding year, over 76,000 acres having been burned, three-quarters of which were in the Oudh Circle. Government was compelled to suspend the rights enjoyed by the inhabitants in 17 villages of the Kheri division in order to stop incendiarism : one fire in this division overran nearly 21,000 acres : the originator of it was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mirzapur Stone mahals.

31. The income from the Mirzapur Stone mahals continues to increase in a most satisfactory manner : much is being done to render the quarries more accessible by improving the roads.

Trade and manufactures.

32. The import trade declined by 9 per cent. in weight and by 5 per cent. in value. The drop occurred principally in the trade with Bengal and the Punjab, and is not a disquieting symptom. In 1901-1902 the imports of coal from Bengal and of grain from the Punjab had exceeded the previous

year's supply by $33\frac{1}{2}$ and $20\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of maunds respectively; during the year of report there has been a decrease of $21\frac{3}{4}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of maunds. The drop in the trade with Rajputana and Central India occurred chiefly under salt and in that with the port of Bombay under cotton goods and sugar. Imports from Calcutta and the Central Provinces were somewhat better than in the preceding year in consequence of large receipts of railway materials. The export trade continued to progress and its volume is greater than in either of the preceding two years. Compared with 1901-1902 the exports exhibit an increase of $6\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs of maunds in weight and of $273\frac{3}{3}$ lakhs of rupees in value. The trade with the ports was much better than in the preceding year owing to large despatches of raw cotton, grain, hides and skins, opium and wool to Calcutta; of grain and oilseeds to Karachi; and of grain, oilseeds and Indian hemp to the port of Bombay. Exports of oilseeds to Calcutta and of raw cotton to the port of Bombay fell off largely. The trade with British provinces excluding the chief seaport towns shows a decline chiefly in consequence of smaller despatch of coal, oilseeds and sugar to Rajputana and Central India; of coal to the Punjab and of grain and sugar to the Central Provinces.

The number of indigo factories declined by nearly half.

There is nothing in the returns of foreign trade calling for special notice. Imports showed a slight increase and exports a slight decrease; the total volume of trade remained practically unaltered.

Roads and buildings.

33. The chief works completed during the year were the Judicial Commissioner's courts at Lucknow, and the police-station at Benares. Other important building works were in progress. On roads the most important work started was the construction of a bridge over the Chota Gandak in Gorakhpur. Road communications in Bundelkhand and the trans-Jumna tract of the Allahabad district and in Gonda also received special attention. One hundred miles of new metalled road were constructed. The usual dredging of the Ganges channel was carried out.

Canals and irrigation.

34. Much work was done in opening distributaries and making escapes and drainage cuts. The expenditure on extensions and improvements generally was nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The two weeks' break in the rainfall of August necessitated the opening of canals: the good rain of September enabled the *rabi* crops to be everywhere sown without the aid of canal water. The demand for water rose from the middle of November and increased considerably later on in consequence of the absence of winter rains; light rain at the end of January relieved the strain somewhat. The demand in February and March was easily met. The revenue received from productive works represented a return of 7·4 per cent. for the year on their total cost: minor works yielded 2·6 per cent. The receipts of the Betwa Canal were less by nearly Rs. 24,000 than the maintenance and working charges.

Excise.

35. The excise report for the year is a record of the continued prosperity of the consumers of intoxicants in the provinces and of continued progress in the administration of the department. The real receipts reached the high figure of 79 lakhs, and were nine lakhs in advance of those of the preceding year and over 20 lakhs in advance of those of any year in the period prior to the famine. So far as country spirit was concerned, the enhancement of the duty, which affected 17 out of the 41 districts under the distillery system, was

the salient feature of the year. The consumption continued to rise and attained the highest figure recorded, though probably in certain districts the high duty taken had the effect of checking the rate of advance. Of the increase in receipts from still-head duty as much as two-thirds is attributed to the enhanced rates of duty. It is gratifying to find that the adoption of a specially high rate in the Cawnpore city has been justified by results, and further action in this direction in other large cities has been approved by Government. In the distillery tract the incidence of revenue per proof gallon was practically Rs. 3-8-0 during the year, and the lightening of the handicap which Rosa rum has to bear in the way of duty had its result in a large increase in the consumption of that liquor. With a view to the improvement of the quality and the diminution of the cost of production of country spirit, it has been decided to equip one of the existing distilleries with improved stills and with efficient arrangements for fermenting liquor and storing it; and in time a general improvement in the methods of manufacture may be hoped for. The increasing popularity of bonded warehouses, the movement of liquor in bond from one distillery to another, and the concessions about to be granted in the shape of a rebate of duty to wholesale vendors may be mentioned as indications of the progress which has been made in combating the tendency to treat each district as a watertight compartment in the matter of excise administration.

36. The system of long-term settlements of hemp drug contracts continued to work successfully, and the bulk of the increase of nearly half a lakh in the income under this head was contributed by license fees. The consumption of excise opium more than recovered from the decline which followed on the change of system in the preceding year; and there was an increase of half a lakh in the aggregate receipts from opium. The high retail price of opium is likely to stimulate smuggling, and increased vigilance must be employed.

Stamps and Income Tax.

37. There was a decrease of nearly 3½ lakhs in the revenue from stamps: this is a return from the abnormal receipts of recent years. The receipts from Income Tax increased slightly.

Provincial. Finance.

38. The terms of the existing provincial contract with the Imperial Government remained unaltered. In the budget a deficit of " 20,33," in the Provincial account was estimated for, but the actual deficit was only " 64." The receipts were " 7,59," better than the estimate, and savings to the extent of " 12,10," accrued in the expenditure. The account closed with a credit balance of " 38,16," as compared with an actual opening balance of " 38,80." In the Incorporated Local account an increase of " 2,10," over the estimated expenditure was more than balanced by an increase of " 8,40," in the income and the budgeted deficit of " 3,45," was converted into a surplus of " 2,85," the account closing with a balance of " 23,84," as compared with the opening balance of " 20,98,."

39. The large increase in the provincial receipts was the result of the more favourable conditions of the year, as well as of additional special grants given by the Government of India. Harvests were good, trade was more active, and prices generally were lower than in the preceding year; while the scanty rainfall of the winter of 1901-1902 created a much larger demand for canal water for irrigation purposes than had been anticipated. The provincial expenditure was on a more liberal scale than in the previous year,

special grants aggregating 13½ lakhs (in addition to three lakhs for expenditure in 1903-1904) having been received from the Government of India for various objects ; but the original budget allotments were not fully worked up to under certain heads, and large, though for the most part unavoidable, lapses occurred.

Public Health.

40. Although plague left its mark on the death-rates in several towns and tracts, the death-rate for the provinces as a whole was only slightly above normal. On the other hand, the provincial birth-rate was markedly above normal. The very high birth-rates in Bundelkhand, in the Hardoi and Kheri districts, and in Rohilkhand were specially satisfactory as evidence of returning prosperity. The Lieutenent Governor was, however, again much concerned to notice the high death-rates among infants. Infantile mortality appears to be steadily rising : it is appreciably higher in these provinces than in the neighbouring provinces, where the total death-rate for all ages is appreciably higher than it is here. It is possible that there are mistakes in classification, or that in some way the figures are deceptive. A special enquiry in one or two places, where the infantile death-rate is exceptionally high without apparent cause, may throw some light on the matter, and a comparison of the figures with those for other provinces year by year may be useful. The special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner has been directed to the matter. It is important to ascertain what the facts really are.

41. In connection with the working of hospitals and charitable institutions, the year was one of considerable activity. Great improvements were carried out in the large hospitals ; the number of dispensaries increased by ten ; the daily average attendance increased from 25,708 to 26,779 ; a large contribution made by Government was utilized in improving surgical and other equipment and increasing the stock of medicines ; and the subscriptions by the public largely increased : the subscriptions by native gentlemen which for three years had fallen steadily, and had dropped to Rs. 83,912 in 1901, rose suddenly to Rs. 1,26,805 in the year under report. The prospects of hospital assistants have been improved, and the Government has, under consideration, amongst other reforms, the question of giving them better training before appointment. The supply of larger quantities of European drugs is also engaging attention.

Sanitation.

42. The importance of an active sanitary policy as an integral part of the campaign against plague is fully recognized. A subsidy of two lakhs of rupees was granted to the more impoverished municipalities to assist them to carry out urgent sanitary measures which were suspended for want of funds. The increasing consumption of water in the large towns which have water-works (except Allahabad where the supply was cut off for a time) makes more urgent the question of drainage and satisfactory progress was made with the drainage schemes for Benares, Cawnpore, Agra and Lucknow.

43. The Lieutenant Governor attaches great importance to the maintenance up to date of the village sanitary inspection books, and has noted with regret that they are neglected in several districts. Apart from the necessity for having a record of sanitary conditions, these books serve a practical purpose of much value in connection with famine programmes of village works. There are few villages in which it is not desirable to fill up some depressions or to make some drainage cuts, or to do some other work, which

is peculiarly suited to the employment of famine labour. The special attention of Commissioners and district officers was drawn to the matter. A special allotment of Rs. 60,000 was made for experiments in improving the village water supply.

Vaccination.

44. In certain districts and municipalities the prevalence of plague impeded vaccination, but for the provinces as a whole there was again a satisfactory increase in the number of persons vaccinated and of successful primary vaccinations. This improvement has been going on, with only local interruptions, for the last ten years.

Education.

45. Mention has already been made of the special grant of five lakhs made by the Government of India for expenditure on education. The most striking and satisfactory result of this grant was the stimulus given to elementary education : the number of primary schools has increased by 1,158 and of scholars by 48,448. There are signs that the provinces are awakening to the advantages of elementary education ; it is believed that this will be stimulated by the adoption in the text-books of the language of every-day life ; and it seems clear that in the near future there will be very large demands for money to open new elementary schools. At the present rate of increase the expenditure would soon have to be doubled ; but it is not possible to increase the grants on anything like the scale of recent years.

46. The increase in the number of schools has been greatest in the case of board schools ; aided schools have gone forward, but at a slower rate ; while unaided schools show signs of going back. In many ways a board school is more satisfactory than an aided school, but the boards must be satisfied with the cheaper article at any rate as regards lower primary schools. The fact must be faced that the mass of primary scholars do not want more than the most elementary instruction, and will leave school when they have got it in order to work in their fields. In the backward state of these provinces the spread of elementary education is the principal thing ; its improvement must come afterwards. There can be no improvement until the teachers are trained, and it will take many years before any trained men are available for the lower primary schools. The number of teachers which the normal schools turn out is altogether inadequate to meet the demand for new schools, let alone any question of replacing existing men. Looking at the case from different aspects, the Lieutenant Governor has decided that the policy of starting aided rather than board lower primary schools must be more generally accepted by the boards.

47. The abolition of the English middle examination has led to an increase of scholars in the high classes of anglo-vernacular and the secondary classes of vernacular schools. These schools serve different classes of the population, who have different wants—a fact which will be recognized in the revised curriculum. The classes for short-hand and type-writing, which are attached to certain anglo-vernacular schools, seem to be much appreciated. In both anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools large sums are needed to attract better teachers and to improve the accommodation. Some progress has been made in both directions since the close of the year.

48. The colleges had many difficulties to contend with over the plague, but most of them appear to have done well in trying circumstances. Further valuable apparatus was added to the already fine laboratories at the Muir

Central College, but, so far as higher studies are concerned, the laboratories are at present practically empty of students. It is hoped that means may be found to induce students to continue their studies in science beyond the B.A. degree. The Sanskrit College at Benares is becoming more popular, and the Lieutenant Governor is considering how the usefulness of this institution can be extended. Many questions were discussed in the University, and the whole subject of English education is engaging the earnest attention of the Education Department and the Government, but the stage of action was not reached during the year.

49. The Training College at Allahabad is doing good work, under difficulties as to raw material. Even graduates were found deficient in many important qualifications. The normal schools passed 178 teachers. Two more large normal schools are now about to be built, and the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that very good results will be achieved. But it is quite beyond the financial resources of this Government to train all the teachers in lower primary schools. For the present Government must be content to aim at supplying from its normal schools trained teachers for the secondary vernacular and upper primary schools, and particularly for the primary classes of anglo-vernacular schools.

50. The normal school for females at Lucknow is being resorted to in increasing numbers. There was also an increase in the number of girls receiving instruction, both at girls' schools and boys' schools. Female education is free, but progress in the public instruction of females is likely to be slow. The high castes show no readiness to send their daughters to school; the low castes seem ready to send them to elementary schools for boys. There seems, however, to be a demand for trained female teachers to teach privately in the houses of persons who can afford private tuition.

51. The experiments of discontinuing general education, of opening a *bázár* workship on the model of the Casanova school at Naples, and of starting a night school at the industrial school, Lucknow, have failed completely. The main school was emptied, and the other classes were deserted. The industrial classes at Roorkee are kept going by stipends, but the scholars do not often practise in after life the trade that they learnt there. The results of experiments in industrial schools in these provinces are so far instructive only in their disappointments.

Literature and the Press.

52. The literature of the year is chiefly remarkable for the issue of some excellent editions of valuable Sanskrit works and a few important translations · in fiction a tendency is noticeable to introduce the foreign practice of courtship. An interesting production is *Thirteen Months in China*, in which the author describes what he saw while on duty with his regiment in that country. His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation, and the Delhi Darbar were the subjects most dealt with in the vernacular press. Measures for the suppression of plague also elicited a good deal of comment. The arrangements for the carriage of third class passengers on railways were widely complained of.

Archæology.

53. Drawings of some of the buildings in the Agra Fort were prepared by the staff of the Archæological Department. In the Public Works Department an expenditure of over a lakh and a half of rupees was incurred on restoration and conservation, chiefly in the Agra division.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

(See pages 1 to 4 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

2.—POLITICAL.

(Reports on the administration of the Rámpur and Tehri States.)

Rampur. 1. The Rámpur State has an area of about 900 square miles and a population of 533,212. Its financial condition is satisfactory: the year's revenue amounted to 33 lakhs of rupees of which 22 lakhs were from land and nearly 7 lakhs from interest in securities. The harvests of the greater part of the State are secured from drought by a system of canals which bring the water of the various rivers and streams into use for irrigation. Elsewhere masonry wells are being constructed at the cost of the State—an experimental measure which will be further developed if success attends the action already taken. Increased attention was paid during the year to education. Vaccination is still backward. The efficiency of the Imperial Service Cavalry (313 Lances) has been formally acknowledged by the military authorities. Steps were taken during the year to codify the rent, revenue, and stamp law.

Tehri. 2. The Tehri State has an area of 4,180 square miles and a population of 268,885. It is entirely hill country. Its revenues (3½ lakhs of rupees) have increased by 56 per cent. since the present ruler assumed charge of the administration ten years ago. The net income from forest equals that from land revenue. At the Delhi Coronation Darbár His Highness the Rája was invested with the insignia of a K. C. S. I. A scarcity which threatened the State in the previous year owing to the failure of the spring crop was averted by good rain.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, TRIBES, AND LANGUAGES.

(See pages 4 to 36 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(There was no change during the year.)

9.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(There is nothing to record under this head.)

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902.)

General. 3. The year was one of rest and recuperation, its result being to establish on a firmer basis the returning prosperity of the provinces. Wages were high and lower prices benefited the labouring classes. Cultivators also appear to have done well. In one district it is noted that tenants were paying off their debts: in a second the moneylenders were complaining that they could not find employment for their capital. Almost everywhere the demand for labour

was greater than the supply. The decrease in the export of agricultural produce to other parts of India, which led to a fall of prices, must have affected agricultural profits, but, with scarcely an exception, the district reports give a pleasing picture of the condition of the people. The influence of favourable seasons was strongly reinforced by the liberal policy of Government in its revenue administration. After their struggles over new legislation, landlord and tenant returned to friendlier relations.

Features of the agricultural year.

4. The harvests were, however, far from being uniformly good. Oudh, and especially Fyzabad, did particularly well. Except for their rice the eastern districts had also good crops. The western districts were by no means so fortunate; their dry land suffered more from climatic conditions, and their wheat sold at a lower price. In Jhánsi and Jalaun the *kharíf* was exceptionally poor. In Bijnor there was difficulty in collecting the revenue; in Aligarh there were suspensions; in Muttra large remissions. These are the main features of the agricultural year, but it may be added that in Mirzapur the late *kharíf* was very poor, the *til* crop being a failure, and that Dehra Dún and the Kumaun division were also unfortunate in their harvests.

Prices.

5. Prices were easier throughout the year, but a comparison of the figures in different parts of the provinces brings variations to light which can be attributed only to local conditions. Prices are often affected, it is true, more by the state of the export trade than by the outturn of the harvest, and in the reports from the western districts, it is frequently remarked that the fall in prices has taken place in spite of deficient crops. The demand from other parts of India appears to have decreased, and this was no doubt the governing factor in the case of wheat. In September 1901 the price of wheat was almost exactly the same as a twelvemonth before, but December and every succeeding quarter shows a fall on the corresponding quarter of the year before; the average increase for the year in the amount purchasable for a rupee was two seers, and this increase is distributed with remarkable uniformity over every division in the provinces. The statistics of other crops, on the contrary, bring out two facts with the greatest clearness—first, that the movement of the prices of *rabi* crops was much more uniform than that of the *kharíf*; and, secondly, that the changes on the whole were so unequal as to transfer to the east the area of minimum prices which, at the beginning of the year, was situated in the west. The average for the year of *arhar* in seers per rupee was two or three seers above the average of 1900-1901, but the excess was smallest in the divisions of Agra and Meerut. Gram was considerably cheaper throughout the year, but at its close the difference had disappeared in Meerut and Agra, the price in September 1902 being practically the same in those divisions as at the end of September 1901, while in other divisions it was lower. The price of barley followed much the same course as the price of wheat, and was lower in September 1902 than in September 1901, but on the whole the average of the year was raised only in Bundelkhand and Gorakhpur. Maize, *juár*, and *bájra* which, during the year 1900-1901, had been cheapest in the west, were all lower in price at the end of that year than at the beginning, but during the next few months their price rose in Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, and Allahabad, and though September 1902 has again shown a fall, the result is that in the divisions named the average price of these grains was higher than in the preceding year, while in the remaining divisions it was lower. Rice fluctuated little in price. It was dearer as a rule after the harvest of 1901 than it had been a year earlier, but the price has since fallen and it was a seer cheaper at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Trade.

6. From several districts it was reported that low prices had done harm to the sugar industry; but the area statistics show that there is no present cause for alarm. The indigo crop decreases year by year but its place is being taken by cotton and the number of new cotton mills is a satisfactory sign of native enterprise. Plague unfortunately continued to increase and in several districts seriously interfered with trade.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(*Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue*, 1901-1902.)

General.

7. The revenue administration of the year was distinguished by the extinction of old balances and ease in collections. To a great extent these results were due to the liberal policy of Government, and they were conspicuous accordingly in the Allahabad division, where the Bundelkhand districts have always provided difficulties in revenue administration. In this division the year closed with the demand met practically in full—a circumstance almost unknown for a long cycle of years. Similar results were obtained also in divisions where there was fortunately no need for exceptional measures. Speaking generally, the year was an easy one both for the revenue officer and for the revenue-payer.

Remission of outstanding arrears.

8. The first point to be noted is the complete removal of the disturbing effects of famine. Much indeed had already been done with this object. The year 1896-97 closed with a balance of Rs. 1,62,00,008 : of the sum obtained by adding this amount to the current demand of the next four years, Rs. 73,17,613 had been remitted, but there still remained on the 1st of October 1901 a balance of Rs. 6,52,580 raised by subsequent adjustments to Rs. 6,58,345 ; there was also an arrear demand of Rs. 12,108 for revenue not on the roll. The account was finally cleared by orders in April remitting all sums outstanding at the end of the previous revenue year. The working out of the remissions led, however, to some alterations in detail. Before the orders issued, a considerable part of the arrears had been collected ; in such cases a corresponding sum had to be written off the current demand, and there are instances in which, the current demand being insufficient, the transaction could not be completed within the year. Small corrections again had to be made in the balances already reported. Finally, the case of farms and transfers made after the 1st of October 1901, had to be considered. Transferees and farmers in such cases had no right to the remission, and the remission was not given them. In order, however, to facilitate a restoration of the properties to the original owners, they were offered a refund of arrears paid by them on condition that they gave up their farms or other transfers, and some restorations were effected ; but the refusal of the transferees in other cases to give up their bargains led to a small reduction in the amount originally sanctioned for remission. The account may be stated as follows :—

	Rs.
Amount sanctioned for remission	6,38,596
Arrears as finally corrected	6,44,496
Remissions not granted on account of transfers	14,957
Remitted out of arrears	5,05,317
Remitted out of the demand for 1901-1902	90,634
Left over for adjustment in 1902-1903	33,588

Of the amount given in the second line of this statement no less than Rs. 5,56,154 belong to the Allahabad division, and the only other items of importance were Rs. 16,091 in Partábgarh and Rs. 11,655 in Sháhjahánpur.

Summary reductions in Bundelkhand.

9. The amount remitted is not large in proportion to the total land revenue, but the relief to the districts chiefly affected was great, and further help was given by measures taken to bring the current demand into accordance with present circumstances. The peculiar conditions of Bundelkhand, its liability to excessive fluctuations, and the necessity for a revenue system more elastic than that suited to the rest of the provinces, have recently been emphasized. A system of fluctuating settlements has therefore been devised, but it requires necessarily some time for its execution. Meantime as Bundelkhand has recovered more slowly from the famine than any other part of the provinces, it required the application of some immediate remedy. A summary revision, based on the principle of taking half the present assets as revenue, has resulted in a reduction of the demand by Rs. 5,53,528. These

reductions will generally be continued for the remainder of the term of settlement in each district, or till the system of fluctuating assessments is introduced. In addition it was recognised that hereditary land-owners were fairly entitled to some recompense for the years in which they had been paying a revenue much in excess of half the assets of their land, and for this reason a further concession was given them in the shape of special reductions which amount to Rs. 1,72,914, and will have effect for five years. The total amount of the reductions was, therefore, Rs. 7,26,442, but for one reason and another, because they were sanctioned late in the year and because in some cases, where the land had passed away from the old proprietors, the necessity for special reductions had disappeared, the sum to which actual effect was given in the accounts of the year was Rs. 39,288 less or Rs. 6,87,154.

Demand for the year.

10. The revenue on the roll for the year was Rs. 6,33,12,337. To this sum Rs. 2,21,928 are added as revenue not on the roll, consisting of sums which were sanctioned after the 1st of October, Rs. 1,84,763 being contributed by Aligarh alone, which is under settlement. The first deduction to be made is Rs. 6,87,154, the actual amount of the suspensions in Bundelkhand, and Rs. 68,314 should be deducted on account of what is called the nominal balance, consisting of reductions in revenue sanctioned after the revenue roll is made up. The real demand for the year, therefore, was Rs. 6,27,78,797, of which Rs. 6,24,81,059, or 99·5 per cent., were collected.

Collections.

Explanation of balance.

11. The difference of Rs. 2,97,738 may be briefly explained. In the Meerut division the difference amounts to Rs. 15,685, of which Rs. 11,854 was suspended in the dry tracts of tahsíls Khair, Iglas, and Háthras in Aligarh on account of poor harvests. In the Agra division Rs. 80,501 of the amount uncollected was remitted in Muttra for a similar reason. In Rohilkhand the only item outstanding of any importance is one of Rs. 31,642 in Bijnor, where postponement was necessitated by the irregularity of the rainfall. In Allahabad the balances are very large, but they are accounted for, all but Rs. 29,923, by summary reductions or by remissions in return for sums collected out of arrears outstanding at the end of the previous year, and an additional sum of Rs. 11,330 had to be remitted in Jhánsi during the year on account of the resettlement of the Gursarai estate. In Kumaun there is a sum of Rs. 10,908 shown as recoverable from estates under Government management. In Benares the only real balance outstanding is one of Rs. 2,264 in Gházipur, and in the whole of Oudh there is no real balance at all. Rupees 23,154, however, had been remitted in Oudh as an act of grace, and in Unao the item of Rs. 14,207 represents the last instalment of remissions which were in the nature of temporary reductions of revenue granted in deteriorated villages.

Alterations in revenue on the roll.

12. The land revenue on the roll on the 1st of October 1902 was Rs. 6,39,10,869, an increase of Rs. 5,98,532 over the demand of the year just closed. Of this increase Rs. 5,65,476, or 94·5 per cent., are due to regular revision of settlement. In the province of Agra, Aligarh (Rs. 1,84,759), Budaun (Rs. 90,856), Farrukhabad and Bareilly (nearly Rs. 28,000 each) and Bijnor (Rs. 25,853), and in Oudh, Gonda (Rs. 48,042), Fyzabad (Rs. 40,349), Bara Banki (Rs. 22,875 , Hardoi (Rs. 19,670), Bahraich (Rs. 13,664), and Sítapur (Rs. 12,065) are the districts which principally contribute to this increase. Of the decrease the largest item is in the Jhánsi district (Rs. 15,024), of which Rs. 14,988 are due to the reduction of the revenue of the Gursarai estate owing to the restitution of the *ubári* jama.

Miscellaneous revenue.

13. Inclusive of the outstanding arrears the total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue came to Rs. 1,36,767, of which all but Rs. 18 was collected. The total current demand amounted to Rs. 1,36,743, as compared with Rs. 1,26,709, being an increase of Rs. 10,034, due mainly to a rise of Rs. 7,046 in the receipts from the Mirzapur stone quarries.

Coercive processes.

14. Except where hampered by the breakdown of the lambardári system and an excessive sub-division of proprietary shares, the collection of revenue was easy and the number of processes employed in its recovery was less

than in the previous year, though in some districts the number appears to have been excessive. The following are the figures for the two years:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Writs	32,022	31,817
Warrants of arrest	2,798	2,909
Attachments—		
Of moveable property	6,342	5,268
Of immoveable property ...	592	394
Transfers	185	133
Annulments of settlement ...	28	4
Sales	25	30
Total ...	41,992	40,555

12.—SURVEYS.

(*Report on the operations of the Land Records Department*, 1901-1902.)

Programme of the year.

15. The programme for the year consisted of the completion of the maps and records in 12 tahsíls and parganas in the Azamgarh, Mainpuri, Jalaun, and Etah districts. The programme was carried out almost in full.

Cadastral.

16. Surveys were made of 2,507 square miles, and records were written up for 2,823 square miles. The cost of the survey was Rs. 88-5-0 per square mile.

Difficulties encountered.

17. In Azamgarh the complexity and minute sub-division of the owners' shares, and the small size of the fields, made the work very laborious. The broken character of much of the country increased the difficulties in Jalaun while the fluctuating nature of the cultivation rendered revision of the previous year's work necessary in many villages. Complaint was also made of difficulty in obtaining assistance from the Jalaun landholders. In Etah the *sír* and *khudkásht* statements proved unreliable and had to be revised.

Traverse.

18. As the programme of the traverse operations on a large scale was exhausted, the traverse party reverted to Imperial employment in October 1901, with the exception of a small detachment, which was retained to complete the riverain traverse in Etah and then to undertake miscellaneous surveys at the cost of municipalities.

Agency employed.

19. Of 1,187 patwáris in the tracts under survey, 1,024 proved competent: the rest had to provide substitutes. In parts of Jalaun and Azamgarh the difficult character of the ground, and in Etah the necessity for completing the work within the year, rendered the employment of 44 amíns necessary.

Result of check.

20. The traverse work in Etah proved satisfactory, the comparison with values of the two Great Trigonometrical stations connected with the work disclosing an error of 1·12 feet per mile.

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(*Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue*, 1901-1902.)

Miscellaneous work outstanding.

21. During the year under report the miscellaneous work outstanding in the settlements of Sháhjahánpur and Meerut was completed. The settlements of Meerut and Budaun were confirmed. Operations continued in eight districts where they had been begun in previous years, and in all but Azamgarh are now almost concluded.

Bareilly.

22. The fairing of the records in tahsíl Baheri of the Bareilly district has been completed and the assessments (which raised the demand by 9·38 per cent.) have been sanctioned. The revised assessments for the Nawábganj and Aonla tahsíls were also declared during the year. The demand in the former has increased by 9·88 and in the latter by 15·90 per cent.

Pilibhit.

23. The assessments of tahsíl Puranpur in the Pilibhít district, which are 6·2 per cent. above the old demand, have been sanctioned. In tahsíls Puranpur and Pilibhít, where only a revision of the records was considered necessary, attestation has been completed and the work of fairing the papers is in progress.

Farrukhabad.

24. In Farrukhabad the only assessments that remained to be submitted at the close of the year were those of the alluvial mahâls and of the city of Farrukhabad.

Aligarh.

25. In the Aligarh district the records of all the tahsíls have been attested. The fairing of the records has been almost completed in two tahsíls and is well advanced in the other two. The revised assessments declared during the year resulted in an enhancement of 31·45 per cent. in the Koil tahsíl and 30·02 in Atrauli.

Kumaun.

26. In Almora and the hill pattis of Naini Tál, the work of assessment is over. The record work is also nearing its close.

Azamgarh.

27. The completion of the intricate and laborious settlement of Azamgarh is still distant. Its progress is impeded by the minute sub-division of property, the complexity of the tenures, and the litigiousness of the people.

Hardoi.

28. The revision of the assessments recently imposed in Hardoi continued.

Gonda.

29. In Gonda the assessment of all but two parganas was completed.

New Settlements.

30. Settlement operations were commenced during the year in the Mainpuri, Etah, and Jalaun districts. In the two former the work was confined to attestation of the record. Jalaun also was in the attestation stage: a system of fluctuating assessments has been worked out in connection with the revision which will be applied to the other Bundelkhand districts also when their existing settlements expire or sooner if existing settlement engagements permit of it: the system is being already worked in the trans-Jumna tahsíls of the Allahabad district.

Case work.

31. Of 123,709 cases for decision, 98,161 were disposed of. Settlement Officers decided 1,467 appeals out of 2,528 filed, and Commissioners 696 out of 940.

Expenditure.

32. The expenditure during the year on settlement operations was Rs. 5,28,961.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(Report on the operations of the Land Records Department, 1901-1902 *)*

Establishment.

33. The strength of the staff of supervisor kanúngos in the provinces was reviewed during the year, and a net increase of five men was sanctioned for Oudh. Proposals for revision in the province of Agra were under consideration; it was found that some districts were understaffed, while the new system of settlement in Bundelkhand will involve some additional supervision. Schemes for the revision of patwáris' circles in four districts of Oudh were sanctioned and introduced during the year.

Maps.

34. In the province of Agra the great majority of the maps are corrected to date without much difficulty. Difficulties occur, however, in those parts of Bundelkhand where the cultivation fluctuates and in certain alluvial tracts. In Oudh (where the obligation to correct maps is of more recent introduction) the progress made has been on the whole satisfactory.

Rent-rolls.

35. A step taken with a view to the greater accuracy of the records has been the order fixing responsibility for the accuracy of the rent-rolls on the supervisor kanúngos. Cases of concealment of assets were reported from 10 districts during the year.

Tahsil registers.

36. The new tahsíl registers are now in use in all Oudh districts, except Gonda, where they were under preparation during the year. Arrangements were made for the preparation of new registers in 10 districts of Agra. As regards maintenance the registers were, as a rule, found to be up to date.

Amendment of rules.

37. New manuals of land record rules for both provinces were issued during the year. The need for a manual which should incorporate the large mass of circulars and circular letters issued during several years had been felt for a considerable time, and the changes involved by the new Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts made immediate action necessary. Apart from the simplification caused by the incorporation of circulars in the rules to which they referred, the objects kept in view during the revision were (1) to shorten

procedure and discard all superfluous registers, and (2) to lay down distinctly the duties and responsibilities of every officer and every official connected with land records. The rules for the revision of maps and records in the province of Agra were also revised during the year.

38. The contribution from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 10,34,000 and the surplus for the year was Rs. 1,12,975. The position of the patwári fund is now rapidly improving owing to the reduction in the number of survey parties at work, but on the other hand considerable expenditure has to be faced in the near future for maintaining the Bundelkhand maps and records with sufficient accuracy for summary revisions of assessment, and also for strengthening the supervising staff where it is at present inadequate. **State of the patwari fund.**

15.—WASTE LANDS.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902.)

39. The total demand for the price of confiscated, escheated and waste lands recoverable within the year was Rs. 9,502, all of which was collected. **Demand and collections.**

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902. *Separate reports on the administration of the Special Government estates in the Benares and Kumaun Divisions.)*

40. During the year 24 new estates were acquired. The total current demand for rent amounted to Rs. 3,18,316 against Rs. 2,50,655 in the previous year. The increase is due mainly to the inclusion in the accounts of the rental of lands confiscated in the Allahabad district, in which district there is a total increase of Rs. 47,658. Including outstandings the total demand was Rs. 3,65,237, of which Rs. 3,22,196 or 88 per cent. was collected as compared with 80 per cent. in the preceding year. In the Holagarh and Khargapur escheated estates in the Allahabad district, 89 per cent. of the gross demand was realized against 63 per cent. in the previous year. The outstanding balance was Rs. 43,041, of which Rs. 28,682 are classed as recoverable, Rs. 2,588 as nominal, and Rs. 11,771 as irrecoverable. Of the amount classed as irrecoverable, the Allahabad district is responsible for Rs. 5,390 and Bánda for Rs. 3,919. After payment of land revenue and rates there remained a balance of Rs. 1,94,448, of which Rs. 54,878 were spent on establishment, contingencies, and improvements, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,39,570 as compared with Rs. 85,561 in the preceding year. **Minor estates.**

41. Out of a total income of Rs. 5,95,371 in the Tarái and Bhábar estates, Rs. 3,29,279 were spent, leaving a surplus to Government of Rs. 2,66,592, a sum which exceeded the estimate by about half a lakh of rupees. There was an increase in the receipts in consequence of improved methods of sale of market and fodder produce; cultivation also expanded. The expenditure was less than was anticipated. The gross income of the Almora and Garhwál-Bhábar estates was Rs. 36,756, of which Rs. 9,038, the net profit, was credited to provincial revenues. The profit accruing from the Dúdhi estate in the Mirzapur district was Rs. 12,700 or nearly 50 per cent. of the total income, Rs. 26,059. **Special estates.**

17.—WARDS' ESTATES.

(Report on the operations of the Court of Wards, 1901-1902.)

42. One hundred and ninety-eight estates altogether were under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. Of these, 11 were taken over and 13 were released during the year. The number of estates under management at the end of 1901-1902 was 185, as compared with 187 at the close of the previous year. **Number of estates under management.**

43. The rental demand was Rs. 58,13,647, being below that of 1900-1901 to the extent of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Of the estates under superintendence, 72 were managed wholly or in part on behalf of persons who were declared by the Local Government on their own application to be disqualified. The remaining estates were principally managed for minor and female proprietors. **Rental demand.**

Collection.

44. The current and arrear collections amounted to Rs. 54,76,456 and Rs. 2,49,396, or 94·2 and 20·3 per cent., respectively, of the demand. The total collections, current and arrears, exclusive of amounts recovered by suit, amounted to 98·5 per cent. of the current demand. Excluding the figures of estates under management for only a portion of the year, the collections were 94·5 per cent. of the current and 21·9 per cent. of the arrear demand, and the percentage of total collections to the current demand was 98·8.

The incidence of the Government demand for land revenue, cesses, and rates falls at 52·8 per cent. on the current, and 50·5 per cent. on the total collections.

Government revenue, cesses, and rates.

45. The payments on account of the Government demand for land revenue, cesses, and rates amounted to Rs. 28,91,372. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the substantial relief afforded to the Bara estate in the Allahabad district by the reduction of the land revenue demand from Rs. 62,729 to Rs. 38,000, including a special reduction of Rs. 12,000 granted for a term of five years. The position of affairs in this estate had been previously quite hopeless, the annual profits having been scarcely sufficient to meet the demand for interest on loans alone. It is now hoped that even with a liberal annual expenditure on improvements, the debts will be cleared in the course of the next 14 or 15 years. Liberal reductions were also made in favour of several other estates in Bundelkhand, of which the case of the Sikri estate in Jalaun may be specially cited as one where the help has been most opportune. This estate had been managed in the past with the utmost difficulty, but it should now be possible to make some impression on the heavy debt with which it is encumbered. The revision of assessment in progress in the Aligarh district had the effect of increasing the land revenue demand in the Court of Wards' estates, and the Collector was instructed to take the necessary steps towards obtaining legal enhancement of rents, for which there is ample scope. In Kuar Karan Singh's estate temporary reductions of revenue amounting to Rs. 3,355, were secured for 11 villages situated in the Kashipur pargana of the Naini Tál district and pargana Afzalgarh in Bijnor. In this case also the management had been very much handicapped by the severity of the demand, which left no margin for the development of the estate. Proposals for the reduction of revenue to the end of the current settlement were also sanctioned by Government in the deteriorated villages of the Káshipur estate (Naini Tál).

Cost of management.

46. The management charges for the year amounted to Rs. 5,87,492, as against Rs. 5,41,604 in the previous year. The payments made to Government from the proceeds of the rate under Act X of 1892, on account of superior supervision, were Rs. 1,16,970, the rates in force being 2 per cent. on the gross income of estates under the special scheme of management, 3¼ per cent. on that of estates not under the special scheme and 1 per cent. on that of estates managed under orders of the Civil Court and wholly leased. The average cost of management throughout the provinces amounted to 9·2 per cent. of the gross income, as against 8·3 in the preceding year.

Special scheme of management.

47. The special scheme of management was in force in 18 districts, as in the preceding year. The incidence of the cost fluctuated between 6·9 per cent. in Meerut and 12·2 per cent. in Gházipur. Steps were taken to reduce the charges in Gházipur with effect from the commencement of the current revenue year; but in view of the difficulties attending the management of the small and ill-conditioned estates in that district, no very material retrenchment can be effected without seriously impairing the efficiency of the staff. The cost under the new arrangement, however, should not now exceed 10 per cent of the gross income. This limit was very slightly exceeded in Bareilly, Gorakhpur, and Sítapur; but in all other districts the incidence of the cost was under 10 per cent. Generally speaking, the scheme has continued to work satisfactorily.

Repayment of debts.

48. A sum of Rs. 24,13,419 was devoted to the liquidation of debts, as compared with Rs 21,70,075 paid in the previous year. The total liabilities of the estates under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, together with debts incurred since charge was assumed, amounted to Rs. 4,51,27,067.

Of this, Rs. 2,83,39,013 have been paid, leaving Rs. 1,67,88,054 still due. The latter sum again includes the decree for dower, exceeding 53 lakhs of rupees, awarded against the small Rámpur estate in Moradabad. This heavy liability, which has been pending for many years, had been a source of considerable anxiety to the Court of Wards, but a compromise has now been effected between the parties concerned in the case. Of the total payments on account of principal, interest, and costs Rs. 1,39,19,065 were cleared off by incurring other debts, Rs. 51,33,781 by sale of property, and the residue (Rs. 92,68,915) from surplus profits or otherwise.

Agricultural Banks.

49. The number of Co-operative Village Banks on Court of Wards' estates was 80 against 76 in the previous year. The Banks are, however, still in an experimental stage, and their success or otherwise must depend on the exertions of the Court of Wards staff.

Improvements. Amount expended on—.

50. Works of improvement were carried out in 117 out of the 198 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The total amount expended was Rs. 1,45,661, representing Rs. 30,000 more than the sum disbursed in 1900-1901. In 81 estates no outlay was found possible on improvements. In 60 indebted estates the expenditure aggregated Rs. 52,509, or 1·4 per cent. on the gross income. In 57 solvent properties, Rs. 93,152 were spent, being 4·5 per cent. on the gross income.

Method in which carried out.

51. The system of sinking wells through the agency of selected tenants has continued to receive encouragement and attention, the plan having generally been attended with marked success. Thus in Gonda 25 irrigation wells and platforms for 11 others were constructed, and repairs to existing wells were carried out with the assistance of the tenantry. In the same manner 41 wells were completed during the year by tenants of the Dube estate in Jaunpur. The reports received from various districts show that altogether some 200 drinking and irrigation wells have been constructed by tenants themselves. In this connection the excavation of a minor canal distributary in the Muttra portion of the Háthras estate may be specially mentioned as a work of considerable importance undertaken by the Court of Wards' management. This should prove of great benefit to a large area formerly dependent on the rainfall. Nowhere is the want of irrigation works more keenly felt than in the Bara estate in Allahabad. Hitherto the available profits have not admitted of any improvement being effected in the water-supply, but now that prospects have improved it is proposed to spend at least Rs. 1,000 annually in improvements. This should permanently improve the estate by increasing the stability of the cultivated area and also by extending that area. In the Naini Tál estates the need for improvements has long been felt.

Vaccination.

52. The number of vaccination operations performed on Court of Wards' estates was 43,414, of which 40,826 or 94 per cent. were successful, 1,295 were unsuccessful, and the results of 1,293 were not ascertained.

Village sanitation and medical aid.

53. Attention continued to be paid to village sanitation during the year. Cholera and plague prevailed in epidemic form in most of the Court of Wards' estates in the Allahabad district and the usual sanitary precautions were taken. Cholera also made its appearance in a few other districts. It raged with virulence in five villages of one of the Sítapur estates. In Gonda some 800 wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash: in Kheri the number of wells treated was 130 in the Oel estate. Small-pox caused severe mortality in the Bara Banki district, chiefly among children. Quinine was distributed gratis in the Sítapur and Kheri districts among persons suffering from fever. A dispensary building was provided in one of the villages of the Bhadri estate. In Gonda medicines for ordinary ailments were distributed among 737 tenants, a supply of simple remedies being kept at each ziladár's headquarters.

Education of wards.

54. The total expenditure on the maintenance and education of wards amounted to Rs. 8,18,635, as compared with Rs. 6,92,729 in the preceding year. The best educational advantages continue to be afforded to the wards, and, as far as possible, to their relatives. From the school reports received

several wards appear to have made exceptionally good progress in their studies. Others have been receiving practical training in the principles of estate management. The proprietor of the Aurayan estate in Sítapur came of age in January 1902, when his estate would, in ordinary circumstances, have been released; but in order to enable him to proceed to England to qualify as a barrister, the period of management has, at his request, been extended. The education of female wards, and of the female relatives of wards, received due attention.

Education of the tenantry.

55. Satisfactory results have, on the whole, been achieved in primary education of the tenantry on Court of Wards' estates. An Anglo-Vernacular School, started during the year by the Bhadri estate in Partábgarh, is said to have supplied a much felt want, and its popularity and success are already assured. The accommodation provided has been found unequal to the demand, necessitating an extension of the school-house and the provision of a boarding-house in addition.

Village headmen.

56. The elimination of inadequately paid-underlings and the employment of village headmen and respectable tenants in their place was continued; the scheme was generally attended with a marked degree of success.

Litigation.

57. Out of nine original suits, appeals and miscellaneous cases, exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, pending or instituted on behalf of the Court of Wards during the year, and of 14 cases in which the court was defendant or respondent, seven cases were decided in its favour: all the rest were pending when the year closed.

Audit of Accounts.

58. The Local Fund Audit Establishment examined the accounts of 46 estates during the course of the year, as compared with 26 in the previous year. Irregularities of a somewhat serious character were discovered in three districts. These were due rather to a lack of proper supervision and inattention to standing orders than to any defects in system. The audit procedure has undergone some improvement, and the new system of accounts will shortly be introduced when most of the difficulties at present encountered in the matter of faulty account keeping, and the delays and friction in audit that constantly arise, should, to a great extent, disappear.

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902.)

Revenue-paying classes.

Mutations in the Revenue Registers.

59. The total number of proprietary mutations registered during the year shows an advance of 13,603—from 152,105 to 165,708—over that in the preceding year.

Succession cases.

60. The above advance is more than accounted for by the increase of 13,830 in succession cases. The principal cause at work appears to have been the overhauling of khewats by District Officers and the consequent discovery of unreported successions. This was a special feature of the work of the year.

Sales, mortgages, and redemptions.

61. As compared with the preceding year the number of sales under orders of court shows a slight increase. The number of private sales fell off except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, where they increased both in number and in value. Benares and Gorakhpur are also exceptional in that they show a considerable to large increase in mortgages: elsewhere there was a decrease. The number of redemptions increased in every division except Kumaun, where the figures are insignificant, and Meerut where there was a slight falling off. On the whole the statistics indicate prosperity, but they are less favourable in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions than in other parts of the provinces. If is satisfactory to find from the Bánda report that the value of land in that district is rising: the same is believed to be the case throughout Bundelkhand.

Partitions.

62. The statistics of the year's partition work have a special interest on account of the changes introduced by the new Revenue Act of 1901. By prohibiting the formation, in perfect partition, of mahâls below a certain

size or value, and by abolishing the proviso of the old Act, that no imperfect partition should be carried out without the consent of all the co-sharers, the Act of 1901 was expected to lead to the substitution in some measure of imperfect for perfect partitions. So far as applications are concerned, the expectation has been fulfilled, but the effects produced have been very irregular, the variations in different divisions being very marked and not easy of explanation. The number of applications for perfect partition fell from 2,504 of the preceding year to 1,522: the number of applications for imperfect partition rose from 468 to 1,161. The total number of partitions effected was 1,371 or practically the same as in the preceding year, but the number of new mahâls, the result of perfect partitions, increased from 2,813 to 2,921, while the number of new pattis, formed by imperfect partition, fell from 1,012 to 595.

Lambardars.

63. In one district 23 mahâls were attached under the authority of section 45 of the new Revenue Act which authorizes the attachment of a mahâl, the proprietors of which fail to nominate a lambardâr. That the authority to make the attachment in such cases is a powerful aid in facilitating revenue collections cannot be doubted, but its application must remain very limited unless it is allowed in cases in which the disadvantages of the office of lambardâr outweigh the advantages in such a degree as to make it impossible to secure a voluntary acceptance of the appointment: its use in such a case involves a distinct hardship for which the sole remedy consists in effecting such improvements in the lambardâr's position as will remove the necessity for recourse to section 45. The question is one of great difficulty and is engaging attention.

Revenue money-orders.

64. In the years of its introduction which were different for the two provinces, the amount of land revenue remitted by money-order was, in the province of Agra, Rs. 15,00,199 and in Oudh Rs. 1,85,573. In 1891-92 the total for both provinces was Rs. 29,67,565: the amount was 5 per cent. of the total revenue demand. The amount so remitted in 1895-96 was 6 per cent. of the demand: in the year under report it was 8 per cent. The value of miscellaneous revenue money-orders has also risen.

Rent paying Classes.

The Tenancy Act of 1901.

65. The outstanding features of the rent law returns for the year 1900-1901 was the extraordinary increase in litigation due to the efforts made by landholders to forestall the results, as they imagined them, of impending legislation. That legislation in the shape of the Tenancy Act has since come into force, but, owing to change in procedure, no exact comparison can be made between the statistics under it and those under the old Act. Nevertheless the conclusion appears warranted—a remarkable one considering what the change in the law was intended to effect, that no appreciable change has been effected upon the annual number of ejectments. The explanation probably lies in the fact that the landholders had not yet grasped the fact that the alterations in the law were of a nature calculated to benefit them as well as their tenants: they had not mastered the procedure by which they could, without resorting to ejectment, control the acquisition by their tenants of occupancy rights. The statistics will be more interesting in a few years time and will then permit of safer conclusions being drawn.

Arrears of rent.

66. Suits for arrears of rent and applications for ejectment on account of arrears showed a satisfactory decrease in both Agra and Oudh—a circumstance indicative, on the whole, of favourable agricultural conditions. The arrears of the famine were worked out, it may be said, in 1899-1900, when the number of suits for arrears of rent rose to 123,067. In 1900-1901 there was a fall of nearly 15 per cent. to 104,810 and during the year under report a further decrease to 102,647. Suits in connection with distraint fell from 4,206 to 2,885.

Rental money-orders.

67. The amount of rent remitted by money-orders rose in the province of Agra from Rs. 11,28,813 to Rs. 12,35,241 or 9 per cent. and in Oudh from Rs. 64,426 to Rs. 78,107 or 21 per cent. The results of the previous year, however, had been abnormal. In province of Agra the annual increase

between 1888-89 and 1899-1900 had averaged little more than Rs. 30,000: in 1900-1901 it amounted to Rs. 1,95,163 or 2 per cent. above the figures of the previous year. The figures for Oudh are peculiar. In 1898-99 the amount of rent remitted by money-order was Rs. 45,803 or rather less than in 1888-89, the first year for which complete figures are available. Since 1898-99 and especially during the year under report, the increase has been greater proportionately than in the province of Agra. The statistics generally reflect the disturbance of the relations between landlord and tenant, which has shown itself in the returns of litigation in recent years.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

(*See page* 40 *of the Report for the year* 1901-1902.)

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

68. Three Bills were dealt with during the year, namely— **Bills dealt with.**

(1) the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Bill, a measure intended to relieve the indebtedness of landholders in Bundelkhand and to improve their condition for the future ;

(2) the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Bill, under which it was proposed to extend to Bundelkhand, with necessary modifications, the law in force in the Panjáb for the restriction of the alienation of agricultural land ;

(3) the United Provinces General Clauses Bill.

These three Bills were introduced into Council and were under consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year. The first and second have since been passed into law and are now, respectively, Acts I and II of 1903. **Acts I and II of 1903.**

21.—POLICE.

(*Report on the administration of the Police Department*, 1902.)*

69. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year 1901 was the lowest recorded since 1890. In 1902 there was a decrease of 5·2 per cent. on the figures for 1901—a result attributed to improved administration. The total number of cases reported to the police was 159,484 of which 86,416 (or 54 per cent.) were enquired into, and 54,180 (or 35 per cent.) sent up for trial. Of the cases sent up for trial and which were decided by the courts during the year, 88 per cent. ended in convictions. The returns under the heads "Hurt", "Wrongful Restraint", "Criminal Trespass", and the like show traces of the strained relations between landlords and tenants which the anticipation of the new Tenancy Act had given rise to in the previous year. **Cognizable crime.**

70. There was again an increase, though only slight, in the number of cases of non-cognizable crime, the total number being 94,877 against 94,388 in 1901. The increase is chiefly due to more cases reported under the heads "False evidence, &c.", "Unlawful assembly, &c.", "Criminal force", "Criminal intimidation" and "Disputes regarding immoveable property" the reason for which is indicated in the preceding paragraph. The number of non-cognizable cases which the police were called on to investigate decreased from 659 to 493. **Non-cognizable crime.**

71. The total number of dacoities committed during the year was 287, but the majority of them were, as usual, magnified robberies, many of them the work of Bhátus, Haburahs, and other wandering criminal tribes. The decrease in the number of cases in which firearms were used is marked. The number decreased from 151 in 1900 to 104 in 1901 and to 50 in 1902. These are cases which cannot be concealed, and the reduction in their number can only be attributed to successful police action against the really dangerous and professional dacoit. The preventive action taken was especially successful. In Muttra the police made two captures of gangs of Kanjars and others assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, with the result that not a single dacoity occurred during the year. In Mainpuri six persons from Agra, who had come to meet eight Gwalior men for the purpose of committing a dacoity in the house of a rich banker, were arrested and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. In the same district there were four other cases in which 20 Haburahs and five other persons were arrested in similar circumstances and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In Fatehgarh particularly good work was done : **Dacoity.**

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Police (Table VII).

the arrest was effected of 12 armed men who had assembled for the purpose of committing a dacoity: five of them were transported for life; another case occurred in which five out of a similar assembly of eight armed men were arrested; there were two occasions on which small bodies of police were fired on by armed gangs of dacoits whose hiding-places they were surrounding: in both cases important arrests were made. In Etáwah the villagers attacked and dispersed an armed gang which attempted to commit a dacoity in a house. These incidents illustrate the conclusion which the general working of the police during the year has led to, *viz.* that when the people have confidence that the calling in of the police will be followed by prompt action and will not entail retribution at the hands of the dacoits, information will generally be given which will enable the police to account for the offenders, and the villagers will, moreover, acquire the confidence to resist the dacoits themselves even without the active aid of the police. Another matter of police action illustrated in the year's history is the excellent effect of a full use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In Meerut there was a heavy outbreak of road dacoity, committed partly by members of wandering gangs and partly by a gang which apparently had its head-quarters at Delhi. The outbreak was put down in six weeks after section 110 of the Code had been energetically worked. As distinguished from prevention, one of the best pieces of work of the year was the breaking up of an armed gang which had been giving trouble for months in the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhánsi district. Good results also followed in various districts on the prosecution of harbourers. The year in general was marked by a thorough system of supervising the movements of bad characters. Serious failures in coping with dacoity occurred in Jalaun, Hardoi, Kheri, and Moradabad.

Robbery. 72. The work of detection in connection with robbery cases was on the whole good, especially considering the large proportion of absolutely unworkable cases, such as nose and ear ring snatching at night.

Poisoning. 73. There were 16 true cases of professional poisoning reported during the year, the same number as in 1901. Including the cases pending from that year, 75 per cent. of the cases for disposal ended in conviction.

Coining. 74. The total number of true cases of "coining" for disposal fell from 287 to 274. The number of cases considered worthy of special report was 124, of which 67 were reported by Treasury Officers. They were for the most part cases in which accused persons had become possessed of counterfeit coins and passed them off in payment for goods purchased. In 24 cases convictions were obtained. In four of them the culprits were professional coiners: there were three other cases in connection with which implements for coining were seized: there were eight cases in which *chhapparbands* were concerned.

Cattle-theft and mischief to cattle. 75. True cases of cattle-theft decreased from 3,497 to 3,338 but there is reason to fear that this form of offence was widely concealed, the public finding recovery of their property by the payment of blackmail to the thieves or receivers to be a more reliable method than the calling in of police aid. The number of cases of mischief to cattle increased from 490 to 540; but the number of cases of poisoning decreased from 102 to 85. There were 31 cases in which cattle were reported to have been flayed alive.

Murder. 76. Excluding 53 cases declared false, and 57 cases in which the murderers committed suicide, the number of reported murders was 420. The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of rose from 64 of the previous year to 66. In Mirzapur an attempt was made to murder Captain Evans, the plague officer.

Property stolen and recovered. 77. The amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 16,67,736 or Rs. 1,29,846 less than in the previous year. The percentage of recovery was 23 as in 1901.

Criminal tribes. 78. The registered number of the *Sanauriah* population *(Jhánsi)* was 233. A tendency in the tribe to settle down was noticed, the younger men also being anxious to enter Government service. The registered *Barwar* population (*Gonda*) was 3,959. The area of land assigned for cultivation was

increased, but the Barwárs displayed great reluctance to cultivate it. The majority of the 170 registered *Sánsiahs* (*Muzaffarnagar, Jaunpur, Kheri, and other districts*) were engaged in cultivation : the crop outturn was poor, but the produce was quite sufficient to support the Sánsiahs themselves. The circumstances of the Doms of Gorakhpur and the advisability of extending the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to them was enquired into during the year by the Inspector-General of Police, the conclusion arrived at being that the ordinary methods of police surveillance and the rigorous enforcement of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code constituted a sufficient management of the tribe. Another tribe not proclaimed under the Act are the Haburahs of Moradabad. The members of this tribe have not reformed in any way, and are still in the same unsatisfactory state they have been in for years. The Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Agra divisions as usual suffered heavily from the depredations of the criminal tribes known as Bhátus, Beriahs, Kanjars, Gidhias, Sánsiahs, &c.

Changes in establishment.

79 There was an increase in the number of constables due to the gradual substitution of provincial police for the low-paid watch and ward staff in the municipalities which could afford to pay for them. It was decided that as newly-passed students from the training school could not be entrusted with powers of investigation for the first six months of their service, they should not displace the men acting for them till they became fit to take their places.

Punishments.

80. The number of officers and men dismissed fell from 58 and 232 in 1901 to 36 and 178 in 1902 ; the number fined, suspended or degraded decreased from 289 and 458 to 262 and 436 ; and the number punished judicially from 25 and 148 to 13 and 142. Besides this the number of men who resigned fell from 805 to 687, and the number who were discharged within the probationary period from 518 to 354.

Village headmen.

81. In consequence of the circulation in 1893 of inflammatory and seditious letters in rural areas, special headmen, called *mukhias*, were appointed in all villages for the purpose of reporting certain classes of offences. An attempt to magnify their status and increase their usefulness was made some years later by associating them with the police in investigations. The attempt has proved a failure and its discontinuance has been recommended.

Rural police.

82. The number of rural police in Oudh now remunerated by the grants of rent-free plots of land for cultivation has fallen to 261. But there are still 781 chaukidárs paid by the zamíndárs instead of by Government. Sufficient attention was not paid during the year to the important subject of liberally rewarding men who perform even their routine duties creditably. Such rewards as were paid were in many instances belated. The number of punishments of all kinds inflicted on the members of the rural police force decreased from 4,376 to 3,609.

22.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(Reports on the administration of Criminal Justice, 1902.)*

AGRA.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

83. Magistrates disposed of 91,357 cases (against 92,060 in 1901), of which 19,139, or 21 per cent., were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of 155,560 persons whose cases were disposed of, 78,105, or 52 per cent., were convicted.

84. Courts of Session disposed of 1,963 cases as against 1,981 in 1,901, 2,420 persons, or 69 per cent., of those whose cases were disposed of being convicted

85. The High Court tried two European British subjects, both of whom were acquitted.

Duration of cases.

86. The average number of days (nine) during which each case lasted was not excessive and is the same as recorded in 1901. The number of cases, however, which were pending over six weeks appeared to be unnecessarily large. The number of witnesses examined was 306,846.

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Criminal Justice (Table IV).

Punishments.

87. In spite of an increase in the number of offences affecting life and in robbery and dacoity, there was a reduction in the number of sentences of death and transportation. Whippings fell from 5,235 to 4,733. The percentage of times in which whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded was 34·78 as against 31·75 in 1901. Fines were imposed on 51,888 persons in 1902 as against 52,035 in the previous year, and out of nearly three lakhs of rupees in fines over two and-a-half lakhs were realized

Appeals and revisions.

88. The cases of 7,015 persons were before District Magistrates, and of 9,482 before Courts of Session on appeal. In the Courts of District Magistrates the percentage of cases disposed of, in which the sentence of the Subordinate Courts was upheld, was 72 and in Courts of Session 71.

89. Altogether 1,702 persons appealed to the High Court, the sentence passed on 186 being reversed or modified. The duration of appeals averaged 14 days in the Courts of Magistrates, 15 in Courts of Session, and 33 in the High Court. Government appealed against the acquittal of 30 persons; the orders appealed against were confirmed in the case of six persons; a new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of nine: 13 cases remained pending.

90. The cases of 1,623 persons were brought before the High Court in revision. The sentences passed on 69 persons were enhanced. In 1,092 cases the sentences or orders were not disturbed.

OUDH.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

91. Magistrates disposed of 31,169 cases (against 31,337 in 1901), of which 5,623, or 18 per cent., were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of 55,665 persons whose cases were disposed of, 23,828, or 42 per cent., were convicted.

92. Courts of Session disposed of 487 cases as against 468 in 1901, 612 persons, or 64 per cent. of those whose cases were disposed of being convicted.

Duration of cases.

93. The average number of days during which each case lasted was nine as against eight in 1901. The number of witnesses examined was 88,438.

Punishments.

94. The sentences of death and transportation rose from 32 and 108 to 58 and 188, respectively. Whippings fell from 1,679 to 1,283. The percentage of times in which whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded was 37·84 as against 35·93 in 1901. Fines were imposed on 15,622 persons in 1902 as against 14,901 in the previous year, and out of nearly Rs. 75,000 in fines over Rs. 66,000 were realized.

Appeals and revisions.

95. The cases of 1,469 persons were before District Magistrates and of 2,107 before Courts of Session on appeal. In the Courts of District Magistrates the percentage of cases disposed of, in which the sentence of the Subordinate Courts was upheld, was 66, and in Courts of Session 64.

96. Altogether 524 persons appealed to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the sentence passed on 149 being reversed or modified. The duration of appeals averaged 14 days in the Court of Magistrates, 19 in Courts of Session, and 43 in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Government appealed against the acquittal of seven persons. The orders appealed against were confirmed in four cases and reversed in three.

97. The cases of 560 persons were brought before the Judicial Commissioner's Court in revision. The sentences passed on 39 persons were enhanced. In 331 cases the sentences or orders were not disturbed.

23.—PRISONS.

(*Report on the administration of Jails*, 1902.)*

Accommodation.

98. At the end of the year under report there was accommodation in the jails of the provinces for 33,631 prisoners as compared with 33,521 at the end of the preceding year. The increase is chiefly due to the opening of a new jail at Pilibhít and to the erection of new cells in the Bareilly District Jail. The accommodation was largely in excess of the daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year.

* See also tables of Judicial Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Prisons (Table V)

Number of prisoners.

99. There was a considerable decrease in the total number of prisoners of all classes admitted to jail as compared with the figures for the years 1900 and 1901; the number of prisoners in confinement at the end of the year (26,490) was less by 2,266 than the number undergoing imprisonment at the commencement. There was an increase in the number of convicts admitted to jail, but a considerable decrease in the number of under-trial prisoners. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of admissions of male civil prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 26,038 as against 27,527 in 1901, or a decrease of 1,489.

Juvenile prisoners.

100. The number of juvenile prisoners admitted to the jails during the year was 194 males and 49 females as compared with 233 males and 61 females admitted in 1901. Non-habitual juveniles are detained in the central prisons under the charge of specially-appointed teachers, and an endeavour is made to impart to them elementary education; they are also instructed in handicrafts. Habitual male juvenile prisoners are confined in a special ward in the Agra Central Prison. Female juveniles are kept in a special ward in the Lucknow Central Prison under the charge of a European matron.

Sentences.

101. There was a considerable increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, 1,791 sentences of this class having been ordered by the courts as against 1,660 in 1901. There was a slight increase in the number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment with solitary confinement; but in many jails the solitary cells were at times unoccupied. The number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment combined with whipping which in 1901 was 546, fell during the year under report to 402. The number of prisoners sentenced to transportation was 478—a slight increase over the figure for the previous year.

Previously convicted offenders.

102. The total number of habitual convicts admitted during the year was 2,936, as compared with 3,580 in 1901 and 4,905 in 1900. The percentage of habituals to the total admissions was 8·82 as compared with 10·86 in 1901, 12·80 in 1900, 10·96 in 1899, 12·03 in 1898, and 13·67 in 1897. These figures indicate a satisfactory decrease in the number of habitual criminals in the provinces—a decrease which may, to some extent, be attributed to the fact that habituals confined in the central prisons are now all locked up at night in cells or cubicles, and that imprisonment has thus greater terrors for them than it formerly had.

Punishments.

103. The total number of punishments inflicted on convicts during the year was almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 42,970 against 42,803. The small increase is attributed to improvement in the reporting of minor offences; offences requiring serious punishment were fewer. The number of offences which were sufficiently serious to necessitate trial by a criminal court was 20. Floggings again decreased, *viz.* from 240 to 213.

Expenditure.

104. The average cost per head of guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs. 49-3-0 as compared with Rs. 49-3-6 in 1901 and Rs. 50-6-6 in 1900. The average cost of diet was Rs. 24-4-7. The hospital charges averaged Rs. 2-3-10 per head of the whole jail population; the average cost per head of sick was Rs. 64-3-0. There were Rs. 89,615 (representing an average of Rs. 3-3-9 per prisoner) spent on clothing and bedding. The prevalence of plague in many districts and the consequent necessity for opening a segregation camp in each of them led to increased expenditure on sanitation.

Employment.

105. The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 25,776. Of these 7·29 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 10·15 per cent. as prison servants and 40·84 per cent. on manufacture. The majority of the remainder were employed on altering or repairing buildings or on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c. The chief industries were the making of *múnj* matting and the weaving of blankets, *durries*, and carpets.

Earnings.

106. The net profit earned by the Jail factories was Rs. 2,29,666—a sum which reduces the average cost of dieting the prisoners from Rs. 24-4-7 to Rs. 15-8-7 per head.

Health.

107. The health of the prisoners was better than in the preceding year. The daily average of sick declined from 39·5 to 34·9 and the death-rate from 24·2 to 20·4 per thousand, the latter figure representing the lowest death-rate recorded with the exception of that for the year 1893. Cholera appeared in two jails, Benares Central Prison and Gházipur District Jail, and caused nine deaths. The infected barracks were evacuated and the epidemic was soon checked. Cerebro-spinal fever occurred in fewer jails and the disease was much less fatal than in the previous year. The jails in which the disease appeared and the number of fatal cases were : Allahabad District Jail, 10; Fatehpur, one; Sítapur, one; and Fyzabad, two. The epidemic which had commenced in the Allahabad Jail in November 1901 continued in 1902. The prisoners were all removed to camp in the end of 1901, but dropping cases of the disease continued to occur in the camp. Early in February, as there was no convenient site to which the camp could be moved, and as the great prevalence of plague in the city and district rendered it inadvisable to keep the prisoners longer in camp at Allahabad, Government decided to transfer the prisoners in gangs of 100 or 50 to camps pitched in the neighbourhood of district jails. The Allahabad jail remained empty till June, when it was reoccupied after it had been thoroughly disinfected. The disease has not since reappeared. Plague did not gain entrance into any jail, though three cases of the disease occurred in quarantine camps outside jails. As regards the Bánda and Moradabad jails, where the death-rates used to be markedly high, there was a great improvement during the year under report. In the Bánda Jail the death-rate was only 36·0 per thousand as compared with 54·0 in the previous year. In the Moradabad Jail the death-rate was only 15·9 per thousand—a figure much below the provincial jail death-rate.

Special sanitary measures.

108. The water-supply of the Benares Central Prison was found insufficient in quantity and liable to pollution during distribution. The sanitary surroundings of the district jail were unsatisfactory. Steps were taken to connect both of these jails with the municipal water-supply. The question was also dealt with of providing the Lucknow Central Prison with a satisfactory water-supply. A new water-supply was introduced into the Gházipur District Jail. A new Hospital is being built in the Azamgarh Jail. A pump for the central well of the Gorakhpur Jail was provided during the year, and measures were taken to protect the water-supply from contamination during distribution. A project was sanctioned for providing the Mainpuri Jail with a new water-supply.

24.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(*Reports on the administration of Civil Justice* 1902.)*

AGRA.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

109. The fall which was noticed in last year's report in the institution of orginal suits continued during 1902, when there were 87,399 suits instituted against 91,153 in 1901, a difference of 3,754 or 4·12 per cent. The average number of institutions during the past five years is 92,147. This continued fall is attributed in a large measure to the general disorganization following the spread of plague through the province. The total number of suits before the courts was 100,941, out of which the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 9,787. The number of those that had been pending for more than three months was 2,385. The number of suits decided after contest was 27,362, of which 19,483 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs in whole or in part. The average duration of contested suits was 75 days and of uncontested suits 33.

Value of suits.

110. In spite of the fall in institutions, the total value of the suits instituted was higher by a little over 18 lakhs of rupees than in 1901. It amounted to Rs. 2,64,68,630.

Execution of decrees.

111. There were 102,385 applications for execution of decree before the courts during the year as compared with 107,209 in 1901. The number of pending applications at the close of 1902 was, however, 12,485 as against 11,659 at the end of 1901—a state of affairs which leads to the conclusion that work

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Civil Justice (Table III).

in the execution department received less personal attention from the presiding officers of courts than its importance demanded. Realization was complete in 19,868 cases and partial in 16,015. Wholly infructuous applications numbered 49,141, a percentage of 54·66 on the total number of applications disposed of.

Appeals.

112. The total number of appeals before the courts was 17,332, of which 12,271 were disposed of. Of the appeals pending at the close of the year, 2,681 had been pending for more than three months. The average duration of appeals was 129 days in courts other than the High Court and 478 days in the High Court.

High Court.

113. There were five original suits before the High Court during the year, of which one was compromised, the remaining four being decreed *ex parte*. The number of appeals from decrees before the High Court was 3,628 : the number which remained pending at the close of the year was 1,933. The number of miscellaneous appeals was 276, of which all but 54 were disposed of. Of the latter 17 were pending for more than three months.

Village Munsifs.

114. The number of village munsifs was increased in two out of the four districts in which the working of the system has hitherto been tried, *viz.* in Meerut from 7 to 15 and in Muzaffarnagar from 48 to 93. Two village munsifs were also appointed in Aligarh and eight in Saháranpur, but the latter did not begin work in 1902. The total number of suits before these courts for disposal during the year was 6,273, of which 273 were transferred by the district munsif to his own court. The number which remained pending at the close of the year was 398, of which only 13 had been pending for more than two months. The total value of the suits was Rs. 95,876. The great bulk of them were under Rs. 20 in value and were cases of oral contract or for the price of goods sold. The decisions given were generally accepted as satisfactory.

OUDH.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

115. The total number of suits instituted was nearly the same as that in the previous year, *viz.* 47,257 as against 47,209. The total number of suits before the courts was 55,745, of which the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 8,505. The number of those that had been pending for more than three months was 3,620. The number of suits decided after contest was 15,253, in 9,599 of which judgment was given for the plaintiff in whole or in part. The average duration of contested suits was 80·16 days and of uncontested suits 35·61.

Value of suits.

116. The value of the suits instituted was Rs. 1,30,66,381, exceeding that of the year 1901 by about two lakhs.

Execution of decrees.

117. There were 42,477 applications for execution of decree before the courts during the year as compared with 44,609 in 1901. The numbers pending at the close of the two years were respectively 5,618 and 5,650. Realization was complete in 8,858 cases and partial in 5,930. Wholly infructuous applications numbered 20,744, or a percentage of 56·29 on the total number of applications disposed of.

Appeals.

118. The total number of appeals before the courts was 4,981, of which 2,836 were disposed of. Of the appeals pending at the close of the year, 1,634 had been pending for more than three months. The average duration of appeals was 131 days in courts other than the Chief Court of the Province. In the latter court the average duration was 416 days.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

119. The total number of appeals from decrees before the court of the Judicial Commissioner was 1,773 ; the number which remained pending at the close of the year was 1,097. The number of miscellaneous appeals was 251, of which all but 44 were disposed of. Of the latter 24 were pending for more than three months.

Honorary Munsifs.

120. The number of suits instituted in the courts of Honorary Munsifs was 2,037, or nearly 600 less than in 1901, and nearly 1,600 less than in 1902. The total number of suits before them for disposal was 2,349, of which 1,992 were disposed of. Of the balance of 357, no less than 221 had been pending for more than three months.

Village Munsifs.

121. The Village Courts Act was extended during the year under report to two tahsíls of the Sultánpur district: 23 village munsifs were appointed, but one of them resigned and another was dismissed. Suits were instituted in the courts of two Munsifs only. The Act has recently been extended to certain areas in the Lucknow, Sítapur, and Fyzabad Judgeships also.

KUMAUN.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

122. The number of suits instituted rose from 4,228 to 4,644. The bulk of the litigation as usual consisted of suits for money or moveable property and was of a petty nature. The total value of suits fell from Rs. 4,17,231 in 1901 to Rs. 3,35,818 in the year under report. Out of 5,045 suits and 634 miscellaneous cases for disposal, 5,137 were disposed of. The number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year was 86.

Execution of decrees.

123. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts was 2,609 of which all but 329 were disposed of before the close of the year. In 621 cases satisfaction of the decree was obtained in full: in 337 part satisfaction was obtained, while 1,203 applications were wholly infructuous.

Appeals.

124. The total number of appeals for disposal was 470 as against 421 in 1901. Of these 424 were disposed of and 46 left pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of 295 were contested. In 84 cases the orders of the lower court were disturbed, and 37 cases were remanded.

25.—REGISTRATION.

(*Report on the administration of the Registration Department*, 1902.)*

Offices.

125. The office of the Sub-Registrar at Bhinga was closed during the year, while a new office was opened at Pithoragarh in the Almora district. The total number of registration offices in the provinces is 264.

Registrations.

126. The total number of registrations effected during the year was 199,872, showing a decrease of 15 per cent. as compared with the number of the preceding year. The rate of decrease (17) in the province of Agra was double that in Oudh (nine). The total number of compulsory registrations was 132,026, as compared with 161,408 in the year 1901. The causes assigned for the decrease (8 per cent.) in *sales* were the excellence of the harvests, the absence of a large portion of the population from tracts affected by the plague, and the cessation of settlement operations in certain districts. The general prosperity of the year contributed to a falling off of 9 per cent. in *mortgages*. The number of *Leases for a term* diminished by 50 per cent.: the figures for 1902 indicate a return to more normal conditions after three years of agitation over the Tenancy Bill. There was a decrease of 17 per cent. in optional registrations, noticeable chiefly under mortgages and leases for a year or less.

Prosecutions.

127. Two cases under the Registration Act which were pending from the year 1901 ended in convictions. There were nine cases instituted during the year 1902, in five of which convictions were obtained: the other four remained pending at the close of the year. Detection in one case was due to thumb-impressions.

Rejection of registered documents.

128. Four registered documents were discredited by Courts during the year: one by the High Court owing to the contents of a document not being explained to a *parda-nashín* executant by a Sub-Registrar; one by a Munsif who held that the deed was not signed by the executant as it was stated to be in the registration certificate; and two wills, registered in Allahabad, which were held to have been executed after the death of the testatrix in each case.

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(*Review of Municipal Administration*, 1902-1903.)*

Constitution.

129. The total number of municipalities in the provinces, and the number in which octroi was in force, remained the same as in the previous year, 104 and 82 respectively. In almost all cases the District Magistrate was Chairman *ex-officio* or by election. Of the 1,396 members, 1,033 were elected,

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Registration (Table IX), and Municipal Administration (Table XVII).

206 were appointed by name and 157 by virtue of office. Since the close of the year proposals have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the conversion into "notified areas" of fifteen of the more backward municipalities which for various reasons have proved unequal to the full task of municipal government.

Attendance at meetings.

130. In consequence of the general revision of the octroi schedules, and the framing of various rules in conformity with the model rules issued by the Government, an unusually large number of meetings was held during the year: they were on the whole well attended, the average number present at each being 7·78.

Rules.

131. The overhauling of municipal bye-laws to bring them into conformity with Act I of 1900 continued; changes in taxes necessitated changes in the rules for their assessment and collection; while the publication of model rules framed by the Government led certain municipalities to amend their own. As examples of matters with which the rules dealt may be mentioned taxes on houses, taxes on weighmen, the regulation of slaughter-houses, and the sale of meat, *tehbazari*, the storage of petroleum, the management of provident funds, and elections. The preparation of separate sets of rules under the Hackney Carriage Act for municipalities and the adjoining cantonments was begun during the year.

General financial position.

132. The year opened with a balance (including permanent advances) of Rs. 18,12,220. Exclusive of loans and extraordinary items, such as grants-in-aid from the Government and money received in compensation for land taken up for railways, the total income of the year was Rs. 53,92,736, or Rs. 1,19,095 below the figure of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 60,50,580 as compared with Rs. 53,52,510. The closing balance was Rs. 16,58,301. There were twelve boards with balances in excess of Rs. 30,000. In most cases funds have been accumulated to finance special schemes of sanitary improvement, while the necessity of a reserve to meet the demands of plague administration has made itself felt.

Receipts.

133. The net receipts from octroi, the main source of income in most of the municipalities of the provinces, fell from Rs. 31,28,330 to Rs. 29,68,970. In the preceding year the conditions had been abnormal. Large stocks of grain had been accumulated in anticipation of higher prices, and the export of these stocks in the year under report led to the amount paid out as refunds increasing by Rs. 15,872. Imports of taxable articles into municipalities fell to a more normal figure. Other forms of taxation yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,73,026 or Rs. 29,311 in excess of the figure of the previous year. The income from municipal property and under sources other than taxation was Rs. 9,03,371 as against Rs. 8,92,417. These increases were generally due to better supervision and more careful assessment.

Expenditure.

134. Expenditure increased most largely under the heads of drainage, conservancy, and public works. Under drainage there was an increase of over two and-a-quarter lakhs incurred chiefly on sewerage works at Benares and Cawnpore. The bulk of the increased expenditure on conservancy (nearly a lakh and-a-half) was incurred at Cawnpore. The increase under public works amounted to Rs. 1,14,245, the greater portion of which was spent on roads. There were increases of Rs. 22,044 on education, Rs. 95,738 in plague charges and Rs. 13,129 on lighting. Plague charges were especially heavy in Cawnpore and Allahabad. The cost of measures of prevention and administration constituted a heavy drain on the resources of those municipalities which had been crippled by the loss of octroi income which the reduction of the rates under the orders of the Government of India had brought about.

The working of octroi.

135. During the year the octroi schedules of a large number of municipalities were modified, 39 being completely recast. Oilseeds were removed from the octroi schedules in five municipalities and two others took action to the same end. Elsewhere the high rates of refunds to receipts indicated the hampering of trade, and the removal of the tax is being considered. The provincial incidence of consumption per head of grain fell from 6

maunds and 37 sérs to 6 maunds and 5 sérs. The consumption exceeded eight maunds per head in 11 municipalities as compared with 20 in the previous year. In seven the incidence was low. Bonding facilities were extended during the year. There was improvement in the prompt payment of refunds, the arrear payments due at the end of the year were reduced to an inconsiderable amount.

Direct taxation.

136. Six boards imposed a tax on weighmen. In Benares a tax on buildings and land was substituted for the so called sewerage tax, and in Balrampur a tax on professions and trades for the tax on circumstances and property: in Amroha a tax on sugar refiners was imposed in place of octroi. The tax on servants in Dehra and that on sugar merchants in Tilhar were removed. The Budaun board obtained sanction to levy a tax on tobacco growers, and the Aligarh board a tax on potato-growers.

Water-works.

137. The number of municipalities with water-works (9) remained unchanged. The increase in the consumption of water noticed last year continued everywhere except in Allahabad, where there were two accidents to the pump barrels during the year, and in Meerut. In Agra consumption rose from 618 to 656 millions of gallons; in Benares from 911 to 1,150; in Cawnpore from 733 to 856, and in Lucknow from 456 to 495. There was a fall in Allahabad from 590 to 565 millions of gallons. The income from water rate, sale of water and other receipts shows a balance over expenditure on account of maintenance charges in all these towns except Cawnpore. The surplus to the credit of the different boards was:—Agra, Rs. 26,912, Allahabad, Rs. 52,831, Benares, Rs. 19,109, Lucknow, Rs. 12,892. In Cawnpore the maintenance charges exceeded the income by Rs. 34,039.

Drainage.

138. Good progress was made in the drainage and sewerage works at Benares. In Cawnpore 3·81 miles out of the total length of 4·86 miles of the main sewer have been made, and the whole work will be completed before the next monsoon. The construction of low level and branch sewers has also progressed. The steam tramway and the incinerator are now in working order. The Lucknow drainage scheme has made a start, but the main project cannot be touched till the question of financing it has been settled. The intercepting sewer project at Agra was again postponed for want of funds; but it probably will be taken in hand in the current year. In Farrukhabad progress is being made with the drainage of the town, and the construction of outfall drains for the sullage of the town of Aligarh is nearly half completed. These details do not complete the catalogue of drainage projects which are either in contemplation or in train, and the next few years will be years of activity in this respect.

Education.

139. The number of schools rose from 736 to 822 and the number of scholars from 46,832 to 50,132. Including the contribution to district boards, the total expenditure on education works out at 4·5 per cent. of the net income; and though this is below the standard of 5 per cent., yet it is probably as much as the boards in the present condition of their finances can afford to incur.

Vaccination.

140. The vaccination results show signs of improvement; but in several municipalities infant protection is by no means so complete as it should be. Sufficient personal influence to promote the extension of vaccination was not exercised by individual members of the boards.

Vital statistics.

141. One hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-one births and 161,260 deaths were recorded during the year, as compared with 135,626 births and 152,280 deaths returned in the preceding year. The higher mortality is chiefly due to plague, the death-rates being high in the following municipalities where it prevailed: in Cawnpore (102·79), Allahabad (62·09), Benares (60·90), Gorakhpur (63 84), Lucknow (62·06), and Unao (61·03). Malarial fever, caused by waterlogging, is again responsible for a high death-rate in Kosi; but a scheme to improve the drainage of the town has been taken in hand. An outbreak of cholera accounts for the exceptional figure (77·85) returned from Káshipur. Registration seems to have been fairly efficient; but sustained attention to this matter on the part of the members of the boards is required to secure accurate returns.

142. The year was, on the whole, a prosperous one, though trade was slacker than in the preceding year. The presence of plague, however, was a disturbing feature in municipal administration. It visited Cawnpore and Gorakhpur in a virulent form, and prevailed in a lesser degree in Allahabad, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Azamgarh, Unao, Fyzabad, and in other municipalities. The municipal boards took a prominent part in the loyal rejoicings with which the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated. **Character of the year.**

143. The advance in the efficiency of municipal work noticed last year continued. Such advance must be gradual, but it is no less real. The Government would be the first to admit that many of the municipalities of this province are still far from the standard to which others have attained, and still further from the standard to which it is hoped in the future they may attain; but the improvement in the administration of the boards compared with that of twenty or even of ten years ago it is impossible to gainsay. **Improvement in administration.**

27—LOCAL BOARDS.

(Report on the working of Local and District Boards, 1902-1903.)*

144. The number of district boards and district committees remained unaltered during the year; and the Magistrate of the district continued in every case to hold office as chairman of the district board or president of the district committee. The various boards and committees were composed of 936 members, of whom 271 were *ex officio*, 57 nominated, and 608 elected. The number of official members was 274. The average number of meetings held by each board during the year was 12; and there was an average attendance of seven at each meeting. The attendance was generally better than in the previous year, but the average is still too low. **Constitution. Attendance at meetings.**

145. The income available for expenditure, exclusive of contributions from provincial revenues, was Rs. 50,40,952 as compared with Rs. 48,88,884 in the preceding year. The bulk of the very large increase of Rs. 1,52,068 was contributed by provincial rates, pounds, and ferries; though under the head of education there was also a substantial increase of Rs. 18,570, chiefly fee receipts. The net subsidy to the boards from provincial revenues amounted to no less than Rs. 9,22,822 as compared with Rs. 2,14,002 in the preceding year. A much smaller resumption was taken from surplus boards and large additional contributions were given to deficit boards to enable them to carry out projects for public works and for the improvement of education. **Income.**

146. The expenditure of the boards rose to Rs. 59,15,346, an increase of Rs. 9,38,365 over the figures of the previous year. Much larger sums were expended in the furtherance of primary education, the equipment of hospitals and dispensaries, the erection of schools and dispensary buildings, and the improvement of communications. Under education nearly two lakhs more were spent than in the preceding year, and under civil works $6\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs more. But the increase in expenditure was more than covered by the enhancement in the income noticed above and by a larger net contribution from provincial revenues, and the year closed with an aggregate balance of Rs. 14,00,555 as compared with an opening balance of Rs. 13,43,487, and a minimum working balance of Rs. 4,00,000. **Expenditure.**

147. The new scheme of local finance referred to in last year's report is still under the consideration of the Government of India. When the scheme is introduced, a larger measure of independence in the exercise of their financial powers will be secured to the boards, and ample opportunity will be afforded for the expenditure of the accumulated balances. Meanwhile in the current year a considerable portion of the balances will be utilized in the construction of public works and the improvement of communications. **Decentralization.**

148. A large share of the special grant of five lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of education in the United Provinces was allotted to the boards, and was utilized by those bodies in improving and strengthening the inspecting and teaching staffs, in opening new schools, in raising the salaries of the lower-paid teachers, and in providing **Education.**

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Local Boards (Table XVIII).

suitable building accommodation and other necessaries requisite for the efficient conduct of the schools, such as furniture and books. The result has been a large and very general increase in the number of institutions and scholars, and the cause of primary education has been very considerably advanced. Female education continued to progress, though the progress is slow.

Medical.

149. There was an increase in the number of patients treated at the boards' dispensaries, except in the Allahabad, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow divisions. The decrease in these divisions is mainly attributable to the prevalence of plague. New dispensaries were opened at Tarábganj in the Gonda district, and at Richha, to serve an unhealthy tract in the Bareilly district. The new hospital at Ajudhia has supplied a long-felt want. During the year a native gentleman generously presented a house for use as a dispensary in the Moradabad district, and made full arrangements for its equipment.

Private subscriptions to dispensaries.

150. Increased liberality has been shown in the matter of private subscriptions for the support of the dispensaries. Under the revised budget procedure sanctioned in 1901 private subscriptions for special objects can always be fully utilized in the year in which they are made, and it is hoped that, as this fact becomes more widely known, the amount realized from private subscriptions will appreciably increase.

Vaccination.

151. The work of the Vaccination department was performed efficiently in most districts of the provinces; and it is gratifying to notice that public opposition is yearly losing vitality. A considerable advance was made in the Sítapur district, were the chairman succeeded in introducing vaccination into a large number of Thákur and Bráhman villages where there had been no vaccination done for years. In the Ballia district the number of operations performed during the year was nearly doubled, partly by increased activity on the part of the staff, and partly by the cessation of opposition on the part of the public. In Cawnpore, on the other hand, the prevalence of plague hampered vaccination work considerably.

Public works.

152. The expenditure under public works reached the high figures of Rs. 31,94,192 and exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 6,36,583. A number of new school buildings were constructed from the Government of India's special grants of five lakhs, to which allusion has already been made; and in many districts progress was made in the improvement of road communications. Over a lakh and-a-half of the increased expenditure was incurred in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts,—in Gorakhpur mostly on the construction of two important bridges, and in Basti on the metalling of the Basti-Bansi road. Road communications in Bundelkhand and the trans-Jumna tract of the Allahabad district, and in Gonda, also received special attention. Most of the larger works were undertaken by the Public Works department, but minor projects were carried out by the boards' own staff.

Arboriculture.

153. As in the previous year, the working plans approved by the department of Land Records and Agriculture have been generally followed; and progress has been made in the extension and maintenance of roadside avenues.

Testing of vital statistics.

154. The checking of vital statistics was generally performed in a satisfactory manner. Most of the testing was done by officials, but assistance was rendered by members of many boards.

Civil veterinary department.

155. A fair measure of success attended the operations of the Civil veterinary department during the year, and good work seems to have been accomplished in many of the divisions. In some districts there still exists a certain amount of prejudice against the veterinary assistants and their work, but it is beyond doubt that, on the whole, the services of the department are thoroughly appreciated and freely requisitioned. New veterinary dispensaries were opened at Sháhjahánpur and at Jatan in the Firozabad tahsíl of the Agra district.

Sanitation

156. Many districts, particularly in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Allahabad divisions, failed to utilize the full grants allotted for village sanitation. It would appear, however, that in many cases action is taken to

repair and improve wells under the Village Sanitation Act at the cost of the inhabitants of the village without help from the district board. In the Gorakhpur division it is reported that, owing to the prevalence of plague, the people are becoming more alive to the advantage of sanitary measures.

28.—VOLUNTEERING.

(*Reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps*, 1902-1903.)

Strength of active corps.

157. The number of volunteer corps remained the same as in the preceding year. The strength of the active force (all ranks) was 4,073, of which 370 were cavalry. A decrease of 480 in the infantry is partly accounted for by an increase of 49 in the cavalry; other causes assigned are a want of keenness in recruiting on the part of some corps and a want of interest in their work by the Volunteers owing to the somewhat old-fashioned weapon with which the Volunteers were armed. Action was, however, taken in some corps to replace the Martini-Henry rifles by Lee-Metfords.

Qualifications.

158. The number of extra-efficients was 3,286, or 241 less than in the preceding year; the number of non-efficients was 72 as against 171. The number of marksmen rose from 442 to 1,983 : the increase was due to a change in the regulations.

Reserve.

159. The reserve continued to decline. During the year under report the decrease was from 387 to 354.

Financial condition.

160. The financial condition of the various corps was generally satisfactory.

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CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURAL.

(Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1902-1903.)

Agricultural implements.

161. The implement store managed by the department of agriculture remained open during the year. The store supplies on payment instruments of various types which cannot readily be procured elsewhere in the provinces; it meets a distinct though limited want. The number of improved ploughs issued fell from 166 of the previous year to 96: it cannot be expected that these ploughs will ever replace the native implement which serves both for plough and cultivator. Arrangements have been made to exhibit the double-chain pump, geared for cattle draught, which has proved so economical at the Cawnpore farm.

Distribution of seed.

162. In connection with the distribution of seed, the work of the department falls into two divisions: cash sale of seeds at Cawnpore, the issues including such foreign staples as are asked for, as well as the best local varieties; and issue of seeds on loan to cultivators from seven depôts situated in various districts. From Cawnpore 36 kinds of seeds were issued, about 336 maunds in all being disposed of. The varieties most in demand were Muzaffarnagar wheat, Cape oats, and Jaunpur maize. The demand for Canadian oats, acclimatized cotton, *Inga dulcis*, peas and rape was in excess of the available supply. The local depôts issued over two thousand maunds of wheat, oats, and maize. The cultivators who receive this seed return the produce at harvest time *plus* 25 *per cent.* There was practically no loss in recovery. The small profit earned is devoted to extending operations.

Cattle-breeding.

163. Seven bulls were issued during the year, while two remained at stud work in Cawnpore. Arrangements have been made for holding five cattle shows: two in Bundelkhand and three in north Oudh; the prizes being provided by the Government of India. The shows which at present offer the most valuable prizes for cattle are held in districts where there is little or no breeding.

Publications.

164. A popular bulletin on the preservation of cattle urine for manure was distributed during the year. Another on the best method of dealing with locusts was drafted, but not issued as the foretold invasion of the plains did not occur.

Agricultural journal.

165. The circulation of the *Mufid-ul-Mazarein* has risen by about one-eighth, which may be taken as evidence that the attempt to give it a more popular tone is appreciated. The number of copies issued monthly has varied between 400 and 438.

Agricultural shows.

166. Agricultural shows were held in seven districts. A certain amount of useful work is done at these shows, but it is feared that the primary objects of the show suffer from the excess of counter-attractions. In Sultánpur, however, agricultural matters received due prominence, and the interest in the subject manifested by practical agriculturists was most encouraging. At the other shows there were few novel features of interest. In Meerut fraudulent exhibits of produce were excluded and the number of exhibits fell. At Muzaffarnagar the samples of sugar exhibited were frequently adulterated with beet sugar to improve their colour.

Demonstration farms.

167. The control of the Meerut demonstration farm is now vested entirely in the department of agriculture instead of being shared with the district board; the area is being reduced by the abandonment of the outlying land imperfectly provided with irrigation facilities, and the operations of the farm are to be confined strictly to the demonstration of improved methods, all experimental work being excluded. The small farm at Sultánpur has done useful work in exhibiting different varieties of crops.

Agricultural education.

168. The work of the Agricultural school is still hampered by the unsuitable nature of the buildings, especially the laboratory. The course of studies and practical work remained substantially unchanged during the year. An addition to the school institutions is the cattle club, which affords experience

in the practical management of stock. The agricultural class established in the previous year at the Moradabad normal school has progressed on the whole satisfactorily.

Veterinary department.

169. During the year rinderpest was reported from 28 districts, foot-and-mouth disease from 42, and anthrax from 24. The number of cattle reported to be infected with disease was 32,716, of which 4,785 are reported to have died. Training in the method of inoculation against rinderpest was given to 30 veterinary assistants at the bacteriological laboratory. Nearly a thousand animals were inoculated and only one is reported to have died after inoculation. There are now only four districts in the provinces which do not employ a veterinary assistant. The number of veterinary dispensaries has increased by one and is now nine; the number of cases treated in them was 5,438 as against 5,009 in the preceding year.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(*Season and Crop Report*, 1902-1903.)

Character of the season. Kharif, 1902.

170. The regular rains set in during the first week of July and continued with little break to the close of the month. The falls were as, a rule, general and well-distributed, and at the end of the month fine weather was needed in the majority of districts. In the first week of August heavy rain was received in the Meerut division and in north Rohilkhand; elsewhere the falls generally ranged between one and three inches. In the second week a break set in over a large part of the provinces and continued during the third week, when the recorded rainfall was trifling, except in the hills and submontane districts and at a few isolated stations in the plains. By this time rain was beginning to be generally wanted, but in the last week of the month there was good rain in almost all districts. For the month as a whole the rainfall was nearly 50 per cent. below the normal in all plains divisions except Meerut. The rainfall of September was almost uniformly excellent and assured the success of the *kharíf*. The total rain from 1st June to 30th September was slightly in excess of normal in the Meerut division; elsewhere it was in defect; the deficiency being greatest in Lucknow.

Rabi 1903.

171. There was no lack of moisture for *rabi* sowings; but the growing season, like that of the preceding year, was unusually dry and irrigation was resorted to on a large scale. The months of November and December were entirely rainless. The first winter rains fell in the last week of January and generally benefited the unirrigated crops. The amount received was above normal in the Himálayan and sub-Himálayan districts: elsewhere it was below normal, especially in the Allahabad and Benares divisions. The month of February was practically rainless; and the little rain which was received in March and April in a few districts caused no damage.

Cultivated area.

172. The extension of cultivation which took place in the preceding two years was maintained in the year of report. Compared with 1901-1902 the cultivated area shows an increase of 448,372 acres, of which the Rohilkhand and Allahabad divisions contributed about a lakh of acres each. The figures of cultivated and crop areas given in the margin show that in the last two years cultivation has extended by nearly 900,000 acres and the crop area by about 1¼ million acres, on the assumption that a slight increase occurred in a few districts for which figures have not been received owing to survey operations.

Years.	Cultivated area. Acres.	Crop area. Acres.
1900-1901 ...	34,017,787	41,440,421
1901-1902 ...	34,389,656	42,030,900
1902-1903 ...	34,838,028	42,663,657

The only districts which exhibit slight decreases in their cultivated areas are Naini Tál, Lucknow, Sítapur, Kheri, and Bara Banki; in the remaining districts there was an increase, which in Bánda, Hamírpur and Jhánsi taken together, amounts to 80,983 acres. Cultivation doubtless extended in Jalaun also, but this is one of the districts from which no returns have been received.

Crop area.

173. The total crop area of the province, which in the preceding year had risen by 590,479 acres, rose further by 632,757 acres, or 1·5 per cent. The Lucknow division, where the deficiency in the autumn rains was greatest, shows a decrease of 111,016 acres, and decreases are also noticeable in Sultánpur,

Partábgarh, and Bara Banki. In the Agra, Allahabad and Gorakhpur divisions the increase varied from 60,000 to 85,000 acres; in Meerut it amounted to over a lakh of acres, and in Rohilkhand and Benares to about two lakhs of acres each. Fluctuations in the crop areas depend largely on the character of the weather at seed-time: in the year under report there was a little delay in starting the *kharíf*; but the favourable weather of July enabled cultivators to make up the lost time, while everything favoured a large *rabi* area. The figures for the different harvests are given below for the past three years:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharíf	22,731,448	22,751,761	22,960,515
Rabi	18,464,078	19,066,556	19,492,175
Zaid	244,895	212,583	210,967
Total crop area ...	41,440,421	42,030,900	42,663,657

Nature of crops sown—kharif.

174. The average area under rice in the last three years amounts to 70¾ lakhs of acres as compared with 78 lakhs of acres in the three wet seasons, 1892-94. During the year under report there was a further decrease of nearly 1½ lakhs of acres. No doubt the area will rise again when a series of wet years recurs. Slight decreases also occurred in the cultivation of maize and small millets (that is the food crops which are sown earliest), while there were increases in the later-sown food crops—*arhar*, *juár*, and *bájra*. Cotton and *til* were also sown on a much larger scale than in the preceding year, but the area under indigo dropped by 33,179 acres owing to the continued fall in prices. Sugarcane fell by 76,914 acres—a fall which is mainly, if not entirely, explained by the dryness of the seed-time (February and March 1902).

Rabi.

175. The area under gram declined by over 222,000 acres, while that placed under barley, peas, and opium was slightly below the last year's area. On the other hand the area under wheat rose by 447,820 acres, of linseed by 162,952 acres, and of rapeseed by 19,860. The changes (apart from the trifling decrease in opium) are thus in the direction of producing valuable crops for sale instead of cheap food for home use, and indicate, so far as they go, that the stock of grain in consumers' hands is higher than it was.

Irrigated area.

176. In 1901-1902 the irrigated area of the province had risen very largely and was as high as 10,236,763 acres; in the year of report it amounted to 10,507,650 acres, showing an increase of 270,887 acres, or 2·6 per cent. The Meerut division, where the autumn rain was in excess of the normal, shows a decrease of 201,003 acres and Agra of 67,201 acres; in the remaining divisions there was an increase, which amounted to 250,649 acres in Rohilkhand and to 162,988 acres in Lucknow. The area irrigated from canals declined by 52,058 acres as much of the canal area had heavier rain; but the area irrigated from wells, tanks and other sources rose by 198,116, 47,888, and 76,941 acres, respectively. The total number of masonry wells in 1901-1902 as revised was 336,017; of these 2,069 wells fell in during the year of report, while 5,187 new wells were constructed; the total number of masonry wells at the close of 1902-1903 was therefore 339,135.

Outturn of kharif.

177. The only general injury to the *kharíf* crop was from the long break in August. Rice was, as usual, an uneven crop; but the eastern districts got a better yield than they have had in recent years. Maize and indigo suffered from want of rain at the beginning of the season. The average outturn of each of these three crops for the province, therefore, amounted to 80 per cent. of the normal. *Juár*, *bájra*, and *til* were generally good and gave an average outturn of 95 per cent. of the normal. Cotton, though somewhat inferior to last year's crop, gave a fair yield, as also did the small millets and autumn pulses; the average yield being for each crop 85 per cent. of the normal. On the whole the *kharíf* harvest turned out well.

Outturn of rabi.

178. In the *rabi* season the crops on dry lands suffered from want of rain, but irrigated crops did exceptionally well. Wheat and barley were particularly good and the outturn of each for the province as a whole works out to 95 per cent. of the normal. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and in Oudh these crops were very good—full normal crops; the outturn of wheat per acre being the highest yet known. Peas and gram, as was to be expected

in a dry season, gave a slightly inferior yield. *Arhar* suffered a great deal from severe frosts and the outturn was generally very poor—55 per cent. of the normal for the province. The season was favourable to the poppy and oilseeds crops; the average outturn for the province of poppy and rapeseed being 95 in each case and of linseed 85 per cent. of the normal. The sugarcane crop was not healthy from the beginning in the eastern divisions, and in the western divisions the frost severely damaged it just when pressing had begun. For the province, therefore, the average yield of the cane crop amounted to 75 per cent. of the normal. On the whole the rabi harvest was good—better in the east than in the west.

Deteriorated tracts.

179. The depressed tracts shared in the general prosperity of the year. In Bundelkhand cultivation continued to extend : the three districts (Bánda, Hamírpur, and Jhánsi), for which complete figures are available, show an extension of cultivation of practically 81,000 acres, following on an increase of 94,000 in the preceding year, and the outturns have been very fair on the whole, though the cotton crop was inferior in Bánda and Jalaun and the report from Hamírpur is less favourable than those of the other districts. *Káns* is generally losing ground. In Benares there has been a most satisfactory extension of the cultivated area, especially in Mirzapur, and a very fair *kharíf* was followed by a really good *rabi*. The Mát branch canal is now under construction in the precarious parts of Muttra and Aligarh, and irrigation from it is expected to begin during the current year.

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(*Report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, and the Botanical Gardens, Saháranpur*, 1902-1903.)

Gardens.

180. Considerable improvement was effected during the year in the condition of the horticultural gardens at Lucknow. A collection of 3,000 plants in pots—many of them large, well-grown specimens—was sent to the Darbár camp at Delhi. Owing to a combination of the buyers fruit-growing for profit has become almost an impossibility, and its gradual abandonment has been authorized. In the botanical gardens at Saháranpur much useful and experimental work was done. The financial results of the year were satisfactory.

32.—FORESTS.

(*Report on the operations of the Forest Department*, 1902-1903.)

Forest area.

181. The area of reserved, protected, unclaimed, and leased forests in the United Provinces was increased during the year by the reservation of the abandoned Khurpa Tál cantonment and of a few acres in Garhwál. On the other hand, there was a loss of one square mile in the School circle owing to the exclusion of cultivation and of temple sites. There was a nominal increase of 18 square miles, the result of the correction of areas owing to the Forest department survey. No settlement work of any importance was undertaken during the year, but in the Jaunsár division some 400 acres were disforested as being better suited for cultivation.

Demarcation.

182. Excluding district forests, only 186 miles of forest boundary now remain undemarcated, 146 of which are in the Jaunsár division. One hundred and one square miles of the new reserves in the Central circle were surveyed.

Working-plans.

183. Revised working-plans for the Jaunsár forests and for the trans-Sarda forests in the Kheri division were sanctioned during the year, but the plan prepared for the Dehra Dún division had to be returned for revision. Omitting the Dehra Dún division and the district forests, there are now only 379 square miles of forests in the provinces for which no working-plans have been prepared ; of this area 303 square miles are in Bundelkhand, for which a rough working scheme has been adopted. The rest of the area will be provided for as soon as it is brought into regular working : at present it has only to supply right-holders' requirements. For district forests elaborate working-plans are not yet needed ; but something has been done in the direction of enumeration and the preparation of stock maps, which will be useful when arrangements for regular working are being made. In the case of hill protected forests it has been decided to specially protect hill tops and ridges which it is important to retain under forest or to reafforest, and to manage

the remainder through patwáris and headmen of villages. Except in Pilibhít, where the demand for forest produce is comparatively small, the deviations from the working-plans were unimportant.

Communications and buildings.

184. Nearly Rs. 20,000 were spent on making new roads, and over Rs. 32,000 on repairs. In several divisions, however, communications are not in a satisfactory condition, and more money will have to be found if the forests are to be properly exploited. Rupees 39,070 were spent on new buildings: much was done to provide proper quarters for the subordinate staff: new head-quarters offices were built at Pilibhít.

Breaches of forest rules.

185. The total number of offences against the forest law committed during the year was 742 as against 834 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted was 114: 544 cases were compounded: the rest (84 against 102 of the preceding year) remained undetected. The number of cases of injury to forests by fire was 84 as against 102. The amount levied as compensation in compounded cases was moderate. The high figure (Rs. 4-14-4 per person) noticed in last year's report as being levied in the district protected forests of Kumaun fell to Rs. 2-7-7. The number of cases left pending at the close of the year was 73.

Fire conservancy.

186. The deficiency of the winter rainfall and the prolonged delay in the breaking of the monsoon, combined with high winds in April and May, rendered the year a difficult one for fire conservancy; the measure of success attained was not so great as in the previous year. The results in the Central circle were good except in the Bundelkhand division, which was responsible for three-quarters of the total area (10,660 acres) burned. The damage is attributed mainly to the carelessness of the ranger in the Lalitpur range. The Oudh circle was most unfortunate, 58,896 acres being burned as compared with 15,156 in the previous year. The damage was practically confined to the Pilibhít and Kheri divisions. In the latter division the results would have been good but for one most disastrous fire, which overran nearly 21,000 acres. The originator of this fire was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In Pilibhít there were no less than 23 fires, of which 10 were intentional and 7 were due to carelessness. Out of eight prosecutions only four were successful. The people in this division are particularly hostile to forest protection; and in order to stop incendiarism Government has been compelled to suspend the rights enjoyed by the inhabitants in 17 of the villages most concerned. The School circle showed better results, and the area successfully protected amounted to over 98 per cent. of the area attempted. No cases were ascribed to malice, though one in the Dehra Dún division was suspicious. For the whole provinces the area over which protection failed rose from 27,877 to 76,874 acres, and the cost from Rs. 63,751 to Rs. 64,125.

Grazing.

187. The areas under grazing were practically unchanged, an apparent decrease in the Oudh circle being due to more accurate measurement. The fact that the amount of grazing fees collected (Rs. 95,305) is not much more than the amount (Rs. 72,226) foregone shows the extent of the concessions granted to agriculturists in the neighbourhood of forests. Extensive illicit grazing is suspected in the School circle, where the situation of portions of the forest area renders efficient supervision and correct enumeration difficult. In the Pilibhít division there was a large falling off in the number of animals grazed. Wandering Gújar graziers continue to give trouble, and in some forests special steps have had to be taken against them. The measures adopted to clear the Bahraich and Gonda forests of semi-wild cattle and other animals were attended with considerable success.

Plantation.

188. Although the year was, on the whole, a good one for seed, germination was poor owing to the lateness of the rains. The drying up of sál trees in the Charda forests of Bahraich has been noticed since 1901, but is still unexplained. The area under plantation was 6,890 acres.

Outturn.

189. The total outturn of timber, fuel, and other produce amounted to 15,923,506 cubic feet, as compared with 13,567,972 in 1901-1902 and 14,523,308 in 1900-1901. The increase was mainly in the School and Oudh circles. In the latter circle there was, however, a fall in the outturn of timber from the Pilibhít division. The forests of this division suffer from inaccessibility;

but as the headquarters have been transferred from Bareilly to Pilibhít, the management should become more easy and more efficient.

190. Outside agency continues to supersede departmental agency in the removal of forest produce. In the Oudh circle the only produce removed by departmental agency was that required for Government works. In the Central circle departmental operations were confined chiefly to supplying fuel and bamboos; it is only in the School circle that they include to any extent timber also; but even in that circle the increase in the produce removed by purchasers was large. The system of disposing of timber by monopoly sales combined with royalty rates continued to be most successful and is being extended. **Agency for removal of produce.**

191. The financial results of the year's working were most satisfactory. The total receipts for the provinces have risen from Rs. 17,61,090 to Rs. 21,66,528, and the surplus from Rs. 7,68,012 to Rs. 11,43,367, the largest on record. All three circles contributed to this result, the largest increase being in the School circle, where the revenue of the Jaunsár division was raised from Rs. 4,90,497 to Rs. 7,02,933. The results in the Dehra Dún division of the same circle were poor. In the Central circle every division shows an increase in the receipts. The result is ascribed to improved prices for timber under the new system of monopoly sales combined with royalty rates, and to the brisk demand which prevailed for all kinds of forest produce. In the Oudh circle the Bahraich and Gonda divisions did well, but the figures for the former were swollen by the sale of timber from areas recently disafforested. The deficit in the Pilibhít division increased from Rs. 11,684 to Rs. 18,167, owing to the expenditure on the headquarters buildings. This is the only division in the provinces which is worked at a loss; and, though the income rose during the year from Rs. 8,036 to Rs. 10,852, the revenue should be capable of further expansion. **Financial results.**

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

*(Return of mines, minerals and gems.)**

192. There was only one copper mine (worked after the native fashion) in Garhwál and its outturn is not known. In the same district about three tons of iron were obtained by two small mines which have been closed, and a Calcutta syndicate was engaged in prospecting for gold and copper. About 7,000 tons of slate were quarried in the Kumaun division and gold, valued at Rs. 1,700, was obtained by washing the auriferous sands of certain rivers in the Bijnor and Garhwál districts. **Mines.**

(Annual Report on the Mirzapur Stone Maháls.)

193. The income from the Mirzapur Stone Maháls shows a substantial increase. This is, however, accompanied by a considerable increase in expenditure. The resultant surplus credited to provincial funds amounts to Rs. 58,150 as compared with Rs. 66,146 in the previous year. The surplus would have been larger had duty been charged on the stone supplied to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway. The expenditure of the year included an outlay of Rs. 16,790 on the partial construction of roads—an outlay which it is believed will prove highly remunerative. It may be noted that the total income from the quarries has been steadily improving for the last five years and now stands at Rs. 76,236 as compared with Rs. 47,056 in 1897-98. **Quarries.**

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(Return of large industries and mills, &c.)

194. As the result of the general prosperity of the people caused by favourable seasons, most trades continued to improve; and large business was done in brass, copper and similar articles, which are specially in demand when harvests are good. **Small concerns.**

195. The cotton mills at Cawnpore, Agra, and Mirzapur continued at work. A new mill was started at Háthras in the Aligarh district, while that at Lucknow ceased to work for want of funds. The total number of hands employed was about the same as in the previous year. There was a further **Large concerns.**

* See also tenth issue of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

extension from 61 to 86 in the mills for ginning, cleaning or pressing cotton, which are rapidly becoming a regular feature of the cotton districts. A new departure was the opening of a rice mill in Saháranpur. The woollen and jute mills and the tanneries at Cawnpore gave employment to a somewhat smaller number of labourers in consequence of the prevalence of plague, and there was a further decline from 734 to 419 in the number of indigo factories.

25.—TRADE.

(*Reports on Inland and Foreign Trade*, 1902-1903.)

Inland Trade.

External rail-borne traffic.

196. The total external rail-borne traffic declined in weight (by 26 lakhs of maunds), but increased in value (by 183 lakhs of rupees) as compared with the preceding year. The imports declined from 3,55,55,624 maunds worth Rs. 18,61,75,094 to 3,22,97,900 maunds worth Rs. 17,71,20,906. The exports rose from 4,75,15,004 maunds worth Rs. 23,52,36,163 to 4,81,80,470 maunds worth Rs. 26,26,04,439.

Chief articles of import.

197. The following table compares the weight and value of the chief articles of import during the past three years :—

	Maunds.			Rupees.		
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Coal and coke...	1,28,90,569	1,63,82,939	1,44,23,281	68,80,633	1,00,28,454	83,69,224
Cotton goods ...	9,76,075	12,23,712	11,29,951	4,78,24,990	5,95,09,778	5,29,26,088
Dyes and tans...	1,76,740	2,74,540	2,97,237	20,37,615	30,09,952	26,62,294
Grain and pulse,	33,87,134	41,43,732	18,37,190	1,07,53,468	1,26,96,003	55,98,923
Jute ...	6,54,953	5,67,781	5,35,993	69,85,556	64,19,484	63,77,413
Lac ...	2,02,410	1,24,999	1,43,156	56,56,123	38,27,809	43,60,834
Brass ...	1,09,093	93,563	1,07,353	46,10,924	41,51,022	41,82,827
Copper ...	19,516	31,018	58,987	8,86,831	13,65,954	22,77,523
Kerosine ...	5,62,426	6,19,466	6,73,339	23,91,600	25,54,054	29,50,844
Ghí ...	11,710	27,636	81,824	4,22,502	10,17,515	23,48,114
Railway plant and rolling-stock.	9,46,834	9,24,507	26,08,628	57,29,060	49,19,760	1,19,86,675
Salt ...	40,49,983	44,45,904	39,12,975	1,43,31,517	1,58,93,234	1,40,78,115
Spices ...	2,68,461	3,21,694	3,60,095	37,15,268	46,50,382	42,72,908
Sugar ...	10,64,950	14,16,006	9,96,050	80,55,122	1,06,43,919	72,80,602

Coal and coke.

198. The imports of coal in 1901-1902 were the largest on record and had exceeded the previous year's supply by 55 lakhs of maunds ; during the year of report there was a drop of 19½ lakhs of maunds, which is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in exports to Rájputána and the Panjáb. Imports into the Meerut, Agra, and Benares blocks were restricted ; but Allahabad, Rohilkhand, and Oudh received larger supplies than in the preceding year. The railways are the principal consumers, and the variations are doubtless connected with the traffic of the year.

Cotton goods.

199. The imports of cotton-goods in 1901-1902 were also the heaviest on record and had exceeded the preceding year's supply by 2½ lakhs of maunds. During the year of report there was a decrease of over a lakh of maunds in weight and of 66 lakhs of rupees in value. The Allahabad block shows the largest decrease which may be due in part to the prevalence of plague in the great distributing centre of Cawnpore.

Grain.

200. The drop from 41 to 18 lakhs of maunds in the imports of grain is satisfactory, showing as it does that no part of the province was in need of the importation of grain from outside to any unusual extent.

Lac.

201. During the preceding two years large decreases had occurred in the imports of *lac* ; in the year of report there was a slight improvement (18,157 maunds) accompanied by a corresponding increase in exports which were stimulated by a rise in price.

Brass, copper, and ghi.

202. The increase of 13,790 maunds in brass, of 27,969 maunds in copper, and of 54,188 maunds in *ghí* is an evidence of the general prosperity of the people resulting from favourable seasons. *Ghí* is a chief article of export from the

province, and is not imported to any appreciable extent; but in the year of report not only were the exports smaller than in the preceding year, but the imports were as heavy as 81,824 maunds compared with 11,710 maunds in 1900-1901.

Railway plant.

203. The imports of railway plant and rolling-stock exhibit an increase of about 17 lakhs of maunds, most of which was received in Oudh for the construction of the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway.

Salt.

204. Imports of salt in 1901-1902 were the largest since 1893-94 and had exceeded the preceding year's supply by about four lakhs of maunds; during the year of report there was a drop of over five lakhs of maunds, which is equally shared by all the blocks of the province. The falling off is due in part to the excess of the previous year's imports, and in part to the expectation (happily fulfilled) of a reduction in the duty.

Sugar.

205. The imports of sugar in the first quarter ending 30th June 1902 exceeded those of the corresponding quarter of 1901-1902 by 39,537 maunds; but with the imposition of additional countervailing duties on imported foreign sugar the imports of the remaining three-quarters fell off by 4,59,493 maunds in all, the net decrease for the year being 4,19,956 maunds. The total imports of sugar, both refined and unrefined, still amount to 10 lakhs of maunds, and are nearly as heavy as in 1900-1901.

Dyes, &c.

206. The improvement in the imports of dyes and tans, kerosine, and spice indicates the increasing purchasing power of the consuming classes.

Chief articles of export.

207. The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the provinces during the past three years are compared below:—

	Maunds.			Rupees.		
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Coal and coke ...	26,96,970	66,08,715	44,52,663	20,22,725	49,56,535	33,39,495
Cotton, raw ...	9,60,644	18,77,501	17,69,877	1,57,70,461	2,65,50,265	2,77,63,078
Indigo ...	39,417	17,471	12,805	46,00,082	21,33,307	16,96,363
Grain and pulse,	2,47,63,248	1,69,57,060	2,03,08,411	7,94,50,808	4,40,13,165	5,29,55,489
Hides and skins,	5,03,138	2,66,365	3,03,802	95,90,701	51,73,644	61,16,834
Indian hemp ..	2,60,607	2,96,233	3,15,542	15,63,642	17,77,398	17,22,648
Lac ...	1,97,496	1,32,206	1,49,922	43,44,912	29,08,532	32,98,285
Oilseeds ...	65,71,742	1,06,48,458	98,00,965	3,46,87,320	4,99,40,852	4,56,74,752
Opium ...	93,874	40,742	60,710	3,14,71,149	1,37,55,289	2,07,29,481
Saltpetre, &c. ...	3,47,769	3,97,654	4,14,939	17,66,023	18,86,814	19,72,997
Sugar ...	45,76,966	54,41,102	50,49,205	2,51,16,696	2,91,76,706	2,43,24,673
Tea ...	20,052	25,958	23,768	4,91,548	6,38,514	6,17,037
Wool ...	40,879	30,978	49,781	97,64,576	42,00,741	2,54,55,535

Cotton, raw.

208. The exports of cotton in 1901-1902 were the heaviest on record. The cotton crop of the year of report occupied a larger area than in the preceding year; but the yield, though very fair, was below last year's figure, and the exports consequently fell off by a lakh of maunds. They are still nearly double of what they were in 1900-1901. Of the total exports, amounting to $17\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs of maunds the port of Bombay took $11\frac{1}{3}$ and Calcutta $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds.

Indigo.

209. The decline in the indigo trade continues. The exports, which in 1900-1901 amounted to 39,417 maunds, dropped to 17,471 maunds in the following year and to 12,805 maunds in the year of report. The area devoted to the cultivation of this crop was 20 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

Grain.

210. Owing to short crops in certain parts of the provinces, exports of grain and pulse in 1901-1902 had fallen off by 78 lakhs of maunds. During the year of report the harvests were good, and not only were the imports restricted, as already mentioned, but the exports exceeded the preceding year's figure by $33\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds. The exports of wheat were better than in the preceding year by $50\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of maunds; but those of gram, *juár*, and *bájra* fell off by $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds. Of the total exports of wheat, amounting to 87 lakhs of maunds, Meerut supplied 28, Rohilkhand 22, and Oudh

26 lakhs of maunds. The port of Calcutta took nearly 39 lakhs of maunds; Rájputána and Central India 13; Karáchi 6, and the port of Bombay 7 lakhs of maunds.

Hides.

211. The exports of hides and skins were mostly directed to Calcutta, where the demand for export to foreign countries was brisk and prices high.

Oilseeds.

212. The exports of oilseeds, amounting to 98 lakhs of maunds, have fallen off by 8½ lakhs of maunds, but they are heavier than in any preceding year. Exports of poppy seed and *tíl* seed were somewhat better; but those of linseed, rapeseed, and "other oilseeds" show decreases. The seasons were favourable to the oilseed crops and the small drop in the export trade may be ascribed partly to a fall in prices at the ports and partly to increased local consumption due to better times.

Opium and saltpetre.

213. In 1901-1902 the exports of opium had declined by over half a lakh of maunds; in the year of report there was an improvement of 19,968 maunds. The trade in this article is regulated by Government. The export of saltpetre, which in the preceding year rose by 49,885 maunds, has further increased by 17,285 maunds. The causes of fluctuations in this trade are not known.

Sugar.

214. The area of the sugarcane crop of 1901-1902 was almost the same as in the preceding year; but the injury in places caused by grasshoppers and drought reduced the outturn, which was 18 per cent. below that of 1900-1901. The result was that the exports which were unusually large in the preceding year fell off by four lakhs of maunds. Exports of unrefined sugar rose by 89,442 maunds, but those of refined and raw sugar (*gur* or jaggery) declined by 95,689 and 3,85,650 maunds respectively. The decrease under raw sugar occurred mainly in the trade with Rájputána and Central India.

Tea and wool.

215. The exports of tea, though 2,190 maunds smaller than in 1901-1902, are of an average amount and are above those of 1900-1901; those of wool exceed the preceding year's trade by 18,803 maunds, and are the largest on record, being double of what they were in 1897-98.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

216. The crops were so uniformly good all over the province that the movement of grain from one block to another was considerably reduced. The total internal rail-borne traffic consequently fell off from 202 to 155 lakhs of maunds, all blocks sharing the decrease. The imports of the Meerut block were practically the same as in 1901-1902. Agra shows a drop of about a lakh of maunds and Rohilkhand of five lakhs of maunds, owing mainly to diminished receipts of sugar and coal respectively. The large decreases in Allahabad and Benares occurred principally under grain and in Oudh under grain and coal. Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand curtailed their exports chiefly of grain; Benares of coal; and Oudh of grains and sugar. Exports from the Allahabad block also fell off to a large extent, especially under cotton-goods, the despatch of which was much restricted apparently in consequence of the prevalence of plague in Cawnpore.

River-borne traffic.

217. The river-borne traffic with Bengal is compared below for the last three years :—

	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Imports ...	23,27,450	18,69,213	12,31,446	98,50,622	1,01,48,630	1,02,47,713
Exports ...	24,85,878	37,60,039	32,82,456	1,36,87,913	1,81,22,307	1,51,18,456
Total ...	48,13,328	56,29,252	45,13,902	2,35,38,535	2,82,70,937	2,53,66,169

Imports fell off by 6,37,767 maunds and exports by 4,77,583 maunds. The supply of cotton-goods exceeded the preceding year's figure by 62,263 maunds; but that of grain and wood decreased by about three lakhs of maunds in each case. Exports of oil-seeds rose by 2⅓ lakhs of maunds; but those of grain, saltpetre, and sugar exhibit a large falling off.

Foreign Trade.

218. The trade with Tibet is compared below with that of the preceding year :— **Trade with Tibet.**

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Imports	84,362	92,133	7,51,185	8,25,391
Exports	61,659	56,801	3,84,505	3,52,538
Total ...	1,46,021	1,48,934	11,35,690	11,77,929

219. The imports of 1902-1903, though the largest on record except in 1888-89, amount to only 92,133 maunds, of which 43,123 maunds consisted of salt, 36,942 maunds of borax, and 11,135 maunds of wool. Borax and wool were this year imported in somewhat smaller quantities than in the past year; but the imports of salt exceeded the last year's figures by 3,697 maunds; the increase being shared by all the districts with which this trade is carried on. Horses and ponies were also imported in larger numbers than in last year. Exports to Tibet amounted to 56,801 maunds, of which 45,745 maunds consisted of grain and 8,388 maunds of sugar. The export of these articles and of *lac* was somewhat restricted in the year of report and the total exports consequently exhibit a decline of 4,858 maunds in weight and of Rs. 31,967 in value. The decline in exports is attributed to the fact that a great deal of snow had accumulated in the passes and so fewer trips were made by the traders than in previous years. **Cause of variation.**

220. The trade with Nepal is compared in the following table with that of the preceding year :— **Trade with Nepal.**

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Imports	24,34,954	27,05,889	99,29,723	1,03,84,879
Exports	3,27,059	3,14,942	52,54,660	49,12,658
Total ...	27,62,013	30,20,831	1,51,84,383	1,52,97,537

221. The harvest in Nepal was good and as no restrictions on trade appear to have been placed by the Darbár, the imports of the year were even larger than the exceptionally heavy imports of the preceding year. The increase amounts to 2,70,935 maunds in weight and Rs. 4,55,156 in value. It occurred chiefly in the import of timber which, owing to railway requirements, rose from 2,47,949 to 5,20,544 maunds; Kheri showing an increase of 2,11,340, Bahraich of 43,801, and Gorakhpur of 22,277 maunds. The imports of oil-seeds, spices, dyeing materials, non-intoxicating drugs, horses and ponies were also better than in last year. Grain was brought in larger quantities than last year into Gorakhpur and Basti, where the local harvest had been poor; but as imports of this commodity were restricted in Pilibhít, Kheri, and Bahraich, the total imports of grain show a decline of 20,408 maunds on the last year's figure. Slight decreases are also noticeable under heads canes and rattans, raw fibrous products, *ghi*, hides and skins, and cattle. **Cause of variation.**

Trade taxation in Tibet.—Almora.

222. No duty is levied on articles exported from Tibet; but so far as can be ascertained the following taxes are levied from the Bhotia and other traders on the articles imported into Tibet:—

(*a*) La-Thul (Lit.: toll for crossing the mountains) consists of one cake of *gur* and one square piece of coarse cloth levied from every 12 families of the Johar Bhotias. It is collected by the headman of Milam and remitted to the Tibetan authorities.

(*b*) Chhunkhal (Lit.: one-tenth of the articles of commodity) is levied from the Darma traders. It is reported that the system of levying one-tenth which was formerly in practice has now been abandoned, and that only small quantities or *gur* and *uá* (a kind of grain) varying according to the population of villages are levied. Even in exchange for this *gur* and *uá* the Bhotias are given salt or borax at the rate of five measures for one of grain and three nalis=six sérs for one cake of *gur*.

(*c*) Naika or Naikhal (Lit: 20 nalis = 40 sérs of *uá*) is levied from the people of Byans and Chandans. It consists of grain, generally *uá*. In this case also salt or borax is given in exchange at the rate of two measures for one of grain. The Tibetan system of measurement is arbitrary; the Thibetans take full measures, but give incomplete.

(*d*) Godhul is levied from the non-Bhotias, *i.e.* Khampos, &c., and consists of a toll of six annas per trader: servants are not charged for.

Garhwal.

223. On entering into Tibet the Bhotias of Niti valley have to pay royalty as follows: Two *panchas* of barley per family inhabiting each village except Niti, which pays only one *pancha* per family. This payment is due for the first trip or "bhet". For every subsequent trip each family has to pay one *pancha* of barley. A *pancha* consists of the two small saddle bags which are carried by each pack-sheep and goat.

The above is according to the statement of Bhotias appropriated by the Tungphun, who has the power of a district officer and is also the contractor for levy of custom. Above him is the Garphun.

On return from Tibet the Bhotias are required to pay as follows:—

(1) On each 100 laden sheep or goats one box of Tibetan tea or its equivalent, *i.e.* Rs. 8; half of this is paid by the Bhotia and half by his Tibetan correspondent (*arhti*).

(2) An additional tax of two *timashis* for every 100 sheep or goats (paid by the Bhotia) and four *timashis* paid by the Tibetan correspondent.

On the Mana pass the following taxes are levied:—

(1) On every 10 *panchas* of grain or other food, one *pancha*.

(2) Forty-four rupees yearly in cash as *saigthal* (Lit.: land tax).

(3) Five rupees annually as *multhal* (exchange compensation for the British coin that passes into Tibet).

(4) The temple of Badrináth sends yearly 100 yards of cloth, some fruit and Rs. 2 in cash to the Tungphun.

Trade taxation in Nepal.

224. The duties levied by the Nepalese Government on the trade crossing the British frontier vary in some cases according as they are levied from Nepalese or British subjects. The general scheme of taxation seems to be as follows: Octroi (or *chungi*) is levied on Nepalese goods brought into the bázár for sale. The hill products which have already paid *chungi* are apparently taxed a second time with an export duty (*nikási*) on their transmission to British territory. This export duty is made up of a number of different dues which consist of (1) the custom dues proper (*mahsul*); (2)

a tax of fixed amount called *adhanni* ; (3) *arhat* or commission ; and (4) *tolai* or weighing fee. Articles sent from British territory to Nepal are liable to an import duty (*paithari*) on entering the markets, but to nothing further. Nepalese goods thus pay two duties, one on entering and the other on leaving the market, while British goods are only taxed once. Besides the octroi and export and import duties there are a number of miscellaneous exactions taken by the Nepalese Darbár. A duty is levied from cartmen at the rate of one anna on every rupee of hire paid by traders for the conveyance of their goods across the borders. At the three festivals of the *Dasehra*, the *Basant Puja*, and the *Holi* "presents" are taken from shopkeepers according to a fixed tariff ranging from eight annas to Rs. 3, and goldwashers and catechu-makers are liable to an impost, the former paying one rupee and the latter Rs. 3-12-0 for exercising their crafts.

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(*Administration Report, Buildings and Roads Branch, P. W. D.*, 1902-1903.)

Buildings.

225. Many large and important works were carried out during the year. At Allahabad Rs. 20,000 were spent on additions and alterations to the Colvin Hospital, and large improvements to the Government Press buildings were started. At Cawnpore, quarters for four deputy collectors were practically completed. At Lucknow the Judicial Commissioner's courts with their outhouses were completed : the total expenditure including furniture is about 3 lakhs. The new kotwáli, estimated to cost Rs. 80,000, was commenced and considerable progress made. At Benares a good deal of work was accomplished : the chauk thána was nearly completed at a cost of about Rs. 86,000 : a new collegiate school (estimated to cost Rs. 60,974) was commenced and is approaching completion : the new Government circuit-house was completed. At Agra also a large amount of work was done, a great deal of which was archæological work : the new Lady Lyall Hospital was practically completed at a cost of about a lakh and-a-quarter : the different works on the Lunatic Asylum projects were nearly all completed. There were 10 works in hand estimated to cost Rs. 3,30,623, which are now all completed. At Fyzabad the new Judge's court was practically completed on an estimate of Rs. 41,121. Work on the new Judge's court at Aligarh, estimated to cost $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, was commenced. At Moradabad, a kotwáli of the same design as that at Lucknow was commenced. The remodelling of the Chunár Fort (Mirzapur) for purposes of a reformatory was completed at a cost of Rs. 81,480.

Roads.

226. In Gorakhpur two large bridges were started. That over the Chhota Gandak river is estimated to cost Rs. 1,64,000 and consists of six spans of 80 feet on masonry piers resting on twin-octagonal wells. The second bridge is over the Ami river, and is estimated to cost Rs. 42,990. Further progress was made in carrying out the programmes of improvements to road communications in Bundelkhand and South Allahabad. In Garhwál the pilgrim routes were much improved at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 : two new suspension bridges have been commenced, one over the Sarju and one over the Alaknanda river. There were altogether 5,647 miles of metalled road maintained during the year, and 100 miles of new metalled roads were constructed.

Miscellaneous.

227. New roads were completed in the Public Park at Agra at a cost of Rs. 26,633. The work of lining the Ballia Ravine in Naini Tál, estimated to cost Rs. 63,233, was in progress.

Navigation.

228. Navigation works were carried out in the Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur and Ballia districts, the length of river operated on being 280 miles. The work done, which consisted in keeping the channel of the Ganges navigable during the dry months of the year, cost Rs. 8,141.

Arboriculture.

229. Altogether 44 miles of avenues were planted during the year, the number of new trees planted being 22,586. The receipts under the head arboriculture were Rs. 47,728, and the expenditure Rs. 28,211.

37.—CANALS.

(*Administration Report, Irrigation Branch*, 1902-1903.)

Mileage.

230. During the year 72 miles of channels were opened, of which 46 were distributaries and 26 escapes and drainage cuts. The total mileage of channels open at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Miles.
Main canal and branches	1,509
Distributaries...	7,816
Drainage cuts...	3,346
Navigation escapes and mill channels	320
Total ...	12,991

Cost of maintenance.

231. The total expenditure on maintenance during the year was Rs. 14,09,350 as against Rs. 13,51,851 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 57,499 was chiefly on the Ganges Canal, where a large outlay was necessary on Head Works with the object of forcing the river to take to abandoned channels on the east side of the valley. In other divisions the excess was due to improving (by straightening or widening and clearing) distributary channels.

Capital outlay.

232. The capital outlay on works was Rs. 7,72,177, the largest work in progress being the construction of the Mát Branch of the Ganges Canal, the total expenditure on which during the year was Rs. 95,625.

Extensions.

233. The expenditure incurred on extensions and improvements was Rs. 4,22,238, distributed as follows :—Betwa Canal, Rs. 23,707; Ganges Canal, Rs. 1,08,967; Lower Ganges Canal, Rs. 76,484; Agra Canal, Rs. 24,418; Eastern Jumna Canal, Rs. 1,25,368; Dún Canals, Rs. 34,701; Rohilkhand Canals, Rs. 12,658; Bijnor Canals, Rs. 4,380.

Revenue.

234. The total net revenue resulting from the year's realization amounts to Rs. 63,11,091. Of this sum the productive works contributed Rs. 62,47,344, representing a return of 7·4 per cent. on the total expenditure to the end of the year on all productive works. Minor works yielded a net revenue of Rs. 87,605, representing a return of 2·76 per cent. on their capital cost, including outlay on surveys, at the end of the year. The receipts of the Betwa Canal, the only protective work in these provinces, fell short of the direct and indirect charges by Rs. 23,858, and after payment of interest charges the total loss for the year amounted to Rs. 1,95,624.

Navigation.

235. The gross revenue from navigation was Rs. 16,171 as against Rs. 18,693 of the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 32,334 and Rs. 28,067 in both years, repectively. The net result in the year under report is a loss of Rs. 16,163. The causes of the decrease in the receipts were the long closure of the canals owing to the favourable rains and the decrease of traffic in foodstuffs owing to the fact that merchants were engaged in other business on account of the Delhi Darbár.

38.—IRRIGATION.

Demand for water. Kharif.

236. The season was a normal one in most canal districts. The month of August (1902) was characterized by a heavy fall of rain at the beginning of the month, followed by a break of about two weeks' duration, during which the weather was clear and hot, with a west wind, necessitating the opening of canals in some places. At the end of the month good rain was again received, which checked the rising demand.

Rabi.

237. The late continuance of the monsoon enabled the rabi crops to be everywhere sown without the aid of canal water. The demand rose from the middle of November. Its intensity was increased by the failure of the winter rains and by the severe frosts which occurred at the end of December and beginning of January. Light rain at the end of the latter month relieved the strain somewhat. During February and March the demand was easily met.

Area irrigated from canals.

238. The total area irrigated by the canals was 2,442,211 acres, a decrease of 174,000 on that of the preceding year, but an increase of 302,000 on the average of the previous twelve years. The area irrigated for the *kharíf* was 844,259 as against an average of 860,772 of the preceding 12 years, and for the *rabi* 1,597,952 against an average of 1,279,174. The above areas (*kharíf* and *rabi*) were 34·57 and 65·43 per cent., respectively, of the whole area irrigated.

Crops irrigated from canals.

239. The irrigated area under sugarcane shews a considerable increase in the average of the preceding twelve years and is very little short of the maximum area irrigated in 1899-1900. The increase is general on all canals except the Agra and Betwa : the Lower Ganges Canal irrigated the highest area ever recorded under this crop. Rice, maize, and millet showed a falling off due to the late and well-distributed monsoon rainfall. The area under indigo has now fallen to 44,196 acres against a 12 years' average of 208,999 acres. On the other hand, cotton irrigation has risen to 205,264 acres and is again a maximum : the increase is chiefly in the Agra Canal and in the Etáwah and Bhognipur divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal. Wheat and poppy show a falling off from the preceding year, but are not below the average.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

39.—GROSS REVENUE.

(*Accounts*, 1902-1903.)

Gross revenue—imperial.

240. The contract did not change during the year and the gross revenue (imperial) amounted to Rs. 5,69,01,968 excluding the Imperial share of irrigation (major works) and the railway receipts, figures for which have not yet been received from the Accountant General. The corresponding figure for the preceding year was Rs. 5,82,22,920. The total gross revenue of the preceding year was Rs. 8,37,67,687.

40.—LAND REVENUE.

Land revenue—imperial.

241. The total land revenue for the financial year was Rs. 6,27,76,470, of which the imperial share after adjustments came to Rs. 4,39,30,466. The corresponding figure in the previous year was Rs. 4,61,37,321.

41.—CANAL REVENUE.

Canal revenue.

242. The figures for canal revenue, imperial share, have not yet been received from the Accountant General. In the preceding year the figure was Rs. 19,70,434.

42.—EXCISE.

(*Report on the Administration of Excise*, 1902-1903.)

Excise revenue—imperial.

243. The excise revenue for the year ending the 31st of March 1903 reached the high figure of Rs. 83,23,000, of which the imperial share was Rs. 62,42,000.

Receipts.

244. The gross receipts of the excise year, that is the year ending the 30th of September 1903, reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 79,68,832, being an increase of Rs. 9,14,568 over the figure of the preceding year. The real receipts, that is the gross receipts corrected for advance collections, were Rs. 79,07,706, or nearly 13 per cent. in excess of the real receipts of the year 1900-1901. In the pre-famine period the highest recorded receipts were 58·52 lakhs, while in the famine year they were 42·29 lakhs. The increase has, in the main, taken place under the heads of country spirit and hemp drugs, by far the greater part being derived from enhancements of duty imposed in a time of general prosperity.

Demand and collection.

245. Of the gross demand for the year 99·5 per cent. was collected. The net balance for collection (deducting sums subsequently recovered or remitted) was Rs. 15,668. Of this sum no less than Rs. 13,119 were due in the Gorakhpur district alone. The greater part of this balance is under the head *tári* and more than three-fourths of it has been remitted since the close of the year.

Changes of system.

246. In the report for the year 1901-1902 it was mentioned that the modified distillery system had finally disappeared from the provinces. The changes in system during the year under report were the transfer of a small area in the Bareilly district from the outstill to the distillery system area, and the substitution of the outstill for the farming system in Bánda and Moth parganas in the Bánda and Jhánsi districts, respectively.

Country spirits.

247. The receipts under the head of country spirits were 50·03 lakhs, against 42·52 lakhs in the preceding year. Combining areas under the outstill and farming systems every head shows a substantial increase. Considerable progress in raising the incidence of revenue per gallon in the distillery system area was made during the year under report. That incidence was Rs. 3-7-10, or only Rs. 0-8-2 less than the rate of still-head duty levied on Rosa rum, and Rs. 0-6-2 better than the incidence of the previous year.

248. In the previous year the rates of duty in force were as follows :— Enchancement of duty.

Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions and Cawnpore district: Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon London proof. Rest of the provinces : Rs. 2 per gallon London proof.

From the commencement of the year under report a uniform duty of Rs. 2-8-0 was imposed, with the exceptions noted below :—

Cawnpore city and cantonments : Rs. 3 per gallon ; Jaunpur, Gházipur Ballia, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur and Basti : Rs. 2 per gallon.

The conditions of Cawnpore city are altogether exceptional. The presence there of a large industrial low-caste population earning high wages and the consequent large demand for liquor indicated the propriety of demanding a higher incidence of revenue on consumption. The enhancement of the still-head duty in the city and its suburbs only was accordingly determined upon, with such excellent results that the initiation of a similar experiment in other large towns is fully justifiable. The consumption of country spirit in Cawnpore city during the year under notice was 61,525 gallons, against 63,094 in the previous year ; on the other hand the receipts from still-head duty rose from Rs. 1,57,735 to Rs. 1,84,575. Similarly in the districts in which the duty was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon indications are not wanting that the enhancement operated to check consumption, and that the policy of gradually enhancing the duty has therefore been a success.

249. Proposals in the direction of a further enhancement have been submitted by the Commissioner of Excise which are calculated to benefit the revenue and at the same time check the indulgence in intoxicants. Indications, however, are not wanting that Rs. 2-8-0 is a limit which it would be unsafe to exceed in the greater portion of the rural area. The rise in the number of cases of illicit distillation reported is, perhaps, one of these indications. **Further enhancement proposed.**

250. The good harvests of the preceding year and the favourable prospects during settlements were responsible for an increase of 13 per cent. under the head license fees in all districts except nine. In five districts, namely Benares, Mirzapur, Gházipur, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, however, indifferent harvests, combined in the case of the two first mentioned with the enhancement of the still-head duty, depressed the bidding to some extent. In the remaining four districts, the decrease was probably fortuitous. **License fees.**

251. The Azamgarh distillery was brought under reduction during the year : the number of distilleries now stands at twenty-six. The centralization of distilleries which has been a feature of recent years and the increased outturn consequently demanded from them, has rendered necessary a number of additions and alterations to the buildings. During the year projects amounting to Rs. 17,983 were sanctioned. The movement in favour of the Bombay pattern still continues. A large apparatus of this pattern capable of turning out 300 gallons *per diem* was constructed during the year at Cawnpore and two of a smaller size are being erected at Lucknow. The want of accommodation in the store-rooms is generally complained of. **Distilleries.**

252. The issues from bonded warehouses again show a remarkable increase, the gallonage rising from 60,174 to 89,945. During the year a new warehouse was started at Partábgarh which proved an immediate success. Mention was made in the report for the year 1900-1901 of the application of the bonded warehouse rules to all distilleries. Advantage of the concession was taken at seven distilleries. The removals of spirit under bond for issue from another distillery amounted to 10,214 gallons. The importance of the concession cannot, however, be gauged altogether by the quantity of spirit issued under its authority. In cases where the local high price is due to combination, the import of a comparatively small quantity of cheaper spirit has, in more cases than one, at once led to the breaking up of the combination. **Bonded warehouses.**

253. The combined receipts in the areas under the outstill and farming systems were Rs. 5·24 lakhs against Rs. 4·79 lakhs in 1900-1901. The increase in Bundelkhand from Rs. 85,741 to Rs. 1,15,275 was remarkable. In **Outstill and farming system.**

the Bánda district alone the increase was Rs. 21,222. Apart from the revival of prosperity in this tract, an abundant *mahua* crop and the consequent cheapness of liquor contributed to this result. The area under the outstill and farming systems is not capable of much reduction, except possibly in Pilibhít and (if the authorities of the State could be induced to assimilate their system to that in force in these provinces) in the tracts adjoining the Rámpur State.

European liquor.

254. Under the head of European liquor are included imported wines, spirits and beer, Rosa spirits and malt liquors of all descriptions. License fees for the vend of these liquors show a slight increase, which may be ascribed to a rise in the demand for Rosa rum. The duty on Indian beer shows a large increase, which seems to be connected with the return of regiments from the South African war. The aggregate receipts from still-head duty on Rosa spirits were Rs. 5·24 lakhs, against Rs. 4·79 lakhs in the preceding year. The former figure includes 0·26 lakh as duty on 4,046 gallons of rectified spirits of wine which, though not potable as such, are probably used to some extent for "fortifying" imported wines. The net issues of potable spirits (including issues in bond to Bengal and Bombay) amounted to 1,39,181 gallons, of which 49,646 gallons were issued to localities within these provinces: the corresponding figures last year being 1,29,175 and 41,393. The issues to the Panjáb again show an increase. The development of the trade with that province has been a feature of the last three years. The spirit sent there is white rum which, being classed in the Panjáb as country spirit, is in great demand by the country spirit dealers.

Methylated spirits.

255. During the year an important change was introduced in regard to the conditions under which methylated spirits may be purchased or possessed. Formerly this commodity was subject to the same rules as foreign spirit, that is to say it could be purchased and possessed in any quantity by licensed vendors if for sale, or by the public if for private use. A set of rules and license forms have now been put in force, with the object of restricting the sale of these spirits to specially licensed vendors, regulating their use by persons requiring them for industrial or scientific purposes, and restricting possession by private individuals to quantities not exceeding one gallon. It is believed that alcohol has a future before it as a source of energy for small prime-movers of the type used in motor cars, and as India possesses many facilities for the production of cheap spirit, it is quite possible that a new industry may spring up, having for its object the production of a non-potable spirit for industrial purposes. There are already two industries in these provinces which use large quantities of methylated spirits. It is used in the Meerut Soap Works in the manufacture of transparent soap, and by a firm of chemical manufacturers in Benares for the production of sulphuric ether. It may perhaps be not out of place, in this connection, to draw attention to the potentialities of the *mahua* flower as a cheap base for the manufacture of alcohol when treated by European methods. A sample recently submitted to a leading European expert yielded an outturn equivalent to 7·6 proof gallons per cwt. The European figure for molasses is $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per cwt., and for barley, potatoes and other starchy bases much less. The quantity of methylated spirits issued from the Rosa distillery during the year under report was 11,749 gallons, the duty on which was Rs. 1,469. The quantity of spirits of wine issued was 6,574 gallons (London proof) and the duty Rs. 26,368.

Hemp drugs.

256. The aggregate receipts under the head hemp drugs were 13·16 lakhs against 12·74 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase has occurred mainly under duty on *charas* and under license fees. The majority of the districts in the provinces were settled for three years in 1900. At the settlements for the year under report held in 1901 new arrangements fell to be made in fourteen districts only, and in ten of these leases for three years were granted. The only districts under short term settlements during 1901-1902 were Jhánsi, Almora, Garhwál and Hamírpur. In the ten instances in which a three years' contract was given, substantial additions to the license fees were secured. There are indications that the consumption of hemp drugs is receiving a check owing to the operation of two causes, namely an enhancement of

retail prices, following the rise in license fees, and the fall in the price of country spirit owing to the greater cheapness of molasses and *mahua*.

Opium.

257. The aggregate receipts under the head opium were 7·98 lakhs against 7·48 lakhs in the year 1900-1901. The results of the abolition of the official vend of opium by treasurers in nineteen districts have been a loss of revenue in the poppy districts and a large addition to the revenue of the districts in which poppy is not cultivated, so that in the latter the success of the measure is assured, provided that smuggling on a large scale from the poppy districts does not spring up. The temptations to illicit dealing are very great. Retail prices have in many cases gone up to Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 per sér, a figure that stands out in vivid contrast with Rs. 6 per sér, the rate at which the Opium Department purchases the drug from the cultivator. The experiment of issuing half sér cakes in certain districts, introduced in 1901, has proved successful and its extension to all districts in which official vend has been abolished has recently been sanctioned. The provincial consumption of excise opium rose from 58,157 to 62,301 sérs, and the duty on it from 5·06 to 5·46 lakhs.

Tari and Sendhi.

258. The real receipts under the head *tári* and *sendhi* were 1·48 lakhs against 1·44 in the preceding year. Outside the Agra, Benares, Lucknow and Gorakhpur divisions the receipts under this head are a negligible quantity owing to the scarcity of the palm trees from which the beverage is extracted.

Prosecutions.

159. Prosecutions under the Excise Act fell from 1,043 to 994. There was an increase, however, under the graver offences of illegal manufacture of spirit and illegal introduction of liquor. Prosecutions under the Opium Acts in the aggregate show an increase, due chiefly to the introduction in four Oudh districts of a large number of cases against cultivators for failure to carry out their engagements with the Opium Department. The graver cases show a decrease. Some important cases of the purchase of licit opium for smuggling into the eastern provinces came to light in Allahabad and Cawnpore. It is, in fact, probable that part of the increase in the sales of opium in these districts is due to the growth of this trade. In one case in Allahabad it was ascertained that considerable quantities of the drug had been smuggled through the post, concealed in receptacles cleverly contrived to fit into the covers of books.

43.—STAMPS.

(*Stamp returns for the year* 1902-1903.)

Receipts.

260. The total revenue from stamps was Rs. 80,46,760, being a decrease of Rs. 3,34,195 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The imperial share was Rs. 20,11,690.

Judicial stamps.

261. Under the head judicial stamps the receipts show a decrease of 4 per cent. as compared with last year's figures : the falling off of 5 per cent. in the province of Agra being generally due to the fact that the sales of recent years have been inflated by litigation undertaken in anticipation of the passing of the Tenancy Act, and being consequently most marked in the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Agra divisions, where litigation has in the past been most stimulated by this cause, and least noticeable in the eastern divisions of the province. For the decline of 2 per cent. in Oudh no special cause can be assigned : though the prevalence of plague has doubtless operated to check litigation and reduce the sale of stamps. The districts in which, on the other hand, the most noticeable increase occurred are Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares, where it is attributed to agricultural prosperity, and where in each case there had been a large decline in the preceding year.

Non-judicial stamps.

262. With the exception of 1 anna receipt stamps, share transfer stamps, and impressed stamps on cheques, there has been a decline in the receipts under every head of non-judicial stamps. The decrease, which has been less general than that under court fee stamps, is ascribed partly to the sales of recent years having been increased by the large number of leases granted in anticipation of the passing of the Tenancy Act, partly to favourable agricultural conditions having rendered the landed classes comparatively

independent of the assistance of the money lender, and, in the eastern divisions of Benares, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur, where it is most marked, to business having been rendered slack by the prevalence of plague. There was an increase in Allahabad and in the Rohilkhand and Lucknow divisions for which no reason of a general nature can be assigned, though in the districts of Allahabad, Moradabad and Sítapur, where the increase is most marked, it is doubtless due to an abnormal decline in the previous year, the figures now tending to approximate to those of 1900-1901.

44.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(*Income tax returns for the year* 1902-1903.)

Income tax.

263. The total receipts, including penalties imposed by Collectors, under assessed taxes, were Rs. 25,51,698, of which Rs. 10,882 were refunded, so that the net revenue under the head was Rs. 25,40,816. The sources of income from which the tax is derived, which show the greatest variations from the figures of the year 1901-1902, are profits by companies and "other sources of income." The collections under the former head were Rs. 1,58,523 as against Rs. 1,39,764 in the preceding year and under the latter Rs. 18,94,301 as against Rs. 18,73,994. The grand total number of assessees was 77,522. Collection was good, the outstanding balance at the end of the year being only Rs. 11,120. The number of writs of demand issued was 2,352 and of other coercive processes 326.

45.—ANY OTHER TAXES LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

Customs.

264. Customs yielded Rs. 60,988 to the imperial revenues.

46.—FORESTS.

Forests.

265. The total revenue was Rs. 20,25,234 of which the imperial share was one-half.

(*b*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

47 and 48.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(*Review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds*, 1902-1903.)

Financial position.

266. The following table compares the financial position of the year under report with that of 1901-1902 :—

	1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance...	48,44,227	16,47,760	64,91,987	38,80,437	20,98,103	59,78,542
Receipts ...	3,67,07,306	1,28,96,836	4,96,04,142	3,92,30,648	1,35,33,315	5,27,63,961
Total ...	4,15,51,533	1,45,44,596	5,60,96,129	4,31,11,085	1,56,31,418	5,87,42,503
Expenditure ...	3,76,71,094	1,24,46,493	5,01,17,587	3,92,95,018	1,32,47,515	5,25,42,533
Closing balance ...	38,80,439	20,98,103	59,78,542	38,16,067	23,83,903	61,99,970

Receipts.

267. The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as below :—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	—	+	—
Land revenue	...	1,05,	...	...
Stamps	...	2,50,	...	...
Excise	2,28,	...	...	...
Provincial rates	...	...	...	...
Forest	1,55,	...	1,33,	...
Irrigation—Major works ...	7,67,	...	...	...
Civil works	58,	...	...	...
Contributions	...	2,17,	3,77,	..

268. The drop in the land revenue figures is explained by remissions sanctioned by the Local Government in Bundelkhand and by the dwindling collections on account of famine arrears; while the decline in the stamp income is attributable to the cessation of the litigation which preceded the passing of the Tenancy Act and to a return to more normal conditions. Agricultural prosperity explains the large increase in the Excise revenue, which reached the high figure of 83,23, the provincial share being 20,81, though the enhancement of the still-head duty was also a contributary cause. Progress made in reforming the rural police system and revisions of settlement account for the improvement under Provincial rates; and large sales of timber, better prices, and the new system of monopoly sales, with moderate royalty rates, for the rise in the forest receipts. The marked advance in the Irrigation income was the result of deficient rainfall in both the seasons for which canal dues were payable; and ferry tolls and arboriculture contributed the major portion of the increase under Civil Works. The lower receipts from contributions under Provincial, and the higher receipts from the same source under Local, were due to the adjustments in favour of district boards made to cover the special grants sanctioned in their budgets under the heads of Education, Medical, and Public Works. **Variations explained.**

269. On the expenditure side of the accounts the main differences were— **Expenditure.**

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	−	+	−
Land revenue	...	...	...	67
General administration ...	1,32,	...	...	...
Courts of law	87,	...	...	...
Jails	...	1,39,	...	...
Police	61,	...	55,	...
Education	90,	...	2,04,	...
Medical	...	...	66,	...
Scientific	51,	...	...	...
Stationery and printing ...	...	43,	...	...
Miscellaneous	54,	...	...	...
Irrigation—Major works ...	1,27,	...	...	...
,, —Minor ,, ...	97,	...	...	...
Civil works	6,70,	...	6,29,	...
Contributions	3,73,	...	...	2,13,

270. Savings in the kanúngo establishment, and the abolition of the Etah and Jalaun survey parties, account for the decrease in the Local land revenue charges, and cheaper food grains and a lower prison population for the decrease under Jails; while the falling off under Stationery and Printing was due to a reduced demand for stationery supplied from the central stores. The increased outlay on Courts of Law was incurred in respect of civil and sessions courts, fewer officers being absent on leave, and the charges for dieting witnesses being heavier than in the previous year. The charges connected with the provincial camps at the Delhi darbár are responsible for the large increase under General administration; and higher expenditure on the district executive force, and the extension of the changed system of payment of the Oudh rural police, for the excess under Police. The increase under Miscellaneous was due to large remissions of *taqávi* advances; and that under Scientific to special expenditure on the Victoria Park and Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow. The bulk of the large expenditure under Education, Medical and Public Works was incurred from the special grants sanctioned by the Government of India. The teaching and inspecting staffs were improved, grants-in-aid were raised, and several new model schools for girls were opened; dispensaries were provided with medicine and with new furniture and fittings; and large sums were expended in constructing and repairing school and dispensary buildings, and in the improvement of road communication. The enhanced expenditure in the Irrigation department was incurred in improving distributaries and repairing damages caused by flood. The variations in the contribution figures have been explained in the preceding paragraph. **Variations explained.**

Actuals and Estimates compared.

271. The following table compares the actual provincial receipts and charges with the original budget estimates :—

	Budget.	*Actuals.*
Opening balance	43,79,	38,80,
Income	3,84,72,	3,92,31,
Expenditure	4,05,05,	3,92,95,
Closing balance	23,46,	38,16,

Three lakhs of the income accrued in the shape of a special grant for roads and buildings which was placed at the disposal of the Local Government towards the close of the year; and an additional subsidy of "50," was given by the Government of India for irrigation works. These items were not foreseen when the budget estimate was prepared. Under receipts the actuals differed most largely from the estimates under Land revenue (+55,), Stamps (—2,65,), Excise (+2,31,), Forest (+1,80,), Irrigation—Major works (+2,88,), Civil works (+40,), and Contributions (—2,09,). The increase under Land Revenue was chiefly owing to larger receipts from revenue record rooms and quarries. The variations under the other heads have already been explained. Under charges the chief differences occurred under Land Revenue (—3,84,), General Administration (+1,39,), Courts of Law (—1,84,), Jails (—2,33,), Police (—1,32,), Education (—4,88,), Medical (—1,01,), Miscellaneous (+1,57,), Railways (—1,40,), Irrigation—Major works (+1,24,), Civil works (—4,31,), and Contributions (+5,02,). The decline in Land Revenue charges is explained by large savings in the settlement budget, and in salaries and establishments under the head of district administration; and that under Police by the allotments for the reorganization of the inspecting staff and for extra plague establishment not being utilized, as well as by economies under other heads. Under Courts of Law the entire grant of " 1,25," for the revision of ministerial establishment remained unspent, as proposals could not be matured in time; and a large saving also accrued under Criminal courts, owing to unavoidable delay in carrying out the revision of the record room establishment. Under Education and Public works, part of the expenditure budgeted against the Government of India's special grants had to be postponed, owing to it being found impossible to carry out projects within the year and to other reasons; and under Medical large savings accrued under establishment charges, and in consequence of the deputation of the Sanitary Commissioner and one of his deputies to South Africa. The saving under Railways is on account of the Shahdara-Saháranpur tramway, the negotiations for the scheme not having been completed during the year. The reasons for the differences under General administration, Jails, Miscellaneous, Irrigation—Major works, and Contributions have been given in the preceding paragraph.

Incorporated local funds.

272. In the Incorporated Local account the actual receipts were Rs. 1,35,33,000 as against a budget estimate of Rs. 1,26,93,000; and the expenditure Rs. 1,32,47,000 as against a budget estimate of Rs. 1,30,38,000. The income from provincial rates, pounds and ferries, and arboriculture increased, and larger contributions were sanctioned from provincial revenues to cover special grants made to district boards. On the expenditure side of the accounts the land revenue figures show a decrease of " 1,93," which has been already explained. The educational expenditure was higher by " 94," than the budget estimate, district boards having spent larger sums in the furtherance of primary vernacular education; and there was a large increase of " 3,59," in the charges for local public works, due to the construction of numerous school buildings under district boards, and to the improvement of roads and bridges. The decline under Medical is accounted for by large savings in salaries and establishments of district board hospitals and dispensaries and in the grants for charges met from private contributions, counterbalanced, to some extent, by increased expenditure on the purchase of surgical instruments and other hospital necessaries.

49.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(*Review of Municipal Administration*, 1902-1903.)

273. The opening balance was Rs. 18,12,220, receipts were Rs. 58,96,661 and expenditure Rs. 60,50,580. The closing balance was Rs. 16,58,301.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50.—DETAILS OF CENSUS IF TAKEN IN THE YEAR OF REPORT.

(See under Chapter I of the Report for the year 1901-1902, Details of the last census.)

51.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

*(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1902.)**

Population.

274. The population on which the birth and death-rates are calculated is that ascertained by the census of 1901, *viz.* 47,691,782. The population so ascertained differs considerably from that arrived at by deducting the number of births from deaths which occurred between 1891 and 1901 and adding the surplus to the population recorded in the census of 1891. The cause of the difference has been fully discussed by the Census Superintendent of the United Provinces, who has arrived at the conclusion that although, no doubt, a certain number of deaths escaped record during the famine period, the registration was fairly satisfactory. He attributes the discrepancy principally to emigration. There was apparently a slow and unobtrusive movement of agricultural labour from areas of reduced prosperity to those where more demand and higher wages prevailed which set in long before actual distress was obvious in any locality. The migration was probably to some extent only temporary, but the census was taken before a return to prosperous condition had had time to operate.

Births.

275. The number of births recorded during the year 1902 was 2,186,201 against 1,972,131 in the previous year, and the birth-rate was 45·84 against 41·35 in 1901, and 39·65, the quinquennial mean. The number of males born to every 100 females was 107·25 against 107·73 in 1901.

Deaths.

276. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 1,552,046 against 1,445,035 in 1901, and the death-rate was 32·54 against 30·30 in 1901, and 32·48, the quinquennial mean.

Birth and death statistics compared.

277. The excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of the population was 13·30 against 11·05 in 1901. This excess of birth over deaths has been steadily rising since 1900, the figures being 9·21 in 1900, 11·05 in 1901, and 13·30 in 1902,—a fact which testifies to a return to favourable conditions. All districts, except Naini Tál and Cawnpore, recorded birth-rates in excess of death-rates, the excesses varying from 22·62 in Budaun to 1·88 in Meerut. It may be noted that Naini Tál has always recorded deaths in excess of births, a fact no doubt due to the inclusion of the malarious Tarái; the excess in Cawnpore was due to high mortality. In the municipal area of the provinces, however, there was an excess of deaths over births, which amounted to 4·02 of the population as against 3·01 in 1901. The excess was very marked in Cawnpore (64·04), Jaunpur (44·75), Allahabad (37·90), Brindaban (31·91), Gorakhpur (31·54), Kashipur (31·19), Mirzapur (26·77), Ballia (25·20) and Kosi (23·74); the cause was plague, except in the cases of Brindaban and Káshipur. In the latter the cause was cholera and malarial fever. The circumstances of Brindaban are peculiar.

Mortality according to season.

278. The death-rate in January was 2·52, which fell in February to 2·15. A small but steady rise occurred up to June, followed by a slight fall in July. Thence on a rise ensued up to November, and the usual fall occurred in December when the death-rate was 3·07. The highest death-rate (3·19) was recorded in November and the lowest (3·14) in July.

Mortality among males and females.

279. The total mortality among males was 801,046 and among females 751,000 against 752,949 and 692,086 in 1901 respectively. The ratios of mortality among males and females were 32·54 and 32·55 against 30·59 and 29·99 in 1901 respectively. It is thus seen that the death-rate of males was almost the same as that of females, but taking the rates by age periods it is found that the mortality among males was greater than among females, except in early childhood and at the child-bearing period.

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Births and Deaths (Table XIII).

Infant mortality.

280. The following table shows the death-rate among children under one year of age, calculated on the births of the year, for a series of years :—

Year.	Death of children under one year of age.			Death-rate of infants.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1891	177,795	160 117	337,912	217·1	216·0	216·6
1892	191,239	168,899	360,138	214·9	209·4	212·3
1893	183,604	161,320	344,924	182·9	175·9	179·6
1894	271,788	240,184	511,972	279·1	270·3	274·9
1895	180,850	168,850	349,700	211·7	215·6	213·6
1896	200,176	184,961	385,137	231·3	232·7	231·9
1897	218,283	206,768	425,051	286·9	296·2	291·3
1898	189,036	170,585	359,621	207·8	202·6	205·3
1899	279,012	251,343	530,355	238·8	231·1	235·1
1900	238,197	216,414	454,611	243·1	237·2	240·3
Decennial average, 1891-1900	212,998	192,944	405,942	230·9	227·8	229·4
1901	242,730	216,293	659,023	236 3	227·8	232·7
1902	280,544	252,126	532,670	248·0	239·0	243·6

281. It will be seen that the infantile mortality has risen from 232·7 in 1901, and 229·4, the decennial average for the period 1891—1900, to 243 6 in 1902. Excluding the famine period, the high mortality of late years has coincided with high birth-rates. The infantile death-rate in a European population is usually considered to form a delicate index to the sanitary conditions under which such a community is living, but in a country where children are hurried into the world with very little consideration as to how they are to be maintained, it loses a good deal of such significance. In the year under report the more immediate cause of the high infantile mortality in the worst centres appears to have been an extensive epidemic of measles, while no doubt malaria and plague were also important factors. In 28 districts out of 48 the infantile mortality was higher than the provincial average. Cawnpore shows the highest death-rate (318·3), and is followed by Fatehpur with 312·5 : then in order come Meerut with 307·5, Farrukhabad with 303·0, Naini Tál with 299·2, Sítápur with 296·0, Saháranpur with 292·2, Lucknow with 290·7 and Muzaffarnagar with 290·1.

Causes of mortality.

282. The following table shows the death-rate per mille of the population from each of the chief causes during 1902, as compared with that for 1901 and with the average death rate for the preceding 10 years :—

Chief causes of mortality.	Death-rate per mille for 1901.	Death-rate per mile for 1902.	Average death rate for preceding 10 years.
Cholera	1·13	·53	1·49
Small-pox	·02	·10	·33
Fevers	23·46	24·51	25·21
Dysentery and diarrhœa	·57	·58	·84
Injuries	·52	·47	·57
All other causes	4·59	5·16	4·12

Cholera.

283. The total number of deaths recorded from cholera during the year was 25,160. The greatest number occurred in May and the lowest number in February. The Bánda town and district show the highest death-rates from this disease in the provinces : the rate in the town being 14 80 and in the district 2·32 per mille of the population.

Small-pox.

284. There were 4,976 deaths from small-pox, the greatest number occurring in May and the lowest number in February, as was the case with cholera.

Among districts Sultánpur shows the highest death-rate (·51) from this cause : the highest recorded in towns was in Mau (1·30).

285. The number of deaths from fever was 1,169,102, the greatest number occurring in November instead of October as in 1901, and the minimum in July. Of district death-rates the highest was in Meerut (40·35), which is followed by Naini Tál (39·93), Saháranpur (38·51), Muzaffarnagar (37·74), Pilibhít (36·82), Bulandshahr (35·67) and Muttra (34·61). The districts showing the lowest death-rates are Partábgarh, Ballia, Garhwál, Almora and Gorakhpur. Amongst towns the highest death-rate is recorded in Manglaur (61·23). Then follow Brindaban (56·56), Káshipur (51·73), Kándhla (48·60), Allahabad (47·92), Saháranpur (47·59), Cawnpore (46·33) and Meerut (45·69). There is little doubt, however, but that in Manglaur many deaths returned as fever were in reality due to plague, and possibily the same may have been the case in some of the other towns. The towns showing the lowest death-rate from fever are Bansdih, Lahatwar, Ballia, Mehndawal, Basti and Gorakhpur. **Fevers.**

286. There were 27,915 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa. Among districts Garhwál as usual heads the list with 8·13. Almora follows with 3·78; then in order come Dehra Dún (2·62), Ballia (2·51) and Benares 2·05. Among towns Háthras shows the highest rate (11·13). Benares comes next with 6·97. Then follow Ballia with 6·35, Jais with 6·15, Káshipur with 4·82, Hardwár Union with 4·69 and Nagína with 4·20. **Dysentery.**

There was a total of 22,660 deaths from injuries. Six hundred and forty-eight suicides occurred among males and 1,882 among females. The mortality from wounds and injuries amounted to 14,145, and that caused by snakes and wild beasts to 5,985. **Injuries.**

287. The deaths from all other causes numbered 246,105 against 219,041 in 1901, showing an increase of 27,064 deaths in spite of the fact that deaths from plague and respiratory diseases were separately registered during the year under report. It may be conjectured that a certain number of cases of plague were still entered under the head " all other causes." The number of recorded deaths from plague was 40,223—17,298 among males and 22,925 among females. The higher mortality from plague among females than among males may very possibly be due to the fact that native females spend far more time inside their houses and courtyards than men, and, moreover, do not so habitually use shoes. Deaths from this cause were reported from no less than 34 districts, but in 14 the number was very small and the cases were almost all imported. Among districts Ballia records the highest number of deaths (10,619), giving a ratio of 10·75 per mille of population. Next come Cawnpore (7·75), Jaunpur (4·67) and Allahabad (3·55). Out of 107 towns having a population of 10,000 and upwards, 35 returned deaths from this cause, but in the case of 19 of these the numbers were very low. Jaunpur shows the highest death-rate (43·81) from plague. The greatest actual number of deaths (6,336) occurred in Cawnpore, the rate being 36·69. The maximum number of deaths occurred in March and the minimum in July. **All other causes.** **Plague.**

52.—EMIGRATION.

*(Reports on Inland and Foreign Emigration.)**

288. Inland Emigration from these provinces is legislated for in chapters III and IV, Act VI of 1901 ; the operation of the Act is limited to the Gorakhpur, Benares, Allahabad, and Fyzabad divisions. Generally no emigration is carried out under chapter III, and the only system of recruiting in existence is that of recruitment under chapter IV by garden sardárs working independently or under the supervision of a local agent, who holds a license in form No. 7 countersigned by a district magistrate and is held responsible for the proper recruitment by the garden sardárs subordinate to him. During the period under report operations under this system were carried out only in the Allahabad and Gházipur districts. The total number of emigrants registered was 356 against 176 recruited in the calender year 1901. One certificate for a garden sardár for a period of three months was received in April last in Jaunpur, but he did not turn up and the term of the certificate has expired. **Inland emigration.**

* Also Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, tenth issue, Table XXXV—4.

Depots.

289. There is no temporary depôt in the Ghâzipur district. The one kept by the local agent at the headquarters is reported to have been inspected frequently by the medical officer and the magistrate in charge of emigration and occasionally by the district superintendent, but no complaint was brought to their notice as regards the comfort of the labourers or the sanitation of the place of accommodation. In Allahabad the depôt is reported to be kept in accordance with the provisions of the law as regards cleanliness and sufficiency of accommodation. During the short stay of the sardâr in the district the depôt was not inspected by the registering officer, but it was ascertained by local enquiry that no kind of sickness or mortality occurred in it. The accommodation sheds were, however, inspected and passed by the medical inspector (civil surgeon).

Foriegn emigration.

290. The number of emigrants registered for the colonies from the United Provinces was 8,687 as against 11,239 in the year 1901 and 15,026 in 1900. The colony for which the largest number was registered was Natal: the number was 2,505. Next come Demerara (1,945), Trinidad (1,489) and Fiji (1,347).

53.—IMMIGRATION.

291. No statistics are available.

54.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(Report on the Administration of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, 1902.)*

Attendance at civil dispensaries.

292. During the year there was a gain of 10 new dispensaries, the total number standing at 495 at the end of the year. Of these 64 were state institutions: 289 were under the supervision of district boards: 43 were state aided: 45 belonged to railways, and 54 were private. The total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door was 3,732,328, a number slightly in excess of the number (3,717,285) relieved in 1901. In-door accmmodation was available for 2,758 men and 1,520 women, and the daily average attendance was 1,524 men and 648 women. There was also a daily average attendance of 219 children as in-patients The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed (including those under treatment from the preceding year) was 178,938 of whom 155,656 were "cured", 17,481 "relieved" and 359 died.

Private and other dispensaries.

293. The total number of patients, in-door and out-door, at private, railway, police and forest dispensaries was 394,736 and 8,499 surgical operations were performed. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 375,238 patients and 7,523 operations.

Sources of income.

294. Including a balance of Rs. 3,65,954 the total income of civil dispensaries during the year was Rs. 12,26,137. The amount of money privately subscribed was Rs. 19,607 by Europeans and Rs. 1,26,805 by natives. The other chief items of income were Rs. 3,49,176 contributed by Government and Rs. 2,16,849 contributed from municipal and other local funds. The "miscellaneous" receipts amounted to Rs. 63,919. Rupees 47,888 represented interest on investments and Rs. 24,400 were obtained by sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 8,19,364.

Medical staff.

295. During the year the terms of service of hospital assistants were considerably improved. A new senior grade on Rs. 70 was created, consisting of 10 per cent. of the total number employed, the former maximum pay having been Rs. 55. The new grades are—

	Pay. Rs.
IV grade, under 5 years' service	25
III „ from 5 to 10 ditto	35
II „ „ 11 „ 15 ditto	45
I „ „ 16 „ 20 ditto	55
Senior grade above 20 ditto	70

296. Promotion from the 2nd to the 1st grade and from the 1st grade to the senior grade will be by selection and without examination.

*Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Medical Relief (Tables XIV and XV).

297. A considerable number of improvements to existing hospitals were carried out during the year under review. At Lucknow a fine European ward was added to the Balrámpur Hospital, well furnished and equipped, consisting of several private rooms which seems to meet a want, as it has been almost constantly full since it was opened. The patients using it pay Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 a day. An excellent operating room has been arranged in the native part of this hospital and is nearly finished. The private wards for natives are also in process of improvement, and other minor improvements are in hand. At Agra the fine new Lady Lyall Hospital is approaching completion, and the present buildings used for females will be converted into an ophthalmic hospital. When all this is complete, the Agra Medical School, with its attached hospitals and hostels for male and female students, will be as complete and fine an institution as there is in any part of the country. At Allahabad a considerable addition was made to the Colvin Hospital, but the original hospital is reported to be of bad design and the compound to be over site crowded. At several district hospitals new operation rooms were constructed, but the designs are said to have been faulty. **Improvements to buildings.**

298. The total number of visits paid by lady doctors and female hospital assistants to women at their homes in the bazaars during the year 1902 is put at 3,833. Out of that number the actual numbers (excluding the number visited at Allahabad from where the report was incomplete) which can be fairly claimed as belonging to the *parda-nashín* class are 1,346 Muhammadans and 1,770 Hindus. The Europeans and Eurasians visited number 259. **Female patients treated at their homes.**

55.—SANITATION.

(*Report of the Sanitary Commissioner*, 1902.)*

299. Many sanitary improvements in various directions were effected in the municipalities and smaller centres of population during the year. The prevalence of plague has drawn increased attention to the necessity for such measures. The sanitary feature of the year, doubtless, is the great advance made towards efficiently draining the site and removing sullage water from the inhabited area in the larger centres of population. At Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Farrukhabad and Aligarh large and important drainage works are under construction and should prove of great utility in improving the public health of the country. Other important projects in connection with drainage at Saháranpur, Kosi, Háthras, Haldwáni, Deoband and Dehra Dún are either under consideration or have been actually sanctioned. At Mussoorie important sanitary improvements, towards the completion of which Government has granted half a lakh of rupees, are about to be commenced, and progress in sanitation generally throughout the provinces has been well maintained. **Sanitary improvements.**

300. There were two accidents to the pump barrels at Allahabad, which resulted in a partial water famine for some time. Elsewhere the pumping plant worked smoothly throughout the year. The consumption of water continues to increase in the large towns. The increase is largest in Benares, where part of it is attributed to wastage owing to bad house fittings. The daily consumption per head of population was:—In Benares 15·05 gallons as against 12·21 in the year 1901-1902; in Cawnpore 11·90 as against 10·9; in Agra 9·56 as against 8·3; and in Lucknow 5·09 as against 4·5. In Allahabad there was a fall from 9·6 to 8·99 for the reason already given. In Meerut there was a small decrease due to the departure of the military force to the Coronation Darbár and to many of the inhabitants having fled the city through plague scare. **Water works.**

301. In several districts the maintenance up to date of the village sanitary inspection books was neglected. Orders were issued drawing the attention of Commissioners and district officers to the importance of the subject. The sum spent on improving sources of water supply and on miscellaneous sanitary improvements in 1900 was half as much again as was spent in 1899, while that spent in 1901 was nearly double the amount expended the year before. **Village sanitation.**

302. The Dikhauti fair at Hardwár, the Dadri fair at Ballia and the Nauchandi fair at Meerut, together with less notable gatherings, passed off without **Important fairs.**

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Sanitation (Tables XIII).

epidemic disease occurring at any of them. At the Mágh Mela at Allahabad, however, three cases of plague occurred—one an outsider, and two residents of the city. They were promptly removed across the river and all necessary precautions were taken. The disease did not spread further. The sanitary arrangements at these fairs were supervised by either the Sanitary Commissioner or the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, or in some cases by both. Plague preventive measures received special attention.

The Sanitary Board.

303. Five meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year: two at Lucknow, two at Naini Tál and one at Delhi. At these meetings projects and estimates amounting to Rs. 10,93,921 for improving the sanitary condition of several municipalities were considered. The estimates show an increase of 51 per cent. over those of the previous year and nearly 420 per cent. over the amount considered in the year 1900.

56.—VACCINATION.

(*Report of the Sanitary Commissioner*, 1902.)*

General results.

304. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 1,665,253, giving an increase of 85,058 as compared with the number for the preceding year. There was an increase of 73,226 in the number of successful primary vaccinations, of 1·80 in the number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population, and of 13,384 in the number of successful revaccinations. The percentage of successful primary cases in which the results were known has risen from 97·71 in 1901-1902 to 97·90 in 1902-1903. There has thus been an improvement under all heads, and that in spite of the fact that plague was much more widespread during the year under report than in the preceding year. Thirty-seven districts show an increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations, as compared with 31 in the previous year. Out of 12 districts (including the Native State of Tehri-Garhwál) showing decreases, Cawnpore stands first with a decrease of 6,409 operations. Then in order come Allahabad with 2,226, Unao with 1,877, Fyzabad with 1,794, Mirzapur with 1,704, and Partábgarh with 1,698. The decrease in Cawnpore, Unao and Partábgarh is said to be due to the prevalence of plague. In Allahabad and Fyzabad the decrease is said to be partly due to the prevalence of plague and partly to the unsatisfactory work of some of the vaccinators. In Mirzapur the decrease is said to be due to inefficient supervision by the Assistant Superintendent of vaccination and to the inexperience of some of the vaccinators.

Vaccination in proportion to births.

305. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations in proportion to births was 42·95 for infants under one year, and 22·07 for children over one and under six years of age. The percentage for all age periods was 68·52. The percentage for infants under one year for the 1st circle was 52·08 as compared with 33·81 for the 2nd circle. These figures do not include the statistics of Tehri-Garhwál. There has always been a strong objection in Oudh (which is included in the 1st circle) to submitting very young children to vaccination, and in this connection it should be noted that the birth-rate both in the year under report and in the preceding year was very high.

Supply of lymph.

306. The supply of lymph from the hills to the plains was good, and lymph was established in almost all districts on due date. Lymph was supplied, as usual, to numerous military and other officers on application. Bovine lymph depôts were maintained at Lucknow, Bahraich and Allahabad. Calves were inoculated in a few other towns also, but the amount of lymph collected was very small. The total number of primary operations performed with pure calf lymph was 21,065, the percentage of success being 98·73. In 4,408 operations performed with lanoline lymph the percentage of success was 96·88. The work of construction of the buildings for the central calf lymph depôt at Patwa Dangar, a place six miles from Naini Tál, has been commenced.

Vaccination Act.

307. The Vaccination Act is in force in all the municipalities and cantonments in the provinces, but the rules are enforced with a varying degree of energy in different places.

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Vaccination (Tables XVI).

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

57.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(*See page* 58 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

58.—EDUCATION.

(*Report by the Director of Public Instruction,* 1902-1903.)*

Changes during the year.

308. In accordance with the policy adopted by the Government of India, the English middle and the lower primary examinations have been abolished, so that the only public examination a boy has now to go through is the lower primary and even that is an inspection rather than a public examination : it is described as a standard examination in each school, differing for every school. In place of the English middle a special departmental examination has been instituted open only to candidates for high school scholarships, the number and value of which have been increased, Government now offering 50 at Rs. 5 per mensem each instead of 40 at Rs. 4. The school course culminates in the vernacular final or in the school final or university entrance examination. In order to provide more qualified teachers for English secondary schools, measures have been adopted to extend the usefulness of the Training College at Allahabad ; arrangements have also been made to test the knowledge of English possessed by candidates for employment. Commercial education has been encouraged by the institution of grants-in-aid. Primary education has come in for a large share of attention ; the pay of head teachers of village schools has been everywhere raised to a minimum of Rs. 8 per mensem and the pay of assistant teachers has been brought as near to the same limit as funds permitted ; about 20 new schools have been opened in each district under the local boards ; half a lakh of rupees has been distributed to the boards for the development of aided primary education ; the district inspecting staff has been strengthened by the creation of 22 new sub-deputy inspectorships, and the pay of these officers has been raised from Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. A grant of more than two lakhs was made to the districts for the construction and improvement of primary school buildings. There has also been some increase in normal school accommodation. For the promotion of female education model schools have been provided in most districts : a Government normal school for women has been opened at Lucknow. Three additional inspectresses of female schools have been appointed. These reforms have been rendered possible by the special annual grant of five lakhs of rupees assigned to the provinces by the Government of India for education. Other changes have been the abolition of the study of English in class III of the primary section in all state schools and the drawing up of a new set of grant-in-aid rules for vernacular primary schools.

General summary.

309. The total number of educational institutions open during the year under report was 15,013 as against 14,360 in the year 1901-1902 ; the number of scholars on the rolls on the last day of each year was 493,131 and 452,773 respectively. There has thus been an increase of 653 schools and 40,358 scholars, the latter being at the rate of 8 per cent. The number of public institutions has increased by 1,224, while there are 571 fewer private schools, many of which have been transferred from the one list to the other. Vernacular secondary education contributed something to the progress of the year, but the main advance is to be found in primary schools, of which there is an increase of 1,145 for boys and 73 for girls, the corresponding increase in enrolment being 46,749 and 1,712 respectively. The falling off in the enrolment in private schools is 8,579. These facts are due to the utilization of the special additional grant of 5 lakhs for education. Good private schools were promoted, and rose to the rank of board schools or of aided schools. The increase in the number of scholars attending girls' schools affords proof of an awakening to the value of female education. The

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Education (Table X).

percentage of children reckoned to be of school age who are actually under instruction is still very low, but as the result of the year's work it has sprung from 6·33 to 6·89. This percentage is now 12 76 for boys and ·63 for girls.

Direction.

310. The post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction was created during the year: the appointment is to be held for three years by the officer selected to fill it.

Collegiate education. The Allahabad University.

311. The year was one of unusual activity in University affairs. The recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference and the report of the Universities' Commission resulted in important proposals, some of which have been adopted, while others are still under consideration.

The following are the principal matters which came before the Senate:—

(1) The regulations in arts have been amended so as to put some further restriction on the condition for appearing as a private candidate at the matriculation examination, in fact to prevent school boys from appearing as private candidates.

(2) The desirability of instituting clerical commercial courses was discussed at length, but final consideration of the subject was postponed.

(3) A proposal to make history alternative with the literary portion of the English course for the B.A. degree was, after discussion, rejected.

(4) The faculty of engineering was reconstituted.

312. Several important measures arising out of the conference and the commission were considered by the Syndicate. The following are the more important:—

(1) To test the English-speaking qualifications of teachers, the oral test at the school final examination will in future be more thorough, and it will invariably be conducted by an Englishman. It should be mentioned in this connexion that an even more stringent test is prescribed at the examination of teachers for certificates.

(2) The Cambridge senior local will be recognised in the same manner as the school final examination.

(3) The question of licensing hostels at Government and aided colleges was considered, and a committee of the Syndicate appointed to draft rules.

(4) The Syndicate has prepared for the consideration of the Senate a set of regulations for a teaching certificate examination. If they are accepted by the Senate the question of affiliating Training Colleges to the University will be taken up by the Syndicate.

(5) More stringent rules for the recognition of schools and the affiliation of colleges have been drafted by the Syndicate.

(6) The recommendations of the Universities' Commission, as set forth in the Government of India's letter of the 24th October 1902, were considered and generally approved. The Syndicate was strongly in favour of the creation of an efficient Law College at Allahabad, and was in favour of the establishment at the same place of a Central College for postgraduate studies.

313. The faculty of law has drafted for the approval of the Senate a new set of regulations for the LL.B. Examinations with the object of providing a more thorough training in law for vakíls and pleaders in these provinces.

University examinations.

314. Twenty students passed the D. Sc. or the M.A. examination. The number of passes at the B.A. examination was 155 (of whom five were women) and at the B. Sc. 8. This latter number, small as it is, is the highest on record. Five Government M.A. scholarships were awarded at the B.A. examination and two D. Sc. scholarships at the B. Sc. examination. Two hundred and sixty-four candidates passed the intermediate examination.

of whom 17 were women. Points deserving notice are the high percentage of failures at the intermediate examination, and a further considerable reduction in the number of entrance candidates. Fifty-nine per cent. of the candidates who appeared in the former examination failed; English was in nearly all instances the cause of failure. The result seems to point to a variation in the standard required for a pass. It cannot be considered as satisfactory that the number of young men entitled to proceed to study for their B.A. degree should one year be as high as 359 and the next as low as 264. The figures for the entrance examination give serious cause for anxiety. It was hoped that the lowest point had been reached last year, and that the measures taken to deter candidates from appearing in the matriculation examinations of other universities would result in an increase in the number of entrance candidates at the Allahabad University. But so far from this being the case there has been a further decline of 148 candidates. To make matters worse a neighbouring University, which has hitherto admitted school boys from the United Provinces to its entrance examination as private candidates, has, by a recent change in its regulations, relieved them of the necessity of assuming even this easy disguise; thus boys will be still more tempted to disobey the orders of the Local Government, under which, and largely at whose expense, they are receiving their education. It may be added that the impression prevails that it is easier to pass the entrance examination of the University in question, and from the fact that school students not considered fit for promotion to the class in preparation for the entrance examination of the Allahabad University have nevertheless passed the examination of that University as private candidates, there would appear to be some ground for the belief.

Financial condition.

315. The state of the University's finances is anything but satisfactory. Expenditure is increasing owing to the number of examinations held by the University being more numerous and to the necessity for adding more subjects of examination, so as to give to candidates a greater latitude of choice. Receipts, on the other hand, are diminishing from year to year and the closing balance rapidly shrinking. The University is now as last faced with the certainty of a heavy deficit on the year's working. No possible economy will prevent its being considerable, and there are no sources of income which can be sufficiently expanded to meet it. The cause of this financial crisis is the yearly decrease in the amount received in admission fees for examinations.

Colleges.

316. There are two first grade Government colleges, the Muir College at Allahabad and Queen's College, Benares; and one so-called second grade college, consisting of University intermediate classes, attached to the High School at Fyzabad. The aided colleges now number eight, a grant-in-aid having been sanctioned during the year to the Isabella Thoburn College for women at Lucknow. Of unaided colleges there are 14. The average attendance shows a decrease from 1,490 to 1,381. The cost to provincial revenues of state colleges has been reduced by Rs. 9,000 and the total expenditure from all sources by nearly Rs. 21,000, due mainly to a reduced expenditure on apparatus for the Muir College laboratories. The fee income has altogether declined by Rs. 4,324, owing to a lowering of the rates in unaided institutions. The rates charged in state colleges are Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per mensem for the Intermediate, Bachelors' and M. A. or D. Sc. courses respectively. Aided colleges are required to levy fees at not less than 75 per cent. of these rates. The average fee at present taken from students in unaided colleges is Rs. 40 per annum; in some cases the fee approaches that prescribed for aided colleges; in others it amount to perhaps Rs. 20 per annum. In state colleges the average cost of educating a student is Rs. 429, towards which he contributes Rs. 88; in aided colleges the average cost is Rs. 229, and the fee Rs. 67; in unaided colleges the cost per student is Rs. 202.

Secondary education.

317. The number, 503, of secondary schools for boys is eight more than in the previous year. It is worth noticing that this is due to the opening of nine vernacular secondary schools under the management of district or

municipal boards, giving more than double the increase, under this head, of the whole of the last quinquennial period. The number of boys in secondary schools has risen nearly 3 per cent., and now stands at 22,759; this is also traceable to vernacular schools.

Secondary English schools.

318. Of English schools for Indian boys there are seven more high schools, owing to the conversion of middle schools to this standard; this has been going on chiefly in unaided institutions. The reason of it is that the people do not much appreciate an education up to the middle stage which does not culminate in a public examination with its coveted certificate. More boys are therefore sent on to the higher stage; the numbers in high schools have accordingly increased by nearly 600, the middle schools showing a similar decline. The process has gone even further than the figures indicate, for several other middle schools have already opened high sections, which are not yet officially recognised and therefore not included in the returns. The total number of boys on the rolls during the year under report was 13,320. There has been no considerable change in the total expenditure: the increase in schools managed by Government, and in aided and native state schools, being balanced by a decrease in district or municipal board schools and unaided schools. Local funds have devoted some Rs. 13,000 more to these schools, and private sources have been spared nearly this expenditure. The cost of English education in schools under Government management is about Rs. 53-6-0 for each boy, the average fee is under Rs. 22; in aided schools the average fee is Rs. 16-12-0.

Examinations.

319. Owing to the abolition of the English middle examination, there remain now only the school final and the entrance examinations, at which the work of secondary departments of Anglo-vernacular schools is tested. The number of school candidates for the school final examination rose from 346 to 370, and 62 per cent. passed against 53 last year. Government schools passed 77 per cent., while the aided and unaided schools passed 58 and 40 per cent., respectively. None of the Government schools passed less than 50 per cent. At the entrance examination the number of candidates who appeared from the schools in these provinces was 876 as against 925 last year. The percentage of passes was 57 as against 58 last year. English as usual accounted for the largest number of failures. Government schools passed 61 per cent., or nearly three-fifths of their candidates: aided and unaided schools rather more than half. The number of girls who appeared was 16, of whom 14 passed, five being placed in the first division.

Vernacular schools.

320. The number of secondary vernacular schools for boys open during the year under report was 310: the number of boys attending them was 9,439. The increase of nine in the number of schools and of 636 scholars shows a right tendency, which in Agra and some other districts is very pronounced. The expenditure of local funds on these schools is stationary, that of municipal funds, which is only one-twentieth part of the first named, is progressive. The fee income has increased in proportion to the larger enrolment. The total expenditure is Rs. 1,05,526; the average, Rs. 12 for each scholar; the average fee is slightly over four annas a month in district and municipal schools.

Examinations.

321. The number of candidates for the vernacular middle examination rose from 3,591 to 4,056, but the number of passes fell from 2,529 to 2,148, or from the United Provinces from 2,448 to 2,090. Five girls appeared from the newly established Lucknow Girls' Normal School, of whom three were successful. Forty scholarships were given on the results of this examination to enable the most promising pupils to go on to an English school.

Primary education.

322. The number of primary schools for boys and girls open during the year under report was 8,868 as against 7,650 in the preceding year. The enrolments were 387,646 and 339,185 respectively. The large increase is distinctly traceable to the considerable increase in expenditure on this class of schools of the special allotment of five lakhs. Rupees 3,28,916 were made over to the district boards for expenditure on vernacular schools, and as already noted the greater portion of that sum was devoted to primary education. The enrolment in the upper primary stage was practically

stationary : in the lower primary the number of boys has increased by 17 per cent. There were 874 more schools for boys than in the preceding year : aided schools have increased about one-third as fast as board schools ; unaided schools have decreased slightly in number. The percentage of the population of school going age attending primary classes is now 10. The percentage calculated on those of an age to attend primary schools must obviously be much higher. Of boys attending public primary and secondary schools 94 per cent. are in primary classes. The most noteworthy figures under the head expenditure on primary schools are those for boys' schools managed by district boards. An increase of nearly a lakh of rupees from local funds has been made and fees have brought in Rs. 12,000 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure on primary education for the year amounts to 61·2 per cent. of the direct expenditure on primary and secondary public schools. These figures afford clear indication that the backward state of these provinces is not so much due to indifference on the part of the people to education as to an absence of facilities for obtaining it.

Abolition of centre examination.

323. The practice of holding annual centre examinations for which the pupils of three or four schools were gathered together was discontinued during the year under report.

Training colleges and schools.

324. The number on the rolls of the Allahabad Training College (English) at the close of the year was 28, or four more than in the previous year. Complaint is made that the pupils are not men possessed of even a moderate degree of scholarship in the subjects they are meant to teach. The number of Government normal schools for the training of secondary and primary school teachers was the same as in the previous year. Two hundred and four candidates went up for the examination, of whom 178 passed. Instruction in practical agriculture was arranged for at the Moradabad normal schools and 18 candidates presented themselves for examination in the subject. A normal school for training female teachers for vernacular schools was opened at Lucknow in August 1902. At the start 14 pupil teachers were obtained, and on the 31st March the number had risen to 23. The Sigra female normal school at Benares continues to do good work, but difficulty was experienced in getting a sufficient number of girls to complete the course.

Technical education.

325. The abolition of the literary class at the Lucknow Industrial school, which had caused the number of students to drop from 155 to 59 in the year 1901-1902, caused a further drop to 18 during the year under report. Other important changes that had been made in the character of the school during the year 1901-1902 were (1) the opening of a bazaar workshop in imitation of the Casanova school at Naples; (2) the starting of a night school ; and (3) the forming of special classes for training boys for admission at the Thomason College, Roorkee. All these experiments met with failure and the committee of management recommended their discontinuance. The committee's proposals were accepted by the Government. A scheme providing for technical, education, supplemented by a general education practical and other than literary in its character, has since been introduced. The number on the roll of the Agra Medical School during the year ending on the 15th of May 1903 was 244 as against 242 in 1901-1902. These numbers included 57 female pupils. The results of the final examination were satisfactory. Rupees 70,000 were allotted during the year for the construction of a student's hostel. The number of students on the rolls of the Agricultural school at Cawnpore on the 31st of March 1903 was 55, as against 52 in the previous year : all but six were studying agriculture merely to qualify for kanúngoships.

Female education.

326. The number of institutions for the education of girls has risen from 612 to 658 : the number of scholars from 20,821 to 21,887. The number of girls under instruction in boys' school is returned at 3,330. Lower primary schools show an expansion of 10 per cent. in enrolment. There is one college for women, *viz.* the Isabella Thoburn College, at Lucknow. It was placed on the grant-in-aid list during the year. College classes are also maintained at some of the European schools. There are twenty secondary Anglo-vernacular schools, being two more than in the year 1902. At the English middle examination for girls there were 67 candidates, of whom 39 passed. The

number of primary schools for native girls has risen from 358 to 429. The number of scholars is 14,807, being an increase of 1,646. The want of qualified teachers seriously hampers the development of female education.

European schools.

327. During the year 1902-1903 two European schools were added to the list of aided schools, *viz.* the Convent Day school at Dehra Dún and the Railway school at Gháziabad. There are now in all 48 aided European schools and eleven unaided recognised schools. A grant of Rs. 600 was sanctioned for a night school for Europeans and Eurasians in Lucknow. The total number of scholars is 4,356, as against 4,202 in the previous year. A special point of the year's working was the endeavour made to get teachers to qualifiy for proficiency certificates, and as a result there are now 109 teachers in 25 schools who are definitely "under special observation" with a view to their being granted certificates.

Reformatory school.

328. The reformatory school was removed from Bareilly to Chunár in August 1902, the buildings of the old fort having been adapted for its reception at a cost of Rs. 81,405. The building can accommodate 353 boys. In the year under report the opening number of boys was 256 : 54 were admitted during the year, 83 were discharged or transferred, and three died. The general health of the boys is reported to have been good, though there were 188 cases of malarial fever. There were three escapes during the year ; but the boys were soon recaptured. The working of the farm and factories resulted in a profit of Rs. 973, against Rs. 933 in 1901. The trades of pottery and stone-cutting have been added to the list of those taught at the school. Of the 185 boys who have been discharged from the school during the last three years, information regarding only 141 could be obtained, of whom the conduct of 118 is reported to be good. The expenditure on each boy during the year was Rs. 88 as compared with Rs. 65 in 1901 : the increase was mainly due to the removal of the school to Chunár and to a general increase in the pay of the staff.

Physical training.

329. The tournaments for schools in the various circles were well attended ; but it has been found necessary to make a rule excluding boys over 20 years of age from taking part in them, cases having occurred of boys who had left school for years being permitted to keep their names on the books so that they might be eligible as competitors in the various games : in fact, some were said to be paid for this purpose. It is generally noticed that while boys are eager to take part in a tournament, they lose heart on the first indication that they are overmatched and give up the struggle. In many schools physical training is not compulsory, the honour and glory of the school being considered safe in the charge of a few picked boys. In accordance with the recommendations of the Government of India, "desi kasrat," the system of gymnastics used in vernacular schools in the Central Provinces, has been prescribed as the basis of physical training in the primary classes of schools in these provinces.

Moral training.

330. Moral education in Government schools is, as a matter of fact, more a concern of Government than of the people. The main object of education recognised by the latter is the appointment to which it may lead. The Government attaches importance to the moral influence which the teacher can exercise and the life of students at the Training College is well regulated with a view to make them fit men for the charge of young boys. The influence of hostels and boarding-houses may be powerful for good ; everything depends upon the conditions under which students live in them—the surroundings, state, and equipment of the quarters, the appropriateness and efficiency of the control, and the character of the person entrusted with the management. Much attention has been given to this really important matter during the year, and the syndicate of the University has recently passed regulations for the recognition of hostels of affiliated colleges, in which it is required that the superintendent should be a person of education and good social position, qualified to take an interest in the academic and other intellectual pursuits of the students, and also in their recreations, and so to be an influence in their lives. It is something to insist on this, because it has been too much the custom to appoint to the charge of a boarding-house a person on some trifling monthly allowance, who may manage the menial servants, but has no

sort of authority over the inmates, and does not attempt to exercise any good or moral influence on them. There are excellent college hostels at Aligarh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and the Oxford and Cambridge hostel at Allahabad ; but generally a change in attitude is still to be wished for in this respect, particularly in schools.

Text books.

331. The most important piece of work got through during the year in connection with text books was the settlement of the vexed question regarding the language to be used in Hindi books for primary schools. It has been decided that the language should be the vernacular of the provinces, and that words of Persian origin in common use should not be expunged and less familiar Sanskrit words substituted. A revision of the text-books now in use in accordance with this decision has been ordered.

59.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.*

Number of works.

332. The total number of publications of all kinds catalogued during the year was 1,461, of which 1,446 were original works (412 being new editions), and 15 republications. In character 329 were educational and 1,132 non-educational. The subject dealt with in the largest number of works was religion, on which 384 books were published. The number of works classed as miscellaneous was 256; language accounted for 213 publications, poetry for 198, and fiction for 111.

Summary.

333. Some really scholarly work in Sanskrit was produced during the year, and valuable works not hitherto published have been brought to light by the efforts of individuals and societies. Muhammadan scholars have also done some useful work, chiefly in translation. In poetry the output is poor in quality, Hindi verse being particularly wretched. The influence of Bengali literature upon Hindi literature and language is most marked, and it cannot be said that it is altogether an influence for good. In Urdu fiction the one thing noticeable is the tendency of writers to introduce freely in imitation of English novels the practice of courtship—a practice so opposed to the customs of the country. The books treating of religion, morality, sectarian differences, miracles, sufism, and cognate subjects are, as usual, abundant ; not a few are disfigured by passages in which violent and illiberal language is used about the religious views of others. There are some works of merit both in Urdu and Hindi; but there is much also that is not edifying, and one searches in vain for any works of real practical utility.

Sanskrit publications.

334. There are among the Sanskrit publications of the year some valuable works hitherto unpublished, and a few important translations. The latter are to be found in the *Pandit*, the monthly publication of the Benares Sanskrit College. The *Pandit*, as well as the two other Sanskrit series published at Benares, continue the publication, in very correct editions, of old important texts. Much the most important publication of the year is that of the *Brahmasphutasiddhanta*, the great astronomical work of Brahmagupta, a famous astronomer who wrote in the seventh century. This treatise is one of the main sources of our knowledge of ancient Hindu astronomy, and was largely utilized by Colebrooke in the classical researches to which European scholars are indebted for their first knowledge of that subject. The text of Brahmagupta remained, however, unpublished for another century, chiefly owing to the incompleteness and incorrectness of the few existing manuscripts and to the intrinsic difficulties of the subject. Pandit Sudhakar Divedi of the Sanskrit College has now at last overcome the difficulties referred to, and brought out the complete text, with an explanatory commentary and an introduction. This edition is one of the best pieces of scholarly work which has ever been done in India. The Sanskrit texts published outside the three series comprise some well known *Kavyas* and works on *Dharma*. No original treaties of any importance in Sanskrit appeared.

Hindi.

335. There were few Hindi works published during the year which deserve notice. *Nyaya Siddhanta Mukhtavali Pratyaksha khand* is a Hindi translation of a popular treatise on the *Nyaya Vaishesika* system of philosophy. It is not a mere verbal rendering of the text, but a genuine translation, and the author in his notes lucidly expounds the various technical points

* See Table XII of the volume of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue.

which a student of *Nyaya* has to encounter at the outset. It is, in short, a really scholarly piece of work. *Chín men terah más*, or *Thirteen months in China*, by Thakur Gajadhar Singh, is the outcome of what the author saw and learnt in China, where he went with his regiment, the 7th Rájputs. The writer belongs to the progressive school of present-day Indian thought as represented by the *Arya Samáj*, and he inveighs against his comrades for their adherence to caste rules in matters of eating and drinking. Besides giving graphic accounts of the performance of the allied powers and of his own regiment, the writer at considerable length sings the praises of the Japanese, whose valour and military efficiency, he says, strongly impressed the Indian soldiers. He draws an unflattering comparison between the conduct of the Japanese and the soldiers of the great powers, and passes severe strictures upon the looting and shocking barbarities attributed to the latter. A work of considerable merit is the *Prithwiraj Chauhan*, an account of the life and character of the last of the Hindu Kings of Delhi. The book bears evidence of research, and being, in addition, well written, is a valuable addition to Hindi literature. There were no original dramatic or poetical works of importance. In fiction, Reynolds still finds favour with the translators. His *Rye House Plot* has been added to the list of his works translated into the vernacular. A praiseworthy attempt has been made to translate Ryder Haggard's *Sae* into Hindi.

Urdu.

336. The Urdu publications deserving mention are the following. *Abdul Málik* is a work of some historical value. It gives an account of the reign of Abdul Málik, the greatest of the Arab dynasty known as *Bani-Um-ayya*. *Al-Gizzali* may be looked on as a real acquisition to Urdu literature. It contains the biography of Imam Gazzali, the famous Muhammadan philosopher and theologian, as well as a critical account of his works. It is the first of a series to be issued under the auspices of the Nizam's Government. Works of fiction are comparatively numerous. The prevailing note is the growing influence of the English novel upon Urdu fiction. In place of the old-fashioned fairy tales in the manner of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, Urdu writers of fiction are following English models and depicting a state of society which has no existence in fact. The popularity of these works and of translations of English novels indicates a change of sentiment which cannot fail ultimately to affect Indian society, and it is therefore a tendency which deserves to be closely watched. *Karishma-i-Ishq* borrows its materials from Shakespeare's comedy of the *Twelfth Night*. *Shahid-i-jafer* is an idiomatic and successful translation of Sir Walter Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*. *Aiyar-i-Shahzada*, which is a translation of an English work dealing with the ingenuity of thieves and burglars, is said to have already achieved great popularity. An interesting and instructive work of fiction is *Umrao Jan*, the autobiography of a dancing-girl, who was also a poetess and a woman of culture: whether it is pure fiction or founded on fact is not stated; but it is distinctly realistic, and the description of the life led by men of fashion in Lucknow is convincing. It is written in the purest Urdu. *Zan Murid* is a translation of Mrs. Caudle's *Curtain Lectures*. Under the head of History comes *Sanah-i-Karbala*, a religious history containing the tragic account of the death of the martyr Husain, son of Ali. A detailed and pathetic description of the massacre of Husain and his companions is given. The style is good and suited to the subject: *Iksir-i-Taon*, or the *Elixir of Plague*, is a medical book in which the authoritries to combat the superstitious and absurd ideas regarding plague which are so rife among the people, and to explain to them the ways in which the danger of infection may be minimized. It is a most useful publication, written in simple and easy language. *Sair-i-Arab*, or a *Voyage to Arabia*, is intended mainly to serve as a guide-book for the use of pilgrims to Mecca.

Works on religion.

337. The majority of the very numerous publications on religious subjects are, as usual, of a controversial nature. The Arya Samáj is again to the fore in its attacks on Bráhmans, and there are, as usual, acrimonious rejoinders by members of that caste. Christianity comes in for a vigorous attack on account of some indiscreet remarks made by a native pastor in a series of lectures

delivered at Meerut; and a Muhammadan has found it necessary to reply with some heat to a criticism of the *Korán* by a member of the Arya Samáj, in which unfavourable comparisons are drawn between it and the *Vedas*. Two books, which are free from religious polemics, deserve mention. One is an excellent Urdu commentary on the *Korán*. The author has consulted most of the well-known commentators in its preparation. The other is a translation, into Hindi as well as into Urdu, of the catechism on Hinduism brought out by the board of trustees of the Central Hindu College at Benares. This catechism is meant to teach children the principles of the Hindu religion, and treats of man, his duties, the law of Karma, the more important Hindu rites. It concludes with instructions regarding deportment to be observed in the presence of superiors, equals, and inferiors. It is doubtful, however, whether the style and the matter will be intelligble to children. Characteristic of western influence upon the catechism is the substitution of the modern notion of cleanliness for ceremonial purity.

English.

338. A biographical work, the *Life of Gautama Buddha*, is apparently the work of a Hindu. The author sketches the life of Buddha, whom he regards as the greatest benefactor of the world, and whose efforts for good, he holds, Bráhmanism could not utterly destroy. Under the head of religion, the publication of the *Jain Itihas Society Series* is the most interesting inasmuch as it is the most novel. Hitherto the Jains have shown a secretiveness that has withheld their scriptures from European scholars a century longer than the *Rigveda*. But if the society in any measure realizes the programme set forth on pages 85—87, it will greatly add to our knowledge of the history of Indian thought, and also to our knowledge of the history of the Indian dialects. Of the tendency, on the part of educated Indians, to turn away from the current orthodox Bráhmanism we get evidence, from a different quarter, in Mrs. Annie Besant's Avatars. The solution of the religious problem here put forward with unusual fervour and eloquence, and accepted by an increasing number of the educated, is no adoption of Christianity in any of its forms; but, so far as the uninitiated may judge, Bráhmanism allegorized, with Krishna as the central figure.

Arabic and Persian.

339. The Arabic publications are mainly educational. The chief Persian publications include a biographical dictionary, which is likely to prove useful as a book of reference, containing the lives of 1,200 saints of Islám; a *Materia Medica* in four volumes, which includes a description of English medicines; and a voluminous work on the Muhammadan law of the Shia sect.

The vernacular press.

340. The number of newspapers on the register at the end of 1902 was 105, of which 49 were monthly publications and 43 weekly: 17 were published either twice or thrice a month and four twice or thrice a week. The number of daily papers was three, *viz.* the *Hindosthan*, the *Oudh Akhbár* and the *Sulah Kul*. The above included 10 English, 69 Urdu, and 30 Hindi papers. The last named of the daily papers was newly started during the year. Among the twelve papers removed from the register during the year was an English paper, *The Indian Daily Mail*. Among the 24 new papers published during the year the *Citizen* was the only one in English: 12 of the remainder were in Urdu, eight in Hindi, one in Arabic-Urdu, one in Hindi-Urdu, and one in Gujarati. The *Arya Patra*, an Arya Samáj monthly paper published at Bareilly, professes to have the largest circulation amongst the vernacular papers of the provinces. The circulation of the *Sanatan Dharm Pataka*, which is published at Moradabad in support of the orthodox Hindu religion, has fallen from 1,500 to 1,200. The chief centres of journalism continue to be Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, and Agra.

Subjects dealt with.

341. His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation, the Coronation Darbár at Delhi, and matters connected therewith, were the subjects which attracted the greatest amount of attention in the Vernacular Press during the year. The attitude of the British Colonies towards natives of this country was much commented on, as was the desire of Russia to enter into direct commercial relations with Afghánistán, a subject which excited the apprehensions of journalists. Increased attention continued to be paid to the action in progress for the completion of the Hedjaz Railway. The question of police reform was

widely discussed and numerous suggestions were made, one which received almost unanimous support being that the post of District Superintendent should be thrown open to natives. In financial matters the comments and suggestions made were not of a practicable nature. Complaints of India's poverty were numerous and involved considerable discussion. The plague policy of the Government continued to be fully commented on, the majority of newspapers favouring lenient precautionary measures, while all approved of segregation and disinfection. Attention was paid to the administration of justice, the prevailing idea being that the punishments awarded to Europeans were inadequate. The case of the 9th Lancers perhaps drew forth more general comment than any other case of this sort seems to have done during the year. The Lyall (Assam) case and the Engeroff (Madras) case were also dealt with. No Act of the Legislative Council seems to have excited any general interest or discussion in the Press, except perhaps that relating to the change in the designation of the provinces. The recommendations of the Universities Commission were the subject of much criticism, the raising of College fees, the abolition of the second grade colleges, &c., all meeting with strong opposition. The Hindi-Urdu controversy continued during the year, but was not characterized by the same bitterness as formerly. Railways continued to retain a very prominent place in the newspapers. Complaints were as numerous as ever regarding overcrowding, the want of latrines in 3rd class carriages, the utilization of coal wagons and open trucks for passenger accommodation on the occasions of fairs, unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of drinking-water and refreshments at stations, the ill-treatment of native passengers, including females, by the Eurasian railway employés and the bad timing of trains at junctions. The Boer war and the Egyptian question were dealt with; but did not command appreciable attention.

60.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

(*See page* 66 *of the Report for the year* 1901-1902.)

61.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(*Report on the Lucknow Museum*, 1902-1903.)

Lucknow Museum.

342. In consequence of the extensive repairs under execution only parts of the Museum were accessible to the public from April to July 1902, while from August to October the building was closed altogether. There was consequently a decline of 50,000 in the number of visitors as compared with the preceding year: the actual number was 105,083, of whom 384 were *parda nashín* ladies. Many important additions were made to the numismatic section on the recommendation of the Coin Committee. The sales at the art ware depôt were the largest on record, a large number of Europeans having visited Lucknow at the close of the Delhi Darbár.

CHAPTER VIII.

62.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

(*Report on the operations of the Archæological Department*, 1902-1903.)

Archæological Department.

Field work.

343. During the cold season of the year 1902-1903 the staff of the Archæological department was engaged in surveying Angurí Bágh, Salimgarh, and the cloisters of the Diwán-i-Ám, all in the Agra Fort. In all five line and seven coloured drawings of these buildings were prepared and 25 photographs were taken of the temples of Radha Ballabh, Jugal Kishor, Govind Deo, and Madan Mohan, all at Brindaban near Mathura. At the request of the Local Government, the following plans and photographs were prepared for the Director General of Archæology in India :—

(*a*) Plan of the temple of Jugal Kishor, with nine photographs of the east and west façades in their present state and of the pierced tracery of the fanlight in the *antarala* arch.

(*b*) Ground plan, with ten photographs of all the principal features of the temple of Radha Ballabh.

(*c*) Four photographs of Govind Deo's temple.

(*d*) One photograph of the temple of Jugal Kishor near Kálídah.

(*e*) One photograph of Madan Mohan temple.

344. The excavations at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district were to have been carried out in 1901, but were postponed pending the arrival of a successor to the late Archæological Surveyor, Mr. E. W. Smith. It has now been decided that they shall be carried out under the supervision of Dr. Vogel.

Office work.

345. The drawings of the Shish Mahal in the Agra Fort were proceeded with during the hot weather of 1902. Fifty-four drawings and a manuscript report of the late Mr. Smith on Akbar's tomb at Sikandra near Agra were submitted to the Local Government. The drawings are of a most intricate nature, and many of them are coloured reproductions of the paintings and marble mosaics upon the walls of the tomb and large gateways. At the request of the Director, Indian Art Exhibition, Delhi, six paper moulds of the dado panels on the walls of the Turkish Sultana's palace at Fathpur-Síkrí were prepared, and from them plaster casts were made for exhibition in the show-room of the Indian art manufactures. The remaining two articles, illustrated by plates on the Moghal Colour Decoration of Agra, contributed by Mr. Smith to the *Journal of Indian Art and Industry* during the year 1901-1902 appeared in volume IX, Nos. 79 and 80 of that journal, and some of the impressions of the copper-plates deposited in the Provincial Museum, were published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, volume VII, parts III and V.

Public Works Department.

Expenditure.

346. An expenditure of Rs. 1,58,541 was incurred by the officers of the Public Works Department on restoration and conservation in these provinces during the year. Out of this sum Rs. 1,27,330 were spent exclusively on works and repairs in the Agra division : in the second circle Rs. 26,348 was expended, the greater portion of which has been spent in renovating the Jama Masjid at Lucknow, and constructing a marble stone hall in Saiyid Salár Masaud's shrine at Bahraich. In the third circle an expenditure of Rs. 4,863 was incurred on certain petty works.

Moghal buildings at Agra.

347. During the year the work of restoration of the Moghal buildings at Agra, which has been in progress for some years past, was continued. The works commenced in the previous year were finished, and a number of new projects taken up and brought to completion.

The total expenditure during the year on works of restoration in the Agra district was nearly Rs. 1,12,000, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra	28,299
The Fort, Agra	38,614
The Táj	20,226
Itimad-ud-daulah's Tomb	18,459
The Chíni-ka-Rauza...	236
Buildings at Fathpur-Síkrí	4,499
Other buildings	1,464

Sikandra. 348. At Sikandra operations were concentrated mainly on gateways. The old marble and sandstone inlay work of the main gateway has been repaired and where necessary renewed. The east false gate has been thoroughly repaired on the inner face, while the outer face, together with the pierced stone screens on either side of the gateway, has been entirely restored. Work on the north false gate has been confined to the structural repairs required for the conservation of what remains of that edifice.

The Fort. 349. In the Fort the most important project was the complete restoration of the river frontage of the Jahángírí Mahal. The estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 32,788, and it was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,274, of which Rs. 10,228 was expended during the year. The kiosk standing on the southern bastion flanking this frontage was dismantled and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 7,042. The modern additions to the cloisters round the Diwán-í-Ám have been removed and the cloisters restored to their original condition. A sum of Rs. 6,833 was expended on the restoration of pavements, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwán-i-Ám, the Machhi Bháwan, and the Angúrí Bágh and on providing a water supply. In the Moti Masjid special repairs were executed to the white marble and to the inlaid work, and the marble floor of the quadrangle, which had settled considerably, was relaid.

The Taj. 350. At the Táj the special repairs to the mosque, commenced last year, were completed. The causeway running east and west through the gardens was restored to its original condition, and considerable improvements were made in the water supply of the gardens. The red sandstone flooring of one of the Saheli burjs was completely restored, the colonnades of the cloisters of the quadrangle were thoroughly repaired, and other improvements effected. The approaches to the Táj have now been thoroughly restored, and the entry through the handsome colonnades after a cool drive through the green park is in strong contrast to the bare and dusty road and the untidy *bázaar* through which the quadrangle was formerly approached.

Itmad-ud-daulah. 351. At Itimád-ud-daulah's tomb the white marble balustrade, commenced last year, has been completed, and a considerable sum was expended on repairing and restoring the inlaid work.

Fathpur-Sikri. 352. At Fathpur-Síkrí the only projects of importance were the paving of the floors of the Khas Mahal and Jodh Bai's palace.

Lucknow. 353. The important works in Lucknow on which expenditure was incurred during the year were the restoration and renovation of the Jama Masjid and the special repairs of the Nawábi Bridge. The amounts expended on these works were Rs. 11,205, Rs. 3,843 and Rs. 1,690 respectively. The repairs to the *Jama Masjid* are nearly complete; but no provision has yet been made for restoration of the painting of the exterior and interior of the building. The question regarding the repairs to the large central span of the *Nawábi Bridge* is at present in abeyance.

Bahraich. 354. The construction of a marble stone hall and floor in front of Saiyid Salár Masaud's shrine at Bahraich was nearly completed. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 14,018.

Allahabad. 355. The work of providing iron gates to the enclosure round *Asoka's pillar* at Allahabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 150. The tombs in the Khusru Bágh, including that of Tamboli Begam, were restored at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

Banda. 356. Some work was done on the approaches to Kalinjar Fort in the Bánda district. Several pieces of the stone statue of Vishnu lying on the Nag have

been put together; the stone steps on the hill ascent have been repaired; and the several footpaths on the hill top have been cleared of bushes and stray stone. The battlements have also been restored in three places where the walk along them had broken. About 1,000 trees of different sizes have been cut down from the masonry works at different places and treated with a patent shrub eradicator.

Jaunpur.

357. Special repairs to the *Sharqi King's* Tombs were started, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,309.

Mirzapur.

358. A sum of Rs. 1,485 was expended on the conservation of the Chunár Hill Fort.

Inscriptions.

359. During the year under review the Government of India had under consideration the desirability of commemorating with suitable tablets the houses or dwellings in which distinguished public men have resided at different portions of their careers; and, on the recommendation of the Local Government, approval was conveyed to the erection of the following tablets with incriptions engraved thereon :—

INSCRIPTIONS.

I.—Bulandshahr (Balai Kot.) ...	This is the site of the Fort of Har Dat Dor, which was the first place in these provinces taken by Mahmud of Gázni in 1018 to 1019 A. D.
II.—Benares (Mán Mandir.) ...	This building was erected by Rája Mán Singh about the year 1600 A. D. and was used as an observatory in the time of his descendant, Sawal Jaya Singh, the founder of Jaipur.
III.—Bánda (Tulsi Das' House.) ...	In a house on this site lived Tulsi Das, the author of the Ramáyan, about the beginning of the 17th century.
IV.—Benares (Baithak of Tulsi Das.) ...	In this room the poet Tulsi Das is said to have composed his Vinaya Patrika.
V.—Agra (Mubarak Manzal.) ...	This house was built by Aurangzeb and called Mubarak Manzal to mark his first dwelling place in Agra after the defeat of Dara Shikoh in June 1659.
VI.—Fatehpur (Bágh Badsháhi at Khajuha.) ...	This garden was made by the Emperor Aurangzeb in commemoration of his victory against Sháh Shuja in 1659.
VII.—Fyzabad (Moti Mahal.) ...	This building was the residence of Her Highness Ammat-uz-Zahura, commonly called the Bahu Begam, wife of Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazir of Oudh—(Married 1743. Died 1815 A. D.)
VIII.—Fyzabad (Dilkusha.) ...	This building was the residence of Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazír of Oudh—1756 to 1775 A. D.
IX.—Fyzabad (Moti Bágh.) ...	This building was the residence of Nawáb Aliya Sadar-un-nissa Begam, commonly called the Nawáb Begam, mother of Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazír of Oudh—1756 to 1775 A. D.
X.—Fyzabad (Fort Calcutta.) ...	This fort was built by Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazír of Oudh, after his defeat in 1764 by the British at Buxár.
XI.—Benares (Shiwaka House.) ...	This was the residence of Rajá Chait Singh, where he was arrested by the orders of Warren Hastings on the 16th August 1781, and where on the same date, after the massacre of two companies of native troops with their British officers, he was rescued by his adherents.
XII.—Benares (Madho Das garden.) ...	In the garden within this wall were the quarters occupied by Warren Hastings, first Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, in the autumn of 1781.

XIII.—Chunár	...	This house was occupied in 1781 by Warren Hastings, first Governor General of Fort William in Bengal.
XIV.—Benares (Nandesar House.)	...	This house was the residence of Mr. Davis, Magistrate of Benares, and was defended by him single-handed with a spear on the 14th January 1799 against 200 armed men led by the rebel Nawáb Vazír Ali.
XV.—Almora (Fort Moira Lalmandi.)	...	This fort, before its completion, was captured by the British under Colonel Nicolls on the 26th of April 1815.
XVI.—Almora (Fort Nanda Devi, or Malla Mahal.)	...	This fort, erected by the Chand Rájas of Kumaun and strengthened by the Gurkha Government, was captured by the British under Colonel Nicolls on the 26th April 1815. The convention for the surrender and evacuation of Kumaun was signed on the following day.
XVII.—Benares (Mint House.)	...	This house was built as a mint in 1820-1821 from the designs of James Prinsep, the celebrated antiquarian, who resided in it till the Benares Mint was abolished in 1830. It was used as a place of refuge by the European inhabitants of Benares in June and July 1857.
XVIII.—Azamgarh (Mr. Thomason's House.)	...	This house was occupied from 1832—37 by James Thomason, the first Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
XIX.—Mussoorie	...	This house was built and occupied by Colonel Sir Proby T. Cautley, R.A., K.C.B., the founder of the Ganges Canal.—Born 1802. Died 1871.
XX.—Almora	...	This house was occupied by Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Henry Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaun from 1856—1884.
XXI.—Aligarh	...	This house was occupied by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, LL.D., K.C.S.I., founder of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.—Born 1817. Died 1898.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

63.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(See page 68 of the Report for the year 1901-1902.)

64.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

360. The year was uneventful.

65.—STATIONERY.

Stationery.

361. The consumption of stationery stores increased from Rs. 3,04,027 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 3,16,447 in 1901-1902 and from the latter figure to Rs. 4,58,751 in the year under report—an increase of nearly 45 per cent. The largest increase comes under the head "Stationery and printing," and is due to the supply of paper, binding cloth, leather and other materials to the Government Press: the increase so accounted for amounts to Rs. 1,36,856. The rest of the increase is chiefly due to the supply of type-writers to the public offices.

66.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Press.

362. The receipts and expenditure of the Government Press for the past two years have been :—

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Receipts ...	Rs. 1,25,326	Rs. 86,753
Expenditure ...	„ 6,94,867	„ 6,42,353

363. The decrease in receipts is chiefly due to most municipalities having laid in a large stock of forms in the preceding year, and also to the absence of any new enactments of the Legislative Council, the sale of which was large when the Tenancy and Revenue Acts were first published. The outturn of work was $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs as against $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1901-1902, but was higher than in 1900-1901. The value of work given out to private presses fell from Rs. 45,994 to Rs. 33,375. The accommodation of the press was considerably increased during the year by the addition of a bindery room. A new engine house was also built, an addition which has reduced the temperature of the main buildings and so enabled the machines to be worked through the hot season with more regularity than would otherwise have been possible.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

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1903-1904.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1903-1904.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration.

1. The office of Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.

Chief features of the year.

2. The departmental chapters of the report cover a period extending from October 1902 to March 1904. The monsoon of 1902, on which the revenue administration of the year depended, was, like its two predecessors, late, and the rainfall was unevenly distributed. But the character of the seasons was on the whole favourable to agriculture, and there were no serious calamities. Rice, and to a less extent cotton and sugarcane, fared badly; but the loss was counterbalanced by the large expansion of the area under wheat. The chief features of the monsoon of 1903 were a delay of a month in the setting in of the rains and a storm of exceptional severity in October, which did much damage to the standing crops. The season was, however, almost uniformly favourable to the rabi, and the wheat was again a bumper crop. On the whole, the past year witnessed progressive improvement in the material condition of the people. The extension of cultivation is continuous, and the depressed tracts shared in the general prosperity of the year. The decline in indigo cultivation is to be regretted; but this crop has for some years ceased to be of any great importance. The condition of the sugar industry is not altogether satisfactory, the low prices of sugar and the favourable results obtained from other crops having caused a serious contraction in the area under sugarcane. On the other hand, cotton is receiving increased attention, while the continued expansion in wheat production is a clear indication of the prosperity of the provinces. The number of live-stock in the hands of the people has risen greatly, and plough-cattle have increased most in the districts which were recently suffering from depression. The volume of external trade continued to expand; lower prices, however, have reduced the profits of the cultivator. Wages remained at a high level owing to manufacturing activity and a liberal expenditure on public works, and easy prices benefited the labouring classes. Evidence of growing prosperity appears in the record receipts from excise and forests, in the expansion of municipal revenues, and in the very noticeable lull in crime. The tax-payer has benefited by the reduction of the salt duty and the exemption of incomes below Rs. 1,000 from income tax. There are indications that the relations between landlord and tenant are returning to a more satisfactory condition. The one sombre feature in the landscape is the lamentable rise in the total mortality and the spread of plague. At the time of writing there is no sign of abatement: the epidemic appears to gather strength and has penetrated, with a few exceptions, into every district of the provinces.

Land revenue.

3. The character of the rainfall and harvests has been already briefly described. As might be expected in a normal season, the revenue was collected without difficulty, and there was a decline in the number of coercive

processes issued. During the year there were only seven cases of transfer and one of sale. Out of a real demand, under all heads, of some 827½ lakhs, the arrears at the end of the year were a little over one lakh. Under land revenue the current demand rose, owing to new settlements and to progressive enhancements, by 4½ lakhs to over 632 lakhs of rupees, of which all but Rs. 21,000 were collected. The previous year was marked by the remission of all unrealizable balances, and at the end of 1902-03 only Rs. 2,000 on account of the arrear demand remained for collection. The favourable character of the season caused a fall in the demand for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Sums aggregating over one lakh were, however, advanced for improvements under the Land Improvement Act. Under the former Act more than three-fourths and under the latter Act more than one-half of the year's advances were made in the Bundelkhand districts of the Allahabad Division.

Settlement.

4. The progress made with settlement work during the year was satisfactory. Operations were formally closed in two districts, and completed, or nearly completed, in eight. Except in Almora and the Naini Tál hill patties, where conditions are peculiar, the incidence of expenditure was low. The second regular settlement in Oudh has been completed; the task of introducing the system of fluctuating assessments into the Bundelkhand districts has been undertaken. In view of the general fall in prices it is satisfactory to know that the recent assessments have been framed with moderation, and that the danger of basing the revenue demand on rents forced up by high prices has been avoided.

Land records.

5. Increasing attention is being paid to the maintenance of the land records and the work of the department shows steady improvement. The proportion of patwáris who have passed the educational test increased to 90 per cent. and exemptions from residence continued to decline. Steady progress was made with the preparation of revised tahsíl registers and pargana-books, and these records are now more accurately maintained and more intelligently used. The measures adopted with a view to securing the accuracy of the registers of proprietary rights have been attended with considerable success, and recent changes in the revenue law and in the patwári rules have strengthened the hands of district officers. Much, however, remains to be done, especially in eastern districts, to bring the official revenue accounts into accord with the actual distribution of the demand among the co-sharers. The subject is one of great difficulty and complexity, and is engaging the attention of the Board of Revenue. The improvement of the kanúngo and patwári staff was under consideration during the year, and proposals involving an additional expenditure of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees annually have been formulated and submitted to the Government of India. Hitherto a weak point in the land records system has been the inadequate amount of testing done by superior officers. To a large extent this was unavoidable, as heavy case work during the camping season curtails the time available for executive duties. A remedy is, however, now being found in some districts by strengthening the staff during the cold weather, and in others by placing assistant collectors on special duty for land record work.

Court of Wards.

6. During the year there were under the management of the Court of Wards 197 estates with a rental demand of 62 lakhs of rupees. The history of the year was on the whole satisfactory: the seasons were favourable and collections amounted to 94 per cent. of the current demand. The appointment

of a third member has enabled the Board of Revenue to devote closer and more continuous attention to the working of the department, and the administration in nearly every district showed signs of improvement. In the Kumaun Division, where the management has been inefficient for several years past, matters are gradually improving. Much, however, remains to be done in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, and in two districts of the latter division the local audit disclosed irregularities in the accounts which required special orders. The expenditure of the year amounted to 89½ lakhs, of which nearly 27½ lakhs, or 30 per cent. of the gross income, were spent in satisfaction of debts, and 30 lakhs in payment of the Government demand for land revenue and cesses. Nearly 8½ lakhs were invested by solvent estates in house property, securities and mortgages. At the same time the expenditure on improvements, chiefly by providing additional facilities for irrigation, was on a more liberal scale, and the works appear to have been judiciously selected. The history of the agricultural banks started on the estates is largely one of failure. A few banks, however, show signs of vitality, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board of Revenue that "a single successful bank managed by its own office-bearers is of far greater value as an object lesson than a number of struggling institutions dependent for their existence on the exertions of court of wards officials."

Act I of 1902.

7. The Tenancy Act came into force on the 1st January 1902, and the statistics of rent law litigation in the province of Agra during the year under review, the first full year of the operation of the Act, are particularly interesting. It is unfortunate that the absence of a suitable standard of comparison makes it difficult to gauge the effects of the new legislation. It is clear, nevertheless, that both suits for arrears of rent and for ejectment are largely above the normal level, and that the area held under seven-year leases is exceedingly small. The object of the new Act was to secure to tenants some fixity of tenure by the acquisition of rights of occupancy or by the grant of leases for a long term, and it cannot be said that so far the results are encouraging. If the landlords find, as appears possible, that they can make ejectment effective by keeping tenants out of possession for a year, the state of the tenants will be worse than before the Act was passed. It is clearly desirable that long-term leases should be encouraged, and if the provisions of sections 67 and 68 of the Act are found to deter landlords from granting them, the policy of those provisions will have to be reconsidered, as well as the policy of section 58, which allows the ejectment of tenants not holding under a lease. In Oudh it is satisfactory to find that the number of ejectment suits has fallen, and that litigation has returned to a more normal level. The new Act has seriously increased the business coming before the revenue courts. In spite of a fall in the number of contested cases, work in the headquarters courts has not only become heavier and more complicated, but also falls at an inconvenient season when executive duties make large demands on the time of district officers. In several districts the staff had to be temporarily strengthened; and, unless litigation diminishes, some permanent increase not only in the district, but also in the clerical, staff may be necessary.

Legislation.

8. The most important event of the year was the introduction into Bundelkhand of the special laws (the Encumbered Estates and the Alienation of Land Acts) for relieving proprietors of their debts and restricting their powers of transfer. What the ultimate results of this legislation

will be cannot at present be foreseen; but the start has so far been promising.

Police. 9. Cognizable crime fell to a figure lower than it has reached since 1890. This was due mainly no doubt to a series of favourable seasons; but due credit must be given to the police for good preventive work. In a few districts local conditions were responsible for outbreaks of serious crimes; but these were the exception. There was some increase in the number of dacoities reported, but the outbreaks were repressed by a series of skilful operations in which several officers displayed much zeal, ability, and personal bravery. Not the least gratifying features of the operations were the friendly co-operation of the officers of the Gwalior state and the greater readiness of the people to help the police—a sure sign of increasing efficiency in administration. Greater success was obtained in proving previous convictions, and identification by means of finger-prints showed improved results. With a diminishing crime return the police were slightly less successful in securing convictions.

10. A special inquiry in conjunction with the Bengal officers into the subject of river dacoities on the Ganges was highly successful, and valuable information was collected. The bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were vigorously enforced; there is evidence that the surveillance over bad characters is growing more careful and intelligent and that the registers at police-stations are more accurately maintained. The mounted police were reorganized, and further progress was made in substituting provincial police for the inferior watch and ward staff in municipalities.

11. The revision of the rural police establishment in Oudh was nearly completed, and as far as possible payment in cash has been substituted for remuneration by jágírs. Slow, but steady, progress is being made in fitting village headmen into their place in the administration. In districts where magistrates and superintendents are using their influence to assist the *mukhiyas*, the results are encouraging.

12. Large measures of police reforms await the decisions arrived at on the report of the Police Commission. Much has, however, been done in recent years to improve the condition of the police generally, and of sub-inspectors in particular. The police report for the year contains a long list of reforms which date from the recommendations of the local Police Committee of 1890. Since 1890 the annual expenditure on the budget heads "Supervision" and "District Executive force" alone has risen by 12½ lakhs of rupees. There is no doubt that the position of the force is quite different now from what it was ten years ago, and there is evidence that a better class of officer is being recruited. The police training school had a successful year, and Indian gentlemen are taking a growing interest in this institution. One cause of dissatisfaction—the unseemly accommodation often provided at police-stations—is gradually being removed. The Government is doing all that it can to provide proper accommodation for sub-inspectors and their families: in the past three years the expenditure on buildings has exceeded nine lakhs of rupees. It is satisfactory that the rewards were more liberally given, and that the number of punishments decreased. The punishment roll, however, is still heavier than it should be, and the Inspector-General is struck with the number of prosecutions

of officers which have failed. Orders have been issued requiring a careful departmental inquiry before a prosecution is ordered.

13. The number of cases disposed of by the Courts was some 7,500 less than in 1902. The less serious character of the crime of the year is reflected in the punishments, which were, as a rule, lighter than in the preceding year. Sentences of death, transportation and whipping declined. In several districts Magistrates appear to be reluctant to combine solitary confinement with sentences of imprisonment. Honorary Magistrates rendered valuable assistance in the disposal of criminal work: in the province of Agra they tried 20 per cent. and in Oudh 17 per cent. of the cases decided in the magisterial courts. The average duration of trials was from nine to ten days and was practically the same as in 1902. Appeals were fewer and were promptly decided. In the province of Agra the sentences of the Subordinate Court were upheld by District Magistrates in 75 and by Sessions Judges in 72 per cent. of the appeals heard: in Oudh the percentage in both cases was 70. **Criminal Justice.**

14. There was a large decrease in the number of admissions to the jails of these provinces, and, owing to the release of 4,395 prisoners on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, the jail population was the lowest on record. The fewness of the cases of reconviction of released prisoners bears witness to the care with which the selection was made. In spite of the fact that the best-behaved convict-warders were released, discipline was well maintained, and there were only six escapes. The behaviour of the prisoners was, as a rule, good, and there was a marked absence of serious offences. The number of habituals admitted was slightly higher than in 1903, but is still low. The low percentage of habituals in the jails (after making allowance for transported convicts) is evidence that discipline is properly maintained and that the jails are doing their work well. **Prisons.**

15. The year was remarkable for a low death-rate, although the mortality among the free population was appreciably above the average. The active policy of sanitation, especially in the matter of water-supply, pursued in recent years has borne fruit, and the isolation of cases of tubercle and dysentery has produced good results. In spite of the prevalence of plague in many districts, no case occurred in the jails, and the few outbreaks of cholera and cerebro-spinal fever were checked without difficulty.

16. During the preceding two years, civil litigation in the province of Agra had been below normal, and in 1903 institutions of original suits showed an increase of 3 per cent. In Oudh and Kumaun institutions were fewer. A larger number of suits was disposed of, and, except in Kumaun, the pending file was reduced. The number of applications for execution of decrees continued to decline in Oudh, but rose in the province of Agra and in Kumaun. A considerable reduction was effected in the pending file of these cases; but decree-holders were not more successful than usual. Over half the applications disposed of were wholly infructuous. **Civil Justice.**

17. The Village Courts Act was extended during the year, but it cannot be said that the village courts are gaining ground. Out of 257 munsifs in Oudh only 16 decided any cases, and in the province of Agra the bulk of the work was done in one district. Few real disputes seem to come into court and only 7 per cent. of the suits decided were contested. A mistake has been

made in making appointments too freely. A revision of the appointments already made has been ordered.

Municipalities.

18. Plague was again prevalent in many of the municipalities of the province, but, on the whole, the year was one of continued prosperity. Harvests were fairly good, prices were easier and there was a larger local consumption of necessities and luxuries. The total income of the year, apart from special items, showed an increase of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees. Octroi continues to be the mainstay of municipal finance, and yielded an enhanced revenue of over a lakh. Increased receipts of over half a lakh from sources other than taxation indicate improved supervision.

19. Municipal expenditure rose by over 7½ lakhs of rupees. Activity in sanitary matters was the most prominent feature of the year's administration, and the boards were assisted in carrying out their programmes of sanitary improvement by grants from the Government, aggregating over 2½ lakhs of rupees. The expenditure on drainage and sewerage works exceeded 7 lakhs and that on water-supply 4½ lakhs ; while steady progress was made in introducing better conservancy arrangements. The drainage schemes at Benares, Cawnpore and Agra were advanced, and a beginning made with a large scheme for Lucknow, the success of which has been assured by a grant of three lakhs made by the Government of India. The resources of the boards have been strengthened in the current year by the relief afforded to them from police charges, and many municipalities have in contemplation large schemes of sanitary reform.

20. The revised Municipal Manual was placed in the hands of the boards during the year, and the Government and the boards were busy with the framing and the revision of rules. Advantage was taken in a considerable number of municipalities of the orders of the Government of India raising the limits of octroi taxation. The subject of the taxation of through trade continued to receive close attention, and the octroi on cloth, grain and sugar in several municipalities was replaced by direct taxation. The results of the local audit showed a general and sustained improvement in municipal administration. The working of octroi in some municipalities needs closer supervision ; but the number of abuses and serious irregularities in the accounts brought to light diminishes year by year.

District and Local Boards.

21. There was nothing eventful in the history of district and local boards ; but there are indications, as in case of municipal boards, of increasing interest on the part of non-official members in the work entrusted to the boards. The growth of a spirit of responsibility is likely to be fostered by the introduction of the new scheme of local finance which has received the general approval of the Imperial Government. The scheme will, it is hoped, be ripe for introduction with effect from 1st April 1906. The financial results of the year were satisfactory, and the year closed with a balance of 13¾ lakhs of rupees as against the prescribed minimum of 4 lakhs. Expenditure on education increased by more than a lakh, and the advance made in the course of primary education in the preceding year was maintained. There was an increase in the number of primary schools and in the number of scholars attending them : the teaching and inspecting staffs were further improved and strengthened. Nearly 32 lakhs of rupees were spent on public works, and special attention continued to be paid to the development of communications

in backward tracts. Several of the reports notice the material assistance rendered by non-official members in supervising repairs and minor works. The larger and most important projects were, as usual, carried out for the boards by the Public Works Department.

Agriculture.

22. The Agricultural Department continues to render good service to the public in the distribution of selected seed and in the supply of trained men for conducting trial borings for wells. The demands on the department are likely to increase as the advantages of the assistance given become better known. The experiments with the improved sugar factory designed by the department have been completed; but steady work on a commercial scale is necessary before the process can be recommended to the public.

Agricultural stock.

23. The second quinquennial census of agricultural stock was taken in January 1904, and the returns indicate a substantial increase in the wealth of the people since the last enumeration. The increase of stock has been as rapid as the extension of cultivation and has been particularly noticeable in districts which five years ago were suffering from severe depression. During the year the newly-constituted Army Remount Department assumed charge of horse and mule-breeding operations in the four principal breeding districts in the province. This much-needed reform makes it possible for the Civil Veterinary Department to devote greater attention to the breeding and treatment of cattle. In this direction the work of the year was distinctly encouraging. A bull-rearing depôt was started in Bánda, and the question of establishing a second in Kheri was taken up. There was a marked increase in the number of cattle treated by veterinary assistants and in the number of inoculations against rinderpest. Ten veterinary assistants were trained in inoculation, and assistants are employed in all but four districts.

Weather and crops.

24. The monsoon of 1903 arrived late, and general rain did not fall till the end of the third week of July. A break set in immediately after the first falls, and the situation at the beginning of August gave rise to considerable anxiety, especially with regard to the eastern districts and Bundelkhand. Good rain, however, fell early in the month and the monsoon was well sustained and distributed. At the end of September the kharíf, though sown late, promised exceedingly well; but an exceptional storm in October occurring at a critical period completely changed the outlook. Tíl and cotton suffered severely and the kharíf outturn generally was not more than 80 per cent. of a normal crop. The poor kharíf was, however, to some extent counterbalanced by a favourable, though dry, winter season. The area sown with spring crops was exceptionally heavy and the outturn, excepting gram in Oudh, was almost uniformly good. The rabi area exceeded that sown in the previous year by over two millions of acres, and half the increase was accounted for by the best crops, wheat and opium. The depressed tracts shared in the general expansion of cultivation with the exception of the Naini Tal *tarâi*. The great drawback to this tract is its unhealthiness and the absence of good drinking water. Recent experiments, however, appear to show that a good water-supply can be secured by tapping a lower stratum; and, if success attends the measures now being taken, a substantial improvement should be effected.

Forests.

25. A brisk demand for forest produce and the higher prices realized resulted in an increase of over a lakh in the receipts. The system of monopoly sales continued to work successfully and was further extended. In all circles, except Pilibhít, the success of fire conservancy was remarkable, and the

small number of cases of intentional firing is an indication of the good relations existing between the department and the people. The expenditure on new roads and buildings was smaller than in the preceding year. Healthy and comfortable quarters are a necessity to officers who have to be on tour during the greater part of the year, and it is probable that more money can be spent to advantage both on buildings and roads. A feature of the year's work was the success of the departmental manufacture of turpentine and colophony. The demand is increasing, and the question of enlisting private enterprise in the industry is under contemplation.

Trade and manufactures.

26. The development of the trade of the provinces was furthered by the opening for traffic of sections of the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway covering 76 miles and of the Kopaganj-Dobrighat and Aunrihar-Jaunpur branches of the Bengal and North-Western Railway covering 58 miles. The returns of external traffic by rail showed a large increase in the weight of goods carried, which amounted to 86½ millions of maunds. As compared with the preceding year imports advanced by 15 per cent. in weight and exports by 2 per cent. The exports exceeded the imports in value by 5½ crores of rupees. The value of the principal articles of import in lakhs of rupees were—coal and coke, 103; cotton goods, 565; salt, 137; sugar, 103; railway plant, 88 and jute 75. The export trade consisted, among other items, of raw cotton, 171; grain and pulse, 520; oilseeds, 416; opium, 341 and sugar 244. The variations from the figures of the preceding year are due mainly to the character of the harvests—a good through dry *rabi* season and an unsatisfactory *kharíf*. Exports of gram, pulse, millets and rice declined owing to a short yield, and imports of gram and pulse increased. A favourable season and good demand for Europe led to a very heavy export of wheat and oilseeds to the ports: prices were, however, low and the value of the exports declined. Accumulation of stocks appears to have caused a contraction of the imports of dyes and tans, brass and copper, and kerosine oil. The export trade in hides and skins and the import trade in Bengal coal continued to expand.

27. The foreign trade with Tibet is not important, and was valued at 10¾ lakhs. It consists chiefly of borax, salt and wood imported for that country and of grain, cotton goods and sugar exported to it from Almora and Garhwál. The value of the trade with Nepál rose from 153 to 159 lakhs. The imports from that country showed a considerable increase, chiefly under timber, rice and linseed. The exports, owing to diminished exports of cotton goods, were less than in the preceding year.

28. Manufactures on the whole made steady progress. The woollen, jute and cotton mills gave employment to a larger number of workmen; the tanneries, however, employed less labour and the indigo factories continued to decline.

Public works.

29. The total outlay on public works excluding cost of establishment, tools and plant, rose from 63 to 65½ lakhs of rupees, of which 4½ were debited to imperial, 39½ to provincal and 20 to local funds. The chief buildings under construction during the year, included the new Kotwális at Lucknow and Moradabad, the Judge's Court-house at Aligarh, the Court and Circuit-houses at Jhánsi, the Collegiate School at Benares and the Normal School at Gorakhpur. At Dehra considerable progress was made with the buildings for the Imperial Cadet Corps. The pilgrim routes in Garhwál were much improved and the work is being rapidly pressed on.

Good progress was made with the large schemes for developing communications in Bundelkhand and Gorakhpur. Altogether 124 miles of new metalled roads were constructed, and the total length of roads metalled and unmetalled maintained by the Public Works Department and by local authorities during the year was over 30,700 miles.

Canals and irrigation.

30. The efficiency of the administration was increased by the formation of a fourth circle of superintendence and the rearrangement of existing circles. The most notable feature of the year's working was the record return earned by the Betwa protective canal in Bundelkhand. The extension of irrigation from this canal justifies the anticipation that equally good results will be obtained from the projected Ken and Dassan canals. The capital outlay on the canals during the year rose from 9½ to 22 lakhs of rupees, and altogether 391 miles of new channels were opened, bringing up the total length of open channels to nearly 13,400 miles. The Mát Branch of the Ganges canal was vigorously pushed on, and although work was started only at the end of 1902 the extension was practically completed and opened for irrigation for the rabi season. The extension has effected a great improvement in the condition of the dry tract in Aligarh and Muttra. The construction of the Ken canal was begun, and projects were drawn up for canals from the Sarda and Dassan rivers. The total sum invested in canals in the United Provinces amounts to nearly 9½ crores of rupees: the gross receipts were 97¾ lakhs, and after deducting expenditure the profit earned represented a return of 6·7 per cent. on the outlay. Owing to the dryness of the season there was a large demand for water, and the total area irrigated from canals reached the high figure of 2¾ millions of acres. The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at 8½ crores of rupees or Rs. 32 per acre.

Provincial Finance.

31. The year was on the whole a favourable one for the provincial finances, and the receipts were 432½ lakhs, or nearly 48 lakhs better than the estimate. The greater portion of the increase is accounted for by subsidies for special objects aggregating 42½ lakhs made by the Government of India; but there were also considerable increases in the receipts from land revenue, excise and forests. As compared with the preceding year the most important increases occurred under land revenue, 2½ lakhs; stamps, 1½; excise, 2¾ and forests, 1¼. From 1st April 1903 the minimum income assessable to income-tax was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and the receipts from the tax declined by 2¾ lakhs. A smaller demand for canal water led to a fall of 1¾ lakhs under irrigation. The expenditure rose by nearly 2½ lakhs to Rs. 395¼ lakhs, but was nearly 5 lakhs below the estimate. An active programme of public works and sanitary improvements, and the revision of part of the revenue establishment accounted for increased expenditure of 3 lakhs over that of the previous year; though owing to cheap grain and a small jail population there was a decrease of over a lakh in the expenditure on jails. The new provincial settlement took effect from the 1st April 1904, and the year opened with a balance of 75¼ lakhs of rupees.

Local Finance.

32. The receipts were 135 lakhs and the expenditure 133, leaving a closing balance of 25½. The suspension of cesses in Bundelkhand caused a fall of nearly one lakh in the income from rates; but the receipts from pounds, ferries and arboriculture exceeded the estimate by an equal amount. Increased contributions were made from provincial revenues to the district boards to cover the cost of various educational reforms and public

works. Owing to the extension of primary education and improvements in the teaching and inspecting staff the expenditure from local funds on education was Rs. 1,33,000 higher than in the preceding year.

Excise.

33. Evidence of the more comfortable circumstances of the consuming classes is afforded by the continued expansion of the excise revenue, though it may have been to some extent stimulated by the prevalence of plague. The real receipts of the year ending 30th September 1903 aggregated over 85½ lakhs of rupees and exceeded the record figures of the previous year by 6½ lakhs. The rise of revenue was distributed over all the main heads, liquors, opium and drugs; but it was particularly noticeable under country liquor, which contributed nearly 5 lakhs of the total increase. An increase of 6½ per cent. in the consumption of country liquor would be disquieting, were it not an indication of good harvests and money to spare. It remains to be seen how far the issues of the succeeding year have been affected by the further enhancement of duty on spirit consumed in certain of the large towns, which represents about one-third of the total consumption. The marked advance in popularity of Rosa rum in Cawnpore, where it competes on more than equal terms with the produce of native stills, is noticeable, and the competition is likely to be accentuated in future.

34. The increased receipts of half a lakh from hemp drugs were derived from license fees. The raising of the duty appears to have checked the consumption of charas, but the decline is not large enough to be significant. Opium presents no features of special interest, and the time is not yet ripe for a clear determination of the results of the abolition of official vend in certain districts. The Excise Commissioner has under consideration the possibility of prescribing a special rate of duty for opium used in large towns; but the difficulty of preventing smuggling of a commodity of high value in small bulk is likely to prove an obstacle. After the experience of several years' working of the tree tax on tári and of the method of shop-to-shop settlement it has been decided to revert to the farming system.

Public health.

35. The preceding year, except for the spread of plague, was generally healthy and the prosperity of the people is reflected in the high birth-rate of the year 1903. The death-rate, on the other hand, was 10 per thousand higher than that recorded in 1902. All diseases, but noticeably fevers, measles and plague, showed an increased rate of mortality: measles in particular were virulent and accounted for more deaths than plague. The infantile mortality noticed in last year's report exhibited an increase, which is generally attributed to measles and small-pox. Plague followed its usual course, and reached its height in March and April. It established itself in epidemic form in all divisions except Kumaun and Rohilkhand; and out of 48 districts, 27 were more or less severely attacked. The only measure of relief which commends itself generally to the people is evacuation of dwelling-houses. This has been practised from time immemorial on the appearance of mahamari in Garhwál. Chemical disinfection and inoculation are generally disliked. More value is attached to other modes of disinfection and to sanitation as a preventive of plague.

Medical relief.

36. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the end of the year was 500, of which the majority are maintained by the district boards. The number of patients treated at public dispensaries was 125,000 less than in 1902; but, so far as the decreased attendance is due to the supply of

medicines in larger quantities at one visit to out-door patients, the result is matter for unqualified satisfaction. That attendance was so well maintained in many districts in spite of the prevalence of plague is a sign that the people appreciate the good work at the dispensaries. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in securing privacy in the examination of patients. The dispensary allotments of the boards' budgets have been revised so as to admit of a more adequate supply of European medicines and surgical instruments. As part of a scheme for facilitating pilgrimage to the temple of Badrinath orders were issued, which it is hoped will secure better medical aid to pilgrims on the route.

Vaccination.

37. The attitude of the people towards the work of the department was on the whole favourable. In spite of the spread of plague, which impeded vaccination in the eastern districts of the province, the steady progress, noticed in previous reports, was fully maintained, and the total number of persons vaccinated rose from 1,665,253 to 1,667,104.

Sanitation.

38. An active policy of sanitation is being pursued in all large cities as part of the programme of plague prevention. The fact that the projects for improving the sanitary condition of municipalities approved by the Sanitary Board amounted to 12½ lakhs of rupees, or 75 per cent. more than the corresponding figure in 1901, is one indication of the activity which is being displayed in all important municipal towns. Comprehensive schemes of drainage and sewerage have been pressed on in Lucknow, Benares and Cawnpore; and in 1903 a special grant of two lakhs of rupees was made to the poorer municipalities and large towns to enable them to carry out urgent sanitary improvements. In the current year municipalities have, in whole or in part, been relieved of police charges to the extent of 3½ lakhs, and their resources have thereby been strengthened. In rural tracts increased attention has been paid to village sanitation. Last year Rs. 60,000 were set aside for improving the water-supply in the larger centres of trade and population, and in 1904 as part of a policy of prevention of plague a grant of one lakh was made to help Act XX towns and large villages to clean the sites. There are signs that interest in sanitation is growing, though slowly, and in several instances the special grants have been supplemented by local subscriptions.

Education.

39. The total expenditure on education, which had increased in the preceding year by 5¼ lakhs of rupees, again showed an increase of over one lakh, and amounted to 52 lakhs. Of the increased expenditure Rs. 95,000 were contributed from provincial and district board funds and Rs. 20,000 by municipal bodies. The year was marked by sustained and general progress in education. The number of scholars in public institutions rose by nearly 11,500, and for the first time in the history of the province the percentage of children under instruction exceeded seven.

40. The arts colleges had a successful year. The enrolment increased and the number of candidates and passes at the University examinations were higher than in the preceding year. New regulations in law, under which the LL.B. examination is divided into two stages, were adopted by the senate with a view to raising the standard of legal education in the province.

41. Schools, secondary and primary, increased during the year both in number and attendance. The increase of nearly 7,000 in the number of

scholars receiving primary education is satisfactory in view of the closure of many schools for long periods owing to the widespread prevalence of plague. The rural population is showing signs of a desire for a more extended system of lower primary instruction of a simple character. The aided school affords a cheap, and for the time being an efficient, means of meeting that desire.

42. The school course was further freed from the trammels of examination by the abolition of the primary examination in anglo-vernacular schools. Revised grant-in-aid rules were issued. Examination grants were discontinued, and the grants for attendance and general efficiency were increased. The curriculum of the schools has been adjusted so as better to meet the needs of the different classes of schools and to distribute the work more evenly.

43. There has been an increase, relatively considerable, in the number of girls receiving instruction. Institutions for the education of girls rose from 658 to 800; the number of scholars from 21,887 to 26,048 and the expenditure from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. An impetus was given to female education by the opening of 29 model schools under Government management. But the high castes still show no readiness to send their daughters to schools and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently appointed a committee of native gentlemen of standing to advise the Government on the whole subject of female education.

44. The two great objects which now specially require attention are the improvement of the teaching staff and the introduction of a more efficient system of inspection. The usefulness of the training college has been extended; new buildings have recently been erected and thoroughly equipped. There are now five large normal schools which are turning out trained teachers for vernacular schools, and proposals for a cheaper and simpler system of training teachers for lower primary schools are under consideration. The pay of the subordinate staff has been increased: in anglo-vernacular schools a minimum of Rs. 20 per mensem and in vernacular schools of Rs. 8 has, as a rule, been reached. The prospects of the staff have further improved in the current year by the institution of provident funds and by allowing the boards to contribute for pensions for head masters of high schools, deputy inspectors and sub-deputy inspectors.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

(*See pages* 1 *to* 4 *of the report for* 1901-1902.)

2.—POLITICAL.

(*Reports on the administration of the Rámpur and Tehri States.*)

RÁMPUR.

Revenue administration.

1. The financial position of the State is sound. The total revenue, excluding 20 lakhs realized by the sale of a promissory note and utilized in clearing off the outstanding jewellery account, was 35 lakhs and the expenditure nearly 32 lakhs. The State has benefited by the gradual extension of irrigation works, which have brought in a direct return in receipts for water supplied and rendered the cultivation more stable. The collections of the current revenue were better by Rs. 95,189 than in the previous year, and the unrealized balance was only Rs. 17,655. These excellent results must be attributed to the steady improvement of the administration. Reckless bidding at auction sales has been stopped, and in consequence applications for reduction of revenue from lessees have almost ceased. The village records have been revised and the collection of the revenue is based on more accurate statistics of the condition of the estates. The introduction of new rent and revenue Acts has led to better relations between landholders and tenants, and disputes, which were formerly decided by force, are now referred to the courts for decision according to law. The last three years have been marked by a large reduction of the unrealized balances, the outstandings now amounting to Rs. 1,81,845.

Agricultural improvements.

2. The reclamation of the deserted villages in the tarái is impeded by the absence of good drinking water—a difficulty experienced in the adjoining villages of these provinces. The decay of the sugar industry also is common to these provinces; but the improved processes exhibited in Rámpur by the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces afford some hope that by the adoption of scientific methods the industry may revive.

Education.

3. The expenditure on education was practically the same as in the preceding year, but the number of schools rose from 99 to 119, and there was a considerable increase in the number of teachers and scholars. The minimum pay of village school teachers is now Rs. 8, the same as in the United Provinces. With the opening of the normal school the quality of the teaching in primary schools will probably improve, and efficient primary instruction will enable the higher schools to attain a greater measure of success. Female education is gradually finding support.

Vaccination and medical aid.

The number of vaccination operations declined and vaccination seems unpopular. The serious outbreak of small-pox and the high mortality among non-inoculated children emphasize the importance of protection. A new dispensary was opened at Akbarabad; but the attendance at hospital does not increase to any extent. The state was free from plague; it is possible, however, that, as elsewhere, rumours connected with the origin of plague may have kept patients away from the dispensaries.

TEHRI.

Tehri.

4. The revenue, which is largely derived from forests, shows a steady increase, and in 1903-1904 amounted to over 4¼ lakhs. The expenditure was under three lakhs. The outturn of both rabi and kharíf crops was good, and

there was little cattle-disease. The public health, however, was unsatisfactory, and epidemics of cholera and small-pox broke out during the year, cholera claiming 1,029 victims. The dispensaries continued to do good work and the number of out-door patients increased by 3,385. A female hospital was opened during the year, but the darbár were unable to secure the services of a lady doctor.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, TRIBES, AND LANGUAGES.

(*See pages* 4 *to* 36 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(There was no change during the year.)

9.—RELATIONS WITH THE TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(There is nothing to record under this head.)

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(*Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue*, 1902-1903.)

General.

5. But for the prevalence of plague and a higher mortality the year was, like its predecessor, marked by unusual prosperity. There was a large demand for labour due to the growth of factories and the expansion of public works. High wages and low prices benefited the labouring classes. Though the profits of agriculture were adversely affected by the slackness of external trade and falling prices, there was no difficulty in collecting the public dues, and almost everywhere the agricultural classes prospered. The deterioration in the Naini Tál *tarái* has not been arrested, but the condition of the people in Bundelkhand, Hardoi, and the eastern districts has greatly improved. The indigo crop has ceased to be of any importance, and the sugar industry is suffering from low prices. Some districts, however, reported a larger area under cane, and there are indications of a revival in Rohilkhand which may be fostered by improvements in the manufacture of sugar introduced by the Agricultural Department. Cotton continued to receive increased attention, and there is considerable activity, particularly in the Agra division, in opening new factories for ginning and pressing. Evidence of prosperity may be found in the increased revenue from the sale of country liquor, and the decrease of serious crime. The year was, however, unusally unhealthy : plague indeed gathered strength during the year, and the mortality among infants continued to rise.

Agriculture.

6. Though the monsoon of 1902 was much delayed and its distribution subject to considerable fluctuations, the character of the season was favourable to agriculture and entirely free from serious calamity. The cultivated area of 1901-1902, which was the highest on record, was again exceeded by 448,372 acres. During the five years succeeding the famine cultivation has extended by over $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres and the crop area by $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres ; during the same period the live-stock in the provinces has multiplied greatly and there is no doubt that the increase in wealth has been substantial. In this recovery the depressed tracts in Bundelkhand and Hardoi have shared. The kharíf crops were affected by the lateness of the monsoon, which caused a contraction of the area under rice and maize. The outturn was best in Rohilkhand, Agra and Meerut, and poorest in Gorakhpur. The feature of the rabi was the expansion of the area under wheat and the substitution of more valuable for cheaper crops—an indication that the stock of grains in the hands of the people has increased. The sugarcane crop was disappointing, but the rabi outturn generally, and especially in the eastern portion of the province,

was good. In Kumaun and Rohilkhand the harvest was least satisfactory, and there was some loss from drought in Hamírpur and parts of Bánda and Aligarh.

Prices.

7. The fluctuations of prices in different parts of the provinces appear to indicate that the harvests were on the whole better in the eastern than the western districts of the province. The slackening of the demand for other parts of India, and the general excellence of the outturn, caused a marked fall in the price of nearly every staple in every division. Rice and gram were about a *sér*, wheat a *sér* and a half, barley, juár, maize and bájra two to three *sérs* cheaper per rupee at the end than at the beginning of the year. The fall in prices has been marked during the last two years, and except in the case of rice food crops are now as cheap as, and in some cases cheaper than, in the period 1886—1890.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(*Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue*, 1902-1903.)

General.

8. The revenue collections of the year were successful. The previous year had been marked by the remission of balances outstanding on 1st October 1901 and substantial reductions of the demand in Bundelkhand. These measures and the favourable character of the season lightened the task of collection, and the demand was collected practically in full.

Total demand and collections.

9. The statistics, which show collections amounting to Rs. 8,24,36,375 out of a total demand of Rs. 8,44,84,950 and a balance outstanding at the end of the year of nearly 20½ lakhs, are misleading owing to the inclusion in the figures of large sums which are not recoverable and have been remitted. The total real demand was Rs. 8,27,52,023 and Rs. 8,24,36,375 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,38,828. Of this sum nearly 2 lakhs, chiefly on account of taqávi arrears outstanding from the famine, were remitted, and the actual amount for recovery at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1,18,712. The discrepancy between the official accounts and the actual demand is due, apart from ordinary remissions and nominal balances, largely to the inclusion as suspensions of the revenues summarily reduced in Bundelkhand. Reductions amounting to Rs. 14,29,565 were sanctioned on account of deterioration in this tract with effect from 1st July 1901, but, pending the passing of the Alienation of Land Act, it was necessary to treat the reductions as suspensions—not remissions.

Land revenue.

10. The real demand under land revenue for the year was Rs. 6,32,46,106, and the collections Rs. 6,32,15,333, or 99·95 per cent. The realizable balance at the end of the year was only Rs. 21,110.

Alterations of the roll.

11. The land revenue on the roll on the 1st October 1903 was Rs. 6,43,04,398, a net increase of Rs. 3,93,529 over the revenue demand of the previous October. The settlements of Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Gonda, Bijnor and Pilibhít, which have been concluded, and the settlement of Azamgarh, which is proceeding, accounted for more than 3¼ lakhs of the increase. Additions on account of progressive enhancements were about 1½ lakhs, but against this must be set an equivalent reduction due to remissions and revisions of settlement.

Arrears demand.

12. The arrear demand after adjustment of the suspensions in Bundelkhand was Rs. 98,649, of which 85·99 per cent. were collected: of the balance over Rs. 11,000 were remitted in the dry tracts of Aligarh which had suffered from a succession of dry seasons, and a sum of Rs. 2,000 only remained to be recovered.

Taqavi.

13. Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act fell, as might have been expected in a favourable season, from Rs. 1,16,974 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 81,986. Nearly half the total was granted in the Bundelkhand districts, large amounts being distributed in Bánda and Hamírpur. The fact that the increase was limited to two districts would indicate that the recent legislation has not yet materially affected agricultural credit in this tract. Over a lakh of rupees was advanced under the Land Improvements Loans Act, chiefly in Bundelkhand. In Bánda nearly Rs. 29,000 were distributed for the construction of field embankments and a grant of Rs. 50,000 without interest was sanctioned for masonry wells in the trans-Jumna portion of the Allahabad district. The taqávi accounts have been cleared to a great extent by writing off arrears on account of advances made during the famine, and the balances are now small, except in Aligarh and some districts of the Allahabad division, where the circumstances have justified leniency in enforcing recoveries.

14. Including arrears the demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 1,46,332, of which all but Rs. 81 was collected. Notwithstanding the grant of concessions to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway the receipts from the stone quarries were approximately Rs. 85,000, or nearly Rs. 8,000 better than in the preceding year. **Miscellaneous Revenue.**

15. The revenue was collected without difficulty, and there was a decrease in the number of coercive processes employed under every head except warrants of arrest. The number of estates attached declined from 394 to 147: the number of transfers (7) and sales (1) was insignificant, and there were no annulments of settlement. This result is in a part due to the generally prosperous character of the year, but largely to the liberal policy of the Government which has removed the disturbing effects of the famine. In the Allahabad division the attachments of moveables fell by one-third and there was little resort to severer processes. The number of arrests was 3,852 against 2,909 in 1901-1902 and the excessive use of this process in Rohilkhand needs justification. The new citation to appear, which was introduced for the first time in the province of Agra, was little used, and the district of Sháhjahánpur accounts for over half of those issued (2,029). **Coercive processes.**

12.—SURVEYS.

(*Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture*, 1902-1903.)

16. Cadastral surveys, accompanied by the preparation of preliminary records, were brought to a close in the Azamgarh, Mainpuri and Jalaun districts. In Azamgarh the operations lasted over four years and the cost was Rs. 72 per square mile—a low rate for a district where the small size of the fields and the complexity of the proprietary shares rendered the work unusually intricate. In Mainpuri the cost of the whole survey was Rs. 102-6-0 per square mile. The fact that the operations were on the two years' system involving the revision of the work of the first year in the second, and the promotion of the survey officer and his assistant, accounted for the high incidence. In Jalaun the cost rate of the whole area surveyed in three years was Rs. 74-3-0 per square mile. **Cadastral.**

17. Traverse of 139·73 miles was completed in the Moradabad district at a cost of Rs. 29-7-10 per square mile and main circuit traverses were run along the high banks of the Rámganga and Dhela. Detailed surveys on the scale of 64 inches to the mile were carried out in five municipal towns, and in Allahabad the survey of an extension of the civil station on the scale of 200 feet to one inch was completed. Boundary charts were prepared of 1,113 miles of first class roads at a cost of Rs. 8-14-5 per mile. **Traverse.**

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(*Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue*, 1902-1903.)

18. During the year under report the settlements of Sháhjahánpur and Meerut were formally closed. Operations continued in 11 districts, in seven of which work has been finished. Work is in progress in Azamgarh, Mainpuri and Etah, and approaches completion in Hardoi. **General.**

19. The revised revenues of tahsíls Sháhabad and Bilgrám in the Hardoi district were declared and resulted in a decrease of Rs. 15,377. Over the entire district the revision has led to decrease of 2·89 per cent. on the demand previously assessed. The assessments of the remaining four parganas in the district of Gonda were sanctioned. The revised revenues declared during the year in five parganas gave an enhancement of Rs. 92,261 or 25·89 on the expiring demand. The settlement of this district concludes the second regular revision of settlement in Oudh which has continued without interruption since 1899. **Oudh settlements.**

20. In Bareilly, Pilibhít, Bijnor, Farrukhabad and the hill pattis of Naini Tál settlement work has been completed. In Bijnor the revised assessments of four parganas and 56 forest villages were declared and have enhanced **Province of Agra.**

the revenue by Rs. 40,893, or 11 per cent. In two parganas of this district a partial revision, which was undertaken in consequence of the deterioration of certain villages, resulted in a decrease of Rs. 11,845, or over 25 per cent. on the revenue fixed at the regular revision. The revised revenues of five out of six tahsíls in the Farrukhabad district were declared, giving a small enhancement of the existing demand. The assessments of the remaining five parganas in Almora, which were 19·8 per cent. above the old demand, were declared, and the settlement of the district was concluded. In Aligarh four tahsíls were assessed and the enhancement varied from 3·25 per cent. in Khair to 11·67 in Sikandra Rao. The intricacy of the work delays the attestation of the records in Azamgarh: revised revenues were declared in three parganas, the enhancement being nearly 11 per cent. Some progress was made with the work of attestation and assessment in Etah and Mainpuri. Assessment reports were submitted of practically the whole trans-Jumna tract of the Allahabad district: pargana Arail and the northern part of Khairagarh, which were not specially precarious, have been settled for 30 years, and the remainder for five years under the fluctuating system. The revised revenues in Allahabad were 10·80 per cent. below the revenue assessed at the last regular settlement and 3·75 per cent. below the demand fixed by recent summary reductions.

Case work.

21. There were 68,235 cases for disposal, of which 50,602 were decided. Settlement officers disposed of 2,008, and Commissioners of 1,137 of the appeals filed.

Cost.

22. The total cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 4,67,427. The cost of settlement in the districts where the work of assessment is complete and the accounts closed, varies from Rs. 25, Rs. 74 and Rs. 76 per square mile in Allahabad, Bijnor and Gonda to Rs. 142, Rs. 153 and Rs. 284 in Bareilly, Farrukhabad and Almora.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(*Report on the operations of the Land Records and Agriculture Department*, 1902-1903.)

Establishment.

23. Proposals were submitted with a view to increasing the staff of supervisors, grading the sadr kanúngos and setting them free for outdoor work by providing a competent establishment for routine office work. The revision of patwáris' circles in Oudh was completed at a total extra cost of Rs. 43,746, and proposals for revision in the province of Agra were under consideration. Two kanúngos were confirmed and eleven temporarily promoted as naib tahsíldárs: a sadr kanúngo was appointed sub. *pro tem.* tahsíldár.

Education and residence of patwaris.

24. The proportion of patwáris who have passed the school course continues to improve and is now 90·4 per cent. Much difficulty has been experienced in securing text-books suitable for patwári schools and special manuals of arithmetic and mensuration are being prepared. Exemptions from residence have been much reduced and 81 per cent. of the patwáris were returned as resident. Proposals were submitted for the grant of building advances on a larger scale to patwáris.

Testing of village records.

25. Supervision of the work of the kanúngos by superior officers has been inadequate in the past, but some improvement is apparent in the amount of inspection done by the district staff. The heavy case work which falls on district officers during the camping season curtails the time which can be devoted to land records work; but a remedy has been found in some districts by temporarily strengthening the staff. In three districts, in which the standard of accuracy was known to be low, assistant collectors were posted on special duty to overhaul the village and tahsíl registers.

Maps.

26. Patwáris in Agra are generally able to correct their own maps, and it is only in tracts where there is fluctuating cultivation, or where rivers are constantly changing their course, that difficulty is experienced. Considerable attention was paid to map correction in Oudh, where, however, much still remains to be done.

Tahsil registers.

27. Revised village registers of eight districts were prepared during the year, and the work in Oudh is complete. Further progress was made

in the compilation and issue of pargana hand-books. The registers were found to be generally accurate and the standard of accuracy is steadily rising, though it is not yet high enough. More attention was paid to the use and annotation of these books than was recently the case, but there is still a tendency in some places to neglect these important records of the agricultural and economic condition of the district.

28. The statutory contribution from provincial revenues was 10 lakhs of rupees, and the transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,89,292. The balance at the credit of the fund was nearly five lakhs, and proposals were submitted for the utilization of the surplus in improving the position of the patwári and kanúngo staff. **Patwari fund.**

15.—WASTE LANDS.

(*Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue,* 1902-1903.)

29. The total demand on account of confiscated, escheated and waste lands recoverable within the year was Rs. 32,795, all of which was collected. A portion measuring 2,510 acres of Lord Masham's grant in the Eastern Dún was resumed and sold for Rs. 25,100.

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(*Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue,* 1902-1903. *Separate reports on the administration of special Government estates in the Kumaun and Benares divisions,* 1902-1903).

30. Seventy estates were acquired during the year and the total current demand for rent rose from Rs. 3,18,316 to Rs. 3,27,955. Including arrears the total demand was Rs. 3,53,349, of which 93 per cent. were collected, as against 88 per cent. in the preceding year. The net income after payment of revenue and cesses was nearly 2 lakhs, of which Rs. 43,972 were spent on establishment and improvements, leaving to Government a net profit of over a lakh and a half. **Minor estates.**

31. The most extensive Government properties are the Tarái and Bhábar estates in the Naini Tál district, with a total income in 1902-1903 of nearly six lakhs. The rainfall was deficient and the season unhealthy owing to the prevalence of cholera and malaria. The income was lower than in the previous year, and the balance credited to provincial revenues (Rs. 2,38,473) was nearly Rs. 30,000 less than the previous year's profit. Much has been done of late years to improve and develop the estates, and during the year as much as 1½ lakhs of rupees were spent on remunerative public works. Increased expenditure on education has been justified by the results, and the number of scholars attending the schools rose from 904 to 1,195. An urgent requirement is substantial school buildings, and these will be built at the cost of the estates. The total income of the smaller estates in the Almora and Garhwál-Bhábar was Rs. 41,204. Works of improvement, mainly connected with irrigation, were executed at a cost of Rs. 21,000, and the surplus after meeting cost of management was Rs. 11,194. The receipts of the Dúdhi estate (Mirzapur district) were Rs. 28,225 or rather more than Rs. 2,000 above the income of the previous year, and the net surplus credited to provincial revenues was nearly Rs. 13,000. **Special estates.**

17.—WARDS' ESTATES.

(*Report on the operations of the Court of Wards,* 1902-1903.)

32. At the close of the year 1901-1902 altogether 185 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards. During the year fifteen estates were released and the charge of ten was assumed. The important additions were the Hasanganj estate in the Gházipur district with an income of Rs. 1,65,000, and the Tankuhi estate in Gorakhpur with an income of Rs. 2,50,000. In both cases management was assumed to prevent the dissipation of historic estates. Among the large properties released during the year was included the Sarai Mir estate in the Jaunpur district, which was taken over in 1880 at the request of the proprietor. During the period of management, which lasted 23 years, the rent-roll rose from Rs. 27,000 to **Number of estates under management.**

Rs. 31,000, and the whole of the liabilities due when charge was assumed, together with Rs. 1,30,000 which had accrued on account of interest, were satisfied from surplus profits. In the Bhiragobindpur estate (Rae Bareli), of which charge was assumed in 1878, claims amounting to nearly three lakhs were met and the estate handed over free of debt on the minor proprietor attaining his majority. Equally satisfactory results we e obtained in the Baragaon estate (Partábgarh). The existence of heavy debts unfortunately prevented any large outlay on the improvement of these estates.

Rental demand and collections.

33. The year was on the whole favourable to agriculture, except in those estates which are largely dependent on the rice crop. The kharif outturn was generally satisfactory and the rabi in many places excellent. Out of a current demand of a little over 62 lakhs of rupees, 59 lakhs, or 94 per cent., were collected. More attention was paid to the realization of the arrear demand, and nearly every district showed an improvement in administration. The demand for arrears was 19¼ lakhs and the collections amounted to 24 per cent. as against 20 per cent. in the preceding year. The results were poor in Mirzapur and Gorakhpur, where only 8 and 10 per cent. of the arrear demand were collected, and in the eastern districts generally, though there are special difficulties to contend with, there is still much to be done before the management can be deemed entirely satisfactory. As a legacy of mismanagement in the past, large amounts of the arrear demands in the Kumaun division have proved irrecoverable and have been remitted. The appointment of a third member has enabled the Board of Revenue to devote closer and more continous attention to the Court of Wards' department, and the management shows signs of increasing efficiency.

Land revenue.

34. The demand for land revenue and cesses was nearly 30 lakhs of rupees and fell at 48 per cent. on the collections. The Bundelkhand estates benefited materially from reductions in the assessments. In Ráni Rattan Kumari's estate (Naini Tál) the receipts did not equal the demand, and the revenue arrears appear irrecoverable.

Cost of management.

35. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 6,56,855, as compared with Rs. 5,87,492 in the previous year, and fell at 9 per cent. on the gross income. The increased cost was in part due to the revision of the contribution made to Government from the proceeds of the rate under Act X of 1892. The rate was increased from 2 to 2⅔ per cent. in districts under the special scheme of management, and from 3¼ to 4 per cent. in other districts. The special scheme continued in force in 18 districts; the cost varied from 6 per cent. of the gross income in Fyzabad to 11 per cent. in Mirzapur. Steps were taken towards the reduction of the staff in cases where the cost exceeded 10 per cent.

Repayment of debts.

36. Altogether Rs. 27,42,786 were expended during the year in liquidation of debts, and satisfactory progress was made towards the reduction of liabilities in all except one or two estates. The total obligations of the estates under management, including debts incurred subsequent to the assumption of management, were over 450 lakhs. Of this sum about 200 lakhs have been paid, 142 lakhs transferred to other creditors at lower rates of interest, and 110 lakhs still remain to be liquidated. The heavily encumbered Sardhana property paid over Rs. 72,000 towards the reduction of its liabilities to Government. In Moradabad the heavy dower and other debts on the Rámpur estate, amounting to over Rs. 54½ lakhs, were settled by compromise with considerable pecuniary advantage to the estate. The adjustment of the revenue demand has greatly benefited the Bára estate (Allahabad), and there is now a fair surplus available for the liquidation of the encumbrances. The Kantit estate in Mirzapur, indebted to the extent of 10 lakhs, still gives cause for anxiety, and in the Fyzabad district it was impossible to reduce the encumbrances of certain properties within manageable limits without extensive sales of land. In the Pati Saifabad estates in the Partábgarh district, of which charge was assumed in 1902, the incumbrances are excessive, and property to the value of Rs. 4½ lakhs was sold.

Agricultural banks.

37. The movement is still in its infancy, and, as was expected, several of the village banks started to order have died of inanition. Many of the banks

are kept going only by the exertion of the Courts of Wards' officials; but in the Jaunpur district the membership has risen, and favourable reports were received from Meerut, Bulandshahr, Lucknow and Rae Bareli. The measure of success that has been attained by some of the banks warrants the continuance of the attempt to foster these institutions. A sufficient number of banks now exists for educational and experimental purposes and new banks will be started only where the conditions are distinctly favourable.

Improvements.

38. The expenditure on improvements rose from Rs. 1,45,661 to Rs. 1,84,092. The larger proportion of the expenditure was naturally in Oudh, where the estates are larger and the scope for improvement greater. For many years the sum set aside for improvement in the province of Agra was inadequate, and it is satisfactory that in the last five years the expenditure has risen steadily from Rs. 28,902 in 1899 to Rs. 73,856 in 1903.

The system of constructing wells through the agency of tenants has been extended and has proved both cheap and efficacious. In Gházipur boreholes were made by skilled men in the old wells and there appears to be a wide scope for this kind of work. In the Bára estate the reconstruction and extension of the system of embankments on which irrigation depends was commenced, and Rs. 10,000 were spent under the supervision of a subordinate of the Canal Department. Little has been attempted in the direction of agricultural improvements. No decisive results were obtained in the experiments to reclaim waste lands, and few trials were made of new varieties of crops. The Meston ploughs proved too heavy for the wretched cattle found on the Allahabad estates, but the Baldeo water lift proved successful.

Education.

39. A sum of Rs. 8,41,127, as compared with Rs. 8,18,635 in the preceding year, was spent in the maintenance and education of wards during the year, and on the whole the reports of their progress were satisfactory. Three wards passed the entrance examination of the University and two have proceeded to England to continue their education.

The many vernacular schools supported from estate funds are doing good work. The anglo-vernacular school maintained by the Bhadri estate in Partábgarh proved a conspicuous success, and the construction of a boarding-house has been commenced. A girls' school was started on the Baragaon estate in the Sítapur district.

Audit of accounts.

40. The accounts of 31 estates were audited during the year with satisfactory results: in three districts only did serious irregularities come to light. The new system of accounts was brought into force during the year and experience has rendered some revision of the rules necessary. The general portion of the Court of Wards' Manual was completed and amalgamated with the Account Code. Rules were prepared and sanctioned establishing a provident fund for the benefit of estate employés.

Litigation.

41. The Court of Wards was concerned in 27 civil cases exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. Of these eight cases were decided in its favour, four against it, and six were compromised.

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(*Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue,* 1902-1903.)

Bundelkhand.

42. The most important event of the year was the introduction into Bundelkhand of the Alienation of Land and the Encumbered Estates Acts, which came into force from 1st July 1903. These measures were part of a comprehensive scheme for the betterment of a tract the condition of which had been for some years a cause of anxiety to the Government. Old arrears have been remitted and a summary assessment of the land revenue has resulted in a reduction of the demand by 7¼ lakhs. The new settlements will be made on an elastic plan better suited to the fluctuating character of the cultivation. The new legislation aims at the relief of the hereditary proprietors from the incubus of debt and at the restriction of future alienations. The Acts have been in force for so short a period that no conclusions as to their ultimate effect can yet be drawn. A report, however, separately received shows that, except in Allahabad, where the proprietors have evinced an

unexplained backwardness in applying for relief, the zamíndárs have welcomed the Encumbered Estates Act, and over 8,000 applications were filed in three months. Several unprotected castes have complained against their exclusion from its benefits. Sales and mortgages have been almost suspended since the Alienation Act came into force, and it is too early to estimate its effect on credit and the value of land. The demand for taqávi was larger than usual in two districts; but the increase may have been due to local conditions and the state of the harvests. Undoubtedly the larger money-lenders are holding their hand, but there is reason to believe that the small village banias have not contracted their ordinary business. No devices for evading the law have been detected, and the rules and orders framed on the experience of the Panjáb have worked smoothly.

Mutations in the registers.

43. The total number of mutations recorded in the proprietary registers was 199,103, or an increase of 33,395, following an increase of 13,603 in the preceding year. The increase is in part accounted for by a rise of 19,000 in succession cases, due undoubtedly to the unhealthiness of the year and the abnormally high death-rate. But the figures indicate that the measures taken to secure the accuracy of the proprietary registers have been attended with considerable success. District officers have been materially assisted in correcting the khewats by the revised rules fixing the responsibility for inaccuracy on the supervisors and by the changes in the revenue law. Under the new Revenue Act no person who succeeds to or acquires proprietary rights can sue until he has reported the succession or acquisition to the tahsíldár. The result of the inquiry into unreported cases was especially noticeable in Basti, where the registrar's office had to be strengthened, and in Bara Banki, where several thousand old cases were discovered. The statistics of transfers and mortgages of land are not unfavourable. The number of sales was little larger than last year; but the value of the property sold as indicated by the land revenue was considerably less. Mortgages increased everywhere, except in Gorakhpur, Kumaun and Rohilkhand; but there was at the same time a large increase in redemptions. An increase of 5,000 cases, both under mortgages and redemptions, in Bara Banki and Sultánpur has not been explained, but may be due to the reporting of cases previously overlooked.

Partitions.

44. The expectation that the provisions of the Revenue Act limiting the multiplication of small mahál and perfect partitions would lighten the burden of partition work has not been realized. There is, it is true, a decline in the number of applications for perfect partition, which fell from 2,054 to 1,522 in 1901-1902, and again to 1,382 in 1902-1903, and the decrease is general in all divisions except Benares. Altogether 1,052 partitions were carried out against 858 in the preceding year; but for some reason the number of cases otherwise disposed of fell off, and the pending file was not materially reduced. On the other hand, the alteration in the law permitting imperfect partition without the consent of all the co-sharers has resulted in a large increase of work, and the number of applications for imperfect partition rose from 1,161 to 1,947, or 68 per cent. In 1901 it was only 468. The increase, however, is not evenly distributed, and the variations in different places do not seem capable of explanation. In the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur divisions the work of partition has doubled or trebled; but in Oudh, the Allahabad and Benares divisions the new law has made little change, while in Kumaun, where imperfect partition has been the rule, there was an actual decrease. The total number of cases—perfect and imperfect—for disposal was nearly 6,000: less than half were disposed of, so that the pending file was 29 per cent. higher at the close of the year than at the beginning. The question of the prompt disposal of partition work has received attention, and the staff in six districts was temporarily strengthened. It is hoped that the new system now extended to all districts, under which amíns receive fixed salaries, will have beneficial results. Proposals for the employment of patwáris on partition work are under consideration.

Lambardars.

45. An improvement of the position of lambardárs consequent on the privileges conferred on them by section 184 of the Revenue Act is recognised in several districts. Lambardárs filed 847 applications against 204 in 1901-1902

under this section, which authorizes a collector to recover as an arrear of land revenue from a co-sharer arrears paid on his behalf by the lambardár.

Village accounts.

46. Much remains, however, to be done, especially in the eastern districts, to bring the official revenue accounts into accord with the actual distribution of the demand among the co-sharers. In the case of complex mahâls the Government has power under section 135 of the Revenue Act to direct their division into simple mahâls, and effect to this section can be given where action is desirable. But the difficulty is not confined to complex mahâls. The authorized register gives the demand only by mahâls and lambardârs, and this system is convenient where the lambardâri system exists. Where, however, the co-sharers pay their revenue direct or through unofficial representatives of groups within the proprietary body the official accounts do not represent the actual system of payment and are misleading. This divergence between the official and actual demand opens an easy way to fraud, of which several cases were discovered, and orders were issued with a view to the introduction of a suitable form of register and the appointment of a sufficient staff for its maintenance.

The Tenancy Act, 1901.

47. The year under report being the first full year of the operation of the Agra Tenancy Act, the statistics of rent law litigation are specially interesting. The want, however, of a standard for comparison makes it difficult to judge of the effect of the Act. The figures for the three preceding years of fierce agitation must be left out of account, and the average for the years 1895-96 to 1898-99 was affected by the disturbing influence of famine.

Arrears of rent.

48. A salient feature of the year was a rise of no less than 14 per cent. in suits for arrears of rent in Agra accompanied by a marked decrease in Oudh. The increase is clearly due to the changes in the law which now provides a procedure for the ejectment of every class of tenant falling into arrears with his rent. Under Act XII of 1881 ejectment in default could be enforced only against privileged tenants or tenants holding under a lease. But under the new Act the execution of a decree for arrears of rent by ejectment can be utilized against tenants-at-will, and the process, unlike ejectment by suit, operates as an absolute and immediate break in the tenancy. The distribution of the increase of suits for arrears of rent in the year under report is peculiar and difficult to explain. The Allahabad division showed a decrease; in Benares the rise was only 10 per cent., while in Gorakhpur it was 27. In Meerut, where the law is best understood, the percentage of increase was as high as 22 per cent. Applications for ejectment on account of an unsatisfied decree have risen for the province of Agra, as a whole, by 18 per cent. as compared with 1901-1902, and 14 per cent. as compared with the average of 1895-96 to 1898-99. The percentage is no less than 53 in the Rohilkhand division, 40 in Agra and 27 in Meerut. In Benares there was a decrease, and in Gorakhpur the increase was very small. The number of actual ejectments, however, was not large, 7,747 only being ordered in 30,963 cases for disposal; but the effect of the increased stringency of the law requires careful watching. The tenants must be protected against wholesale ejectments in unfavourable seasons; but the landlord cannot be expected to discharge his revenue obligations unless his tenants are reasonably punctual in paying their rents.

Ejectments.

49. The object of the present Act was to limit the power of arbitrary ejectment and to procure for the tenants some fixity of tenure. The ejectment of tenants-at-will was made more difficult, and the accrual of occupancy rights could be prevented only by complete dispossession for a year or by the grant of leases for not less than seven years. So far the results have not been encouraging. The number of ejectments by suit in 1902-1903 was 34 per cent. lower than the abnormal figures of the preceding year, but was largely above the average of the period 1895-96 to 1889-90. The statistics show an excess of 12,118 suits or, if the cases instituted on October 2nd, 1903 which belong to the year under report are added, of 22,635. The only possible explanation of this result lies in the supposition that the landlords have failed to understand the curtailment of the legal effects of an ejectment, and the extraordinary divergences between the figures for different districts can only be attributed to the varying

degree in which the provisions of the law have been grasped. The districts of Budaun and Moradabad accounted for more than a fifth of the total cases, but the rise above the normal was most marked in the doáb districts of the Allahabad division. The results in these districts were in marked contrast to a decrease of nearly 10,000 suits in Meerut, where, as already noted, the effects of the recent legislation are understood.

Leases.

50. It is discouraging, but perhaps not surprising, that the number of long leases granted during the year was only 8,517, covering 57,027 acres, or 38 per cent. only of the non-occupancy area. Throughout many parts of the provinces written leases have always been unpopular with the tenants, while landlords are apparently deterred from granting seven years' leases by the fear that the provisions of sections 67-68 of the Act will in practice prevent the ejectment of the tenant on the expiry of his lease.

Litigation in Oudh.

51. In Oudh rent litigation was of a more normal character. Suits for arrears of rent and ejectments in default decreased in all but three districts and were well below the average. The increase in ejectments has for some years caused anxiety. In the past year ejectment proceedings were still twice the average of the years 1895-96 and 1898-99, but were considerably less than in either of the previous two years. All fears of possible changes in the law have been removed, and with a continuance of good seasons a speedy return to normal conditions may be expected.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

(*See page* 40 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

52. The following three bills were dealt with during the year :—

(1) The Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Bill.

(2) The Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Bill.

(3) The United Provinces General Clauses Bill.

These three Bills were pending from the previous year and were passed into law during the year 1903-1904. The former two are now Acts I and II of 1903 and the last Act I of 1904.

21.—POLICE.

(*Report on the administration of the Police Department,* 1903.)*

Cognizable crime.

53. The total volume of cognizable crime, which had fallen 18 per cent. in 1901 and 5 per cent. in 1902, again showed a decrease in 1903, amounting to 1 per cent., and was the lowest recorded since 1890. These results were due mainly to a series of favourable seasons and a general fall in prices, but partly to improved preventive work and a more intelligent use of the station registers on the part of the police. A late monsoon followed by heavy storms in the late autumn injured the kharíf and the agricultural conditions were not altogether favourable in certain tracts. The character of the harvests and to some extent better reporting appears to have been responsible for a higher crime incidence in Kumaun and Oudh and in parts of the Rohilkhand division. Serious crime decreased from 43,217 to 42,352 cases, and there was a noticeable decline in the number of robberies, and of cattle and ordinary thefts. But there was some increase in dacoities and burglaries, while murders and kidnapping were more frequent than in the preceding year.

54. The police investigated 83,546 cases (as against 86,356 in 1902), or 49 per cent. of the crime reported : in 46 per cent. inquiry was refused. The number of cases decided was 54,078 and the percentage (83) in which conviction was obtained was practically the same as in 1902. In cases investigated by the police it fell from 55 to 53 per cent., and the delay in disposing of sessions cases in some districts was noticed as a cause of failure.

Non-cognizable crime.

55. Cases of non-cognizable crime declined slightly from 94,877 to 94,466. The decrease would have been larger but for an increase of 2,500 offences taken up under the Municipalities and Sanitation Acts. Though the figures under such offences as rioting, intimidation and false complaints were still high, a marked falling off in minor offences against the person and disputes regarding property points to better relations between landlords and the tenantry. The number of non-cognizable cases referred to the police for inquiry continued to decline.

Dacoity.

56. The number of true cases of dacoity rose from 287 to 381, but the number committed by armed gangs was only 52 as compared with 53 in 1902 and 104 in 1903. Dacoities of the professional type were most prevalent in the Agra and Allahabad divisions, Mainpuri returning 7 and Jalaun 10 cases. The measures taken were generally successful, and resulted in the breaking up of numerous gangs and in the arrest of most of the ringleaders. The best work was done in the Jalaun, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Bareilly and Sháhjahánpur districts. Not the least gratifying features of the operations were the friendly co-operation between the officers of Jalaun and the Gwalior state and the greater readiness of the people to help the police.

* See also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Police (Tables VII).

Summary of serious crime.

57. The number of true cases of robbery reported fell from 783 to 757, and owing chiefly to a revision of the rules the number classed as professional or special fell to 167, or less than one-third of that reported in 1902. In robbery cases detection and prosecution showed improvement on the previous year's work; but in poisoning cases, which rose from 26 to 30, the police were less successful. Murders numbered 460, or 40 more than in 1902, and several cases failed unexpectedly in the courts. The percentage of cases convicted to reported fell from 41 to 35, and of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of from 47 to 40. The number of true cases of coining fell from 274 to 211, in 75 per cent. of which convictions were obtained. Burglaries increased slightly, while ordinary thefts and cattle thefts showed a decrease: the success obtained in prosecution varied little from the percentages of the previous year. The system of registration of sales of cattle at police-stations and markets increased in popularity, and 50 cases of cattle theft were traced through the registers.

Proof of previous convictions.

58. Greater success was obtained in proving previous convictions than in 1902, the percentages being 19·16 against 18·29, and a larger proportion of previously convicted offenders were committed to the sessions. Identification by means of finger-prints showed improved results. Nearly 8,000 slips were received in the Central Bureau, and 1,691 criminals were identified as against 1,360 in 1902.

Absconded offenders.

59. Little reduction in the numbers of absconded offenders on the registers was effected during the year. The lists are swollen with the names of persons whose real addresses and antecedents are unknown and whose arrest at any time is unlikely. Increased attention has been paid to the matter, and the Inspector-General believes that fewer criminals, whose correct names are known, have escaped arrest than was the case a few years ago. The rules require some revision to discriminate between the two classes of absconders.

Preventive action.

60. Action under the bad livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure was taken against 5,930 persons as against 6,293 in 1902. The average security demanded fell from Rs. 165 to Rs. 155, but only 16 per cent. of those ordered to find security were able to furnish it. The total percentage of persons prosecuted who were previously registered rose from 32 to 36, but the lowness of the proportion in many districts indicates that the registers are neglected or misused. The greatest activity was shown in the Saháranpur, Benares, Bareilly and Cawnpore districts.

Additional police.

61. The additional police quartered in the Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar districts were withdrawn. One head constable and four constables were quartered in the Aligarh district owing to the lawlessness of the inhabitants of four villages.

Criminal tribes.

62. The only tribes proclaimed under the Act are the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur and the Barwárs of Gonda, and very little progress has been made towards their reformation. The Barwárs refused to cultivate the land acquired for them, and of 78 men and boys for whom employment was found in the Cawnpore mills, 50 ran away. Nearly 18 per cent. of the tribe, which numbers 4,010, were absconding or in jail, and only 122 arrests were made. No advance was made in the reclamation of the Doms in Gorakhpur or the Haburahs in Moradabad. The year was marked by a violent outbreak of road dacoity on the part of the wandering tribes known as Beriahs, Bhátus and Kanjars.

Establishment.

63. The establishment was increased by one sub-inspector, 5 head constables and 43 constables, owing to changes in the Kumaun division and five other districts. The substitution of provincial police for the inferior watch and ward staff in municipalities continued, and in several towns the pay of municipal and town chaukídárs was raised. Over 5 lakhs of rupees were spent on police buildings, and good progress was made in improving the housing of the men and providing family quarters.

The Training School has passed through the experimental stage. The native gentlemen of the provinces are taking increased interest in the

institution, and no difficulty was found in securing candidates of good family and sufficient education.

Discipline.

64. The number of officers dismissed rose from 36 to 52, while the number of men dismissed fell from 178 to 157. Judicial punishments fell from 13 in the case of officers and 142 in the case of men to 11 and 97. The number of officers and men fined, degraded and suspended fell from 262 and 436 to 235 and 438. The figures were on the whole better than those of the preceding year, but the punishment roll is still too heavy.

Rural police.

65. In the rural police there was a net decrease of 45 chaukidárs with a net decrease in cost of Rs. 10,892. Jágírs were restored to 224 chaukidárs in Kumaun erroneously brought on the cash paid list. In Oudh the reorganization of the rural police was completed, except in parts of districts resettled before the passing of Act V of 1894, and at the end of the year there remained only 395 chaukidárs remunerated by jágírs and 631 paid in cash by the zamíndárs. The number of chaukidárs rewarded rose from 8,854 to 9,975; but greater promptness and greater liberality, especially in rewarding good reporting and general good conduct, is still necessary. Punishments again decreased from 3,609 to 3,574. The lists of village headmen were further revised, and unworthy members were weeded out. The number convicted of criminal offences fell from 112 in 1902 to 78 in 1903, and reports by mukhiyas rose from 4,449 to 5,338. The figures show steady improvement and the mukhiya, with proper treatment and encouragement, will gradually assume a useful place in the administrative system. Only Rs. 302 were spent in rewards to headmen, and there appears to be room for greater liberality in the recognition of good work.

Reforms.

66. During the year recruiting centres were abolished, and the old system of local recruitment was reintroduced. The mounted police were reorganized, and the force was reduced to 260 men divided between nine headquarters stations. Sowárs, hitherto employed as orderlies, were replaced by constables on bicycles. Revised proposals for the surveillance of time-expired convicts and bad characters by means of history sheets were submitted, and the rules regarding the co-operation between the railway and district police were revised. A special inquiry in conjunction with the Bengal officers was instituted into the subject of the river dacoities committed by the Mallahs of Mirzapur on the Ganges and the incursions into Bengal of the Bhárs of Benares, Chain Mallahs and Palwar Dusáds of Ballia and Mallahs of Muttra. The measures adopted were highly successful: important arrests were made, and valuable information was collected. An officer was placed on special duty to overhaul the work in the Inspector-General's office with a view to decentralization and curtailment of correspondence.

22.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(Reports on the administration of Criminal Justice, 1903.)*

AGRA.

Returns of crime.

67. In no year since 1872 have the statistics of reported and investigated crime reached so low a level as in 1903. From 128,230 in 1902 (itself a year of low crime statistics) the number of reported offences fell to 123,602, while 85,538 were brought to trial against 91,121 in the preceding year. Offences brought to trial under the Penal Code were 51,403 (against 55,793), and a decrease of crime was recorded under all the main classes of offences. In a few districts outbreaks of serious crime occurred; but these were the exception. In Jalaun robberies and dacoities increased from 3 to 20, in Naini Tál from 18 to 38, and serious crime was more frequent in Hamírpur and Sháhjahánpur. Offences under special and local laws fell from 34,509 to 33,707 in 1903. An increase in cases under the Municipalities, Hackney Carriages and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Acts indicates some activity in enforcing local rules and regulations.

* See also Tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Criminal Justice (Tables IV).

Courts of original jurisdiction.

68. Magistrates disposed of 85,231 cases (against 91,357 in 1902), of which 17,625, or nearly 21 per cent., were tried by Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or as benches. Of 146,924 persons whose cases were disposed of, 71,701 or 50 per cent. were convicted. Courts of session decided of 1,944 cases, as against 1,963 in 1902, and 2,396 persons, or 66 per cent. of those whose cases were disposed of, were convicted. Two European British subjects were tried by the High Court in exercise of its original jurisdiction: one committed from Oudh was convicted and the second was acquitted.

Duration of trials.

69. The average duration of trials (10 days) was slightly higher than in 1901 and 1902, but the number of cases reported as pending over six weeks showed an improvement on the previous year's returns. The number of witnesses examined (280,075) was over 26,000 fewer than 1902. Less than 8,000 of those summoned were detained beyond the second day in courts of magistrates. In spite of the decreased volume of crime requiring to be dealt with, the pending file rose from 1,273 to 1,413 cases.

Punishments.

70. As was to be expected from the character of the crime, punishments were, as a rule, lighter than in 1902. Sentences of death and transportation declined from 102 and 316 to 87 and 294, respectively; but sentences of over seven years' imprisonment increased. There appears to be a reluctance in several districts to exercise the power of awarding sentences of solitary confinement. Sentences of whipping fell from 4,733 to 4,058, and were ordered in 34 per cent. of the cases in which whipping was a legitimate sentence. The decrease in the number of whipping was a natural result of the smaller numbers of petty thefts reported during the year. Fines were imposed on 47,784 persons, as against 51,888 in the previous year, and of Rs. 2,60,000 imposed Rs. 2,30,000 were realized.

71. During the year 35 boys were sent to the Reformatory School, and 55 youthful offenders were released under section 31 of the Reformatory School Act, 1897: 358 persons were released on probation under the first offender's section of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Appeals and revisions.

72. The number of appellants before the Courts was over 2,000 less than in the preceding year. The cases of 6,151 persons came before District Magistrates and of 8,194 before Sessions Judges. In the courts of District Magistrates the sentences of the subordinate courts was upheld in 75 per cent. and in Sessions Court of 72 per cent. of the cases disposed of. The average duration of appeals was slightly higher, being 16 days in the courts of District Magistrates and 19 in courts of session.

High Court.

73. One thousand six hundred and twenty-eight persons appealed to the High Court, the sentences passed on 197 being reversed or modified. Appeals on behalf of Government against the acquittal of 27 persons were before the court for disposal. The order of acquittal was not disturbed in the case of 10 persons; a new trial was ordered in the case of one, and the cases of 16 remained pending. One thousand six hundred and seventy-four persons were dealt with under the revisional powers of the court. The sentences passed on 39 were enhanced, and those passed on 1,132 were not disturbed.

OUDH.

Returns of crime.

74. As in Agra, the returns of crime reported and brought to trial in Oudh exhibited a substantial decrease. Offences brought to trial under the Penal Code fell from 20,221 in 1902 to 19,048 in 1903, the decrease falling chiefly under hurt and assault. Under special and local laws there was only a small decrease (from 11,670 to 11,383), increased action having been taken in most districts under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and in two districts under the Village Sanitation Act.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

75. Magistrates disposed of 29,737 cases (against 31,169 in 1902), of which 5,037, or nearly 17 per cent., were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of 53,925 persons whose cases were disposed of, 23,693 or 43 per cent. were convicted. Courts of session disposed of 481 cases against 487 in the preceding year, 579 persons, or 62 per cent. of those whose cases were decided, being convicted.

Duration of trials.

76. The average duration in magisterial courts was the same as last year —nine days, while in sessions courts it fell from 44 to 39 days. There was a slight decrease in the number of witnesses examined; and of 90,696 summoned, only 3,148 were detained beyond the second day.

Punishments.

77. Owing to the decrease of serious crime reported, sentences of death (47) and transportation (139) declined in number, and the only increase in severer punishments occurred under imprisonments of seven years and under. Sentences of whipping (1,516) were nearly as numerous as in 1902; the percentage, however, of such sentences to the number of cases in which whipping might have been inflicted fell from 37 to 32. Sentences of solitary confinement decreased in most districts and are not as freely awarded as is desirable. Three boys were ordered detention in the Reformatory School, and 27 youthful offenders were dealt with under section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act. Increased use was made of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 171 persons being released on probation against 137 in 1902.

Appeals and revisions.

78. The cases of 1,206 persons were before District Magistrates and of 2,068 before Sessions Judges on appeal. In 70 per cent. of the appeals disposed of the orders of the subordinate courts were upheld. The average duration of appeals was 15 days.

Court of Judicial Commissioner.

79. The criminal work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was less than in 1902. Altogether 440 persons appealed to the court against the sentences passed on them by subordinate courts: the sentences passed on 54 were reduced or modified, while 73 sentences were enhanced. The cases of 265 persons were dealt with in revision; the sentences of 17 were enhanced, and the orders regarding 196 were not disturbed.

23.—PRISONS.

*(Report on the administration of Jails, 1903.)**

General.

80. In 1902 the total number of convicts rose to 33,255. Owing to a prosperous season and a marked decrease of serious crime, the number fell in 1903 to 30,245. The jail population was largely reduced by the release of 4,396 prisoners on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, and the daily strength was only 21,345 (as against 26,038 in 1902)—the smallest number on record since 1888. Of the convicts admitted 2,982, or 9·85 per cent., were habituals, as compared with 8·82 per cent. in 1902; but the percentage is appreciably lower than in the years 1897 to 1900. Jail discipline is gradually being made more deterrent by the provision in all jails of cubicles for the separate confinement of habitual criminals at night. With fewer admissions, sentences combining solitary confinement with imprisonment decreased from 2,672 to 2,500.

81. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven prisoners were released on appeal, 16,509 on expiry of their sentences, and 8,863 under the good conduct rules. All these figures are smaller than those of the previous year. On 1st January 1903, 2,617, or 10 per cent., of the male prisoners were unconditionally pardoned, and 1,145 received remissions entitling them to release. Five hundred and ninety-six female convicts and 38 civil prisoners were set free. Of the total number of convicts released only 83 males and 21 females had been reconvicted up to the end of the year. The release of the better behaved prisoners and convict officials hampered the maintenance of proper watch and ward, and six prisoners, as compared with five in 1902, effected their escape. Four of them were recaptured.

Punishments.

82. The total number of punishments recorded in jail was 38,763 against 42,970 in 1902. One-third of the punishments inflicted were formal warnings. Floggings were more frequent than in the preceding year, but penal diet as a form of punishment was resorted to in only 170 cases as against 676 in 1902. Offences necessitating trial by criminal courts fell from 20 to 11.

* See also Tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Jails (Tables V).

Health.

83. The decrease in the jail population had an excellent effect on the health of the jails. The daily average of sick was 33·6, as against 34·9 in the year preceding; and the death-rate, which fell from 20·4 to 15·5 per thousand, was the lowest ever recorded in the provinces. Of the jails previously considered unhealthy the Banda (death-rate 47 per mille) and Benares (31) district jails presented a high rate of mortality. But the Benares Central Prison recorded the low rate of 9·2 per thousand, and at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Jaunpur the mortality fell below 20 per mille. At Muzaffarnagar (death-rate 35 per mille), Fyzabad and Azamgarh there were outbreaks of cerebro-spinal fever, which were checked by disinfection and evacuation. Cholera appeared in epidemic form in the Agra Central Prison and caused 10 deaths. The low death-rates in 1903 from dysentery (2·8 per mille) and tubercular disease (2·3 per mille) were attributed to the progress made in the isolation of patients. Much also has been done of late years to improve the sanitation, particularly in the matter of water-supply, of the jails; and the once notoriously unhealthy jails at Mirzapur and Moradabad have recorded death-rates during the last two years of 22·17 and 15·20 respectively.

Expenditure.

84. The total expenditure on maintenance and guard, excluding the cost of additions and repairs to jails, amounted to Rs. 11,89,130, as compared with Rs. 13,66,900 in 1902. The average cost per head, however, rose from Rs. 49-3-0 to Rs. 51-5-11. This is accounted for by the reduced average strength of the population, which increased the incidence of fixed charges, such as establishment. Grain was cheaper than in the previous year, and dieting charges fell from Rs. 24-4-7 to Rs. 22-15-2 per head.

Employment.

85. Eight thousand five hundred and fifty convicts, or 40 per cent. of the average strength, were employed on manufactures and 18 per cent. as officers and servants, others being employed in gardens, on jail repairs and in preparing articles for jail consumption. The net earnings of labouring convicts stood at Rs. 2,03,443, as compared with Rs. 2,26,343 in 1902 and Rs. 1,94,957 in 1902. In spite of a fall in the total profits the average profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour rose from Rs. 8-12-0 to Rs. 9-10-0—a figure not equalled since 1888.

Sanitary works.

86. Special and additional grants made to the jail department (over and above the normal grant of Rs. 70,000) for original works amounted to over a lakh and a quarter of rupees, of which a sum of Rs. 35,000 was earmarked for building cubicles for habituals. The central and district jails at Benares were connected with the municipal water-supply, and a new water-supply was provided in the district jails at Bulandshahr, Mainpuri and Fatehpur, while improvements in distribution were made in five other jails. Night latrines on the new standard plan are being provided in all the jails as funds admit.

24.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(*Reports on the administration of Civil Justice*, 1903.)*

AGRA.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

87. Institutions in courts of original jurisdiction, excluding village courts, which had fallen in 1901 and 1902, rose to 90,548 in 1903—an increase of 3 per cent. No special reason could be assigned for the increase except in Jhánsi, where a marked rise of 18 per cent. in institutions was possibly due to a desire to secure decrees before the Alienation of Land and Encumbered Estates Acts came into force. Suits for money and moveables rose from 60,353 to 63,089: the variations under other classes were small. The value of the suits filed in 1903 increased by nearly 14 lakhs of rupees, being Rs. 2,78,62,434 against Rs. 26,46,330 in 1902. The number of suits for disposal was 102,834, or 1,893 more than in the preceding year; but the disposals being better the pending file of original suits was slightly reduced. The number of suits decided after contest was 25,647, or 27 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 30 per cent. in 1902. The average duration of contested suits fell in all courts.

* See also Tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Civil Justice (Tables III).

88. The number of applications for execution of decrees, which had fallen to 102,385 in 1902, rose again to 104,603 in 1903. Disposals, however, more than kept pace with institutions, and the pending file was reduced by 409 cases. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications—55 per cent.—was slightly higher than in 1902, and the amount realized in execution was Rs. 59,78,885, as compared with Rs. 62,67,211 in the preceding year. **Execution of decrees.**

89. The number of appeals from decrees before the subordinate courts was 12,391—a decrease of 1,313. Disposals were also fewer, and in several districts arrears were allowed to accumulate. The number of appeals pending over three months rose from 1,188 to 1,482. **Appeals.**

90 The High Court disposed of 249 miscellaneous cases during the year. Four hundred appeals from original decrees were decided, in 61 per cent. of which the original orders were upheld, and the pending file of such appeals was reduced by 61. One thousand one hundred and nineteen second appeals were heard and 1,427 left pending. **High Court.**

91. Of the 10 appointments made to the rank of Honorary Munsifs in 1901, two were cancelled. Five Honorary Munsifs in 1903 disposed of 214 original suits and four miscellaneous cases, of which only 39 were contested. **Honorary Munsifs.**

The Village Courts Act is being gradually extended, and the number of village courts was 178 in 1903, as compared with 158 in 1902. The number of institutions rose from 6,063 to 7,270, or nearly 20 per cent. Suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 20 (suits of larger value not being triable by village courts without the consent of the defendants) account for 6,610 of the total institutions, while nearly half were based on oral contract. Seven thousand and eighty suits were disposed of, the bulk of the work being done by 93 village munsifs in the Muzaffarnagar district, who decided 3,974 cases. In Bijnor there was a marked decrease, amounting to 75 per cent., in institutions and disposals, in consequence of the exercise of stricter control with a view to confining the munsifs in their jurisdiction. Of the 7,080 suits disposed of by village munsifs, 23 per cent. were decided without trial, 69 per cent. after trial without contest, and only 7 per cent. (as compared with 6 per cent. in 1902) were contested. An examination of the statistics for those areas in four districts in which the Act has been in force since 1895 indicates that the counts are not gaining ground. The number and value of the suits instituted in these parganas has fallen 50 per cent., and the number of suits contested is very small. Few real disputes seem to come into court, and the experience in Bijnor indicates that the powers of the courts are abused. A mistake has been made in extending the Act to too many districts, and revision of the appointments already made is required, the unsuitable men being weeded out. **Village Courts.**

OUDH.

92. Institutions were 46,841, exhibiting a small decrease of 416 suits. Suits for money and moveables increased from 38,571 to 39,144, while the number of mortgage suits and suits for immoveable property declined. In spite of the fall in institutions the value of the subject-matter in dispute increased from Rs. 1,30,66,381 to Rs. 2,15,53,791, a suit in the Lucknow judgeship for the Amethi estate being valued at a crore. The number of the original suits before the courts was 56,673, as compared with 55,745 in 1902. Nearly one thousand more cases were decided, and the pending file was reduced, except in the courts of munsifs. Subordinate judges disposed of 7,566 cases, against 7,211 in the preceding year, and munsifs decided 34,047 cases, or 1,251 more than in 1902. The average duration of trials in contested suits was higher, except in the chief district courts. District judges decided 10 original suits (9 contested), and the average duration of each case was 256 days, against 439 in 1902. **Courts of original jurisdiction.**

93. The number of applications for execution of decrees continued to decline, being 40,431 in 1903 as against 42,777 in 1902 and 44,609 in 1901. The disposals were fewer than in the year preceding, but the pending file was reduced from 5,618 to 5,082. The percentage (56) of wholly infructuous applications was the same as in 1902. **Execution of decrees.**

Appeals.

94. In the courts of subordinate judges there were for decision 2,179 regular appeals (as compared with 2,023 in 1902), of which 1,666 were decided. District Judges disposed of 620 regular civil appeals (against 651 in the preceding year) out of 1,239 for disposal. Rent appeals increased, but the number of cases of all kinds decided by district judges fell from 4,600 to 4,441. The percentages of decrees confirmed on appeal were 56 per cent. in the courts of subordinate judges and 57 in courts of district judges, and were rather higher than in 1902, when they were 55 and 53, respectively.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

95. The court of the Judicial Commissioner, consisting of three judges, dealt with 1,496 appeals of all kinds out of 2,222 for disposal, and the pending file was reduced from 1,176 cases at the beginning to 726 at the end of the year.

Honorary Munsifs.

96. There being three fewer honorary munsifs in 1903, institutions fell from 2,037 to 1,603. Honorary munsifs disposed of 1,750 suits (25 per cent. after contest) and 113 miscellaneous cases, and 275 cases remained pending.

Village Courts.

97. The Village Courts Act was extended to parts of the Lucknow and Kheri districts; but no munsifs were appointed. Only 16 munsifs out of 257 in Oudh tried any cases: of 238 suits for disposal 141 were decided and 97 left pending.

KUMAUN.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

98. Institutions, which rose in 1902 to 4,644, fell to 4,187 in 1903 and were considerably less than the average for the five preceding years—4,594. The large majority (3,257) were for money or moveable property. The total value of the suits instituted was under three lakhs of rupees, 81 per cent. being for sums not exceeding Rs. 100. The number of cases for decision was less than in 1902: disposals, however, were fewer, and the pending file rose from 542 to 603. Of the 5,343 suits disposed of, nearly 64 per cent. were decided without trial or without contest, the bulk of the cases in the division being settled out of court. The average duration of contested cases rose from 61 to 74 days, being highest (98 days) in Naini Tál.

Execution of decrees.

99. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 2,629 or 20 more than in 1902. Of 2,248 disposed of, 26 per cent. were executed in full, while 50 per cent. were wholly infructuous. As usual, the percentage of success was highest in Garhwál and lowest in Naini Tál.

Appeals.

100. The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 457 against 470 in 1902. Of these 401 were disposed of, leaving 56 pending. In 60 per cent. of the contested appeals (311) the orders of the lower courts were confirmed.

25.—REGISTRATION.

(*Report on the administration of the Registration Department*, 1903.)*

Registrations.

101. There was no change in the number of the registration offices, which is 264. The total number of documents of all classes registered was 198,231, as against 199,872 in 1902, or a decrease of ·8 per cent. The figures exhibited only slight variations for those of the previous year; but leases for a term, which in 1902 had fallen by 50 per cent., declined in the province of Agra from 16,829 to 14,238, or 10·per cent., in 1903. The disturbance caused by the introduction of the Tenancy Bill seems to have passed away. The prevalence of plague and a high rate of mortality from all causes may be responsible for an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of wills registered. In Bánda and Jhánsi registrations affecting immoveable property showed a decrease of 12 and 29 per cent., respectively, owing to the introduction of special Bundelkhand Acts.

Prosecutions.

102. Three cases of false personation were pending from the previous year, and two were instituted in 1903. Of the seven persons concerned, five were convicted and two acquitted.

* See also Tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Registration (Tables IX).

Financial.

103. The receipts were slightly higher than in the year preceding, and the total income of the department was a little over 4½ lakhs of rupees. The expenditure fell from Rs. 2,53,921 to Rs. 2,38,868; but the saving was nominal, the salaries for December 1902 having been paid in advance and debited to the year 1902.

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

*(Review of Municipal Administration, 1903-1904.)**

Constitution.

104. There was no change during the year in the total number of municipalities (104) and in the number in which octroi was in force (82). From the 1st of April 1904 fourteen municipalities, in which it was desirable to simplify the machinery of control and accounts, were converted into notified areas.

Revision of octroi and new taxes.

105. The revision of octroi schedules, in consequence of the limit of taxation having been raised by the Government of India, continued during the year. In order to lessen the inconvenience caused to through trade, and to diminish the labour involved in the payment of heavy refunds, the octroi on certain commodities was replaced by direct taxation in several municipalities. The Háthras board substituted direct taxes on cloth and sugar merchants for the octroi on cloth and sugar. Octroi on grains was abolished in Gháziabad and Hápur in favour of a tax on grain-dealers; and in Soron and Gháziabad a tax on sugar-refiners replaced octroi on sugar. In Allahabad and Meerut the financial needs of the boards compelled them to impose a tax on houses, buildings and land. The Naini Tál board overhauled its system of taxation, and 11 other boards revised or reimposed direct taxes.

Rules.

106. The imposition of direct taxation involved the making of rules for the assessment and collection of the taxes, and in several municipalities existing rules dealing with this matter were recast. Considerable activity was shown in framing rules for the regulation of slaughter-houses and the sale of meat, and a large number of boards submitted rules regarding the storage of petroleum. Rules were also made in various municipalities in respect of the erection and re-erection of buildings, the regulation of traffic, cattle markets and *tehbázári*, the registration of births and deaths, the management of provident funds, and elections. The peculiar circumstances of Háthras rendered the framing of special octroi rules imperative, and certain other changes were adopted in the Municipal Account Code.

General financial position.

107. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 16,48,576. The total income of the year, apart from special items, such as special grants given by the Local Government and loans, amounted to Rs. 55,52,831—an increase of more than 1½ lakhs over the figure of the preceding year. The aggregate expenditure rose by Rs. 7,64,213 to Rs. 68,14,793. The closing balance was Rs. 20,18,342. Nine boards had closing balances in excess of Rs. 30,000. In Cawnpore the amount reached Rs. 5,70,000: in Benares and Lucknow nearly 2 and 1½ lakhs, respectively. In most cases the balances will be utilized on drainage projects and other special schemes of improvement which are either being carried out or under contemplation. The large balance in the hands of the Cawnpore board represents the unspent portion of the loan of 10 lakhs, and will be more than absorbed by sanitary works.

Receipts. Octroi.

108. The net receipts from octroi rose from Rs. 29,68,970 to Rs. 30,73,288. In view of the prevalence of plague the increase of over one lakh is satisfactory. Several causes operated to produce the favourable results of the year. Good seasons induced larger purchases, while marriages were numerous and expenditure on them lavish. In the previous year an accumulation of stocks had led to large exports and an increase in refunds; the year under review saw stocks replenished, while the easy prices which prevailed resulted in diminished exports. The revision of various schedules in accordance with the orders of the Government of India was effected in the latter part of the year and contributed to swell the receipts; but the full effect of these measures is not yet apparent.

* See also Tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Municipal Administration (Tables XVII).

Receipts from taxes other than octroi.

109. Taxes other than octroi yielded an income of Rs. 11,68,841, as against Rs. 11,73,026 in the previous year. The most important variations were an increase of Rs. 31,359 in the proceeds derived from water-rate and of Rs. 8,693 in the tax on pilgrims, and a decrease of Rs. 43,866 in terminal receipts in Cawnpore. Better supervision and a revised assessment resulted in an improvement in the receipts from water-rate in Agra, and the assessment in Lucknow was also revised. The occurrence of the Kumbh Mela accounts for the enhanced income from the pilgrim tax in Hardwár.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

110. The income derived from other sources than taxation was Rs. 59,962 in excess of the previous year's income, after deducting the extraordinary items to which allusion has already been made. The chief increases were from rents (Rs. 19,197), conservancy receipts (Rs. 20,970) and fees for markets and slaughter-houses (Rs. 12,616). Rents fell in Cawnpore, owing to plague, and in Agra, where trade was slack. On the other hand, the Pilibhít board reaped substantial benefit from improved administration. A stricter observance of the *tehbázári* rules contributed to a rise in the receipts from market fees, and the income from slaughter-houses increased with the revision of the rates charged. The receipts from the sale of night-soil and city sweepings amounted to Rs. 1,25,000, and the increase on the average figure for the preceding triennium was no less than Rs. 13,500. The most striking advance in recent years has been made in Moradabad, where the income rose from Rs. 664 in 1900-1901 to Rs. 10,100 in the year under review. A large number of municipalities obtained little or no income at all from the sale of night-soil. In the hill stations and in Hardwár and Dehra the circumstances are peculiar, but in the other municipalities better supervision might effect a change.

Contributions and special grants from Government.

111. Special grants, aggregating Rs. 3,14,550, were made by the Local Government to various municipal boards. A sum of Rs. 1,51,500 was divided among 73 of the poorer municipalities for the purpose of assisting them in carrying out various sanitary improvements as a measure of protection from plague. On the whole, the grant effected a marked advance in the cleanliness of the towns concerned. A grant of Rs. 20,000 was given to each of the Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow boards, to help them to meet heavy plague charges, and further assistance was rendered to Allahabad by a grant of Rs. 12,050 towards the Kydganj drainage scheme The Naini Tál board received Rs. 40,100 for the improvement of the sanitation of the settlement, and Rs. 30,000 were allotted to Mussoorie in order that defects in the sanitary condition of the Landour bázár might be rectified.

Loans.

112. The Agra board borrowed a further sum of Rs. 42,000 ; Rs. 7,000 were taken on account of the water-works and Rs. 35,000 represent the first instalment of a loan of Rs. 80,000 required for the construction of an intercepting sewer and tunnel. Benares received Rs. 1,50,000, the last instalment of the loan of Rs. 10,00,000 taken for the sewerage project, and Rs. 10,000 were drawn for the Dehra drainage scheme.

Expenditure.

113. The introduction of better sanitary arrangements led to an increased expenditure of Rs. 29,551 under conservancy. The expenditure from capital and revenue on drainage and sewerage projects exceeded seven lakhs of rupees, and the increase (over one and a half lakhs) under this head marks the general activity which is now being displayed in improving the sanitary condition of municipal towns. Plague charges fell from Rs. 1,86,596 to Rs. 1,27,106, the chief diminution being in Cawnpore (Rs. 51,298) and Allahabad (Rs. 35,365). Police expenditure rose to Rs. 5,37,462 ; but relief from these charges has been afforded during the current year to the extent of over three and a half lakhs of rupees, and this addition to the boards' resources will enable them to undertake measures of sanitation which will be valuable as a defence against plague. The expenditure on the water-supply in eight of the larger municipalities, in which there are water-works, amounted to Rs. 4,59,881, and the same municipalities provided Rs. 4,92,893 for the execution and maintenance of drainage works out of a provincial aggregate of Rs. 7,16,176.

Drainage.

114. Satisfactory progress was maintained in the execution of the drainage and sewerage works in Benares, Rs. 1,07,608 being spent out of

loan money and no less than Rs. 39,084 out of the revenue. In Cawnpore the main intercepting sewer and the low level sewers were completed. The execution of a general scheme, which was postponed for want of funds, will be undertaken by the Lucknow board from the special grant of Rs. 3,00,000 made by the Government of India and from the loan which the board will now be able to take. In Agra the diversion of the Fort drain has been put in hand, and the intercepting sewer is being constructed. The Muzaffarnagar drainage scheme has been carried through with success, and outfall drains have been constructed for the sullage of Aligarh. A start has been made on the surface drainage of Dehra, and on the important scheme for draining the waterlogged town of Kosi.

Education.

115. The expenditure on education rose by Rs. 11,064 to Rs. 1,82,514; but the number of schools fell from 822 to 766, and the number of scholars from 50,132 to 49,057. The expenditure, including the contributions to district boards, was 4·7 per cent of the net income.

Vital statistics.

116. The number of births recorded fell from 141,391 to 134,590, and the number of deaths was 176,173 as against 161,260 in the preceding year. A widespread epidemic of measles was the cause of a heavy infantile mortality, and cholera visited many municipalities; but the rise in the death-rate was chiefly due to the spread of plague.

General results.

117. On the whole the year was one of continued prosperity. Activity in sanitary matters was the most prominent feature of the year's administration and the liberal subsidies given by the Government to the poorer municipalities enabled them to carry out much useful work. In the current year the board's resources have been augmented by the relief afforded to them from police charges and by a more liberal standard of octroi rates, and steady progress in the direction of sanitary reform is to be looked for.

A general and sustained improvement was noticeable in the municipal accounts. The most important defect brought to light by the audit was the want in certain municipalities of a complete and accurate record of the land and other immoveable property under the management of the boards.

27.—LOCAL BOARDS.

(*Report on the working of the Local and District Boards*, 1903-1904.)*

Constitution.

118. There was no change in the number of district boards and district committees, and the District Magistrate continued in every case to hold office as chairman of the district board and president of the district committee. The boards and committees were composed of 938 members in all, of whom 609 were elected and 74 nominated, while 255 members joined the boards by virtue of their office. The attendance at meetings generally showed an improvement on the previous year, and non-officials were present at more meetings.

Income.

119. Excluding contributions from provincial revenues, the actual income of the boards available for expenditure aggregated Rs. 50,05,224, a decrease of Rs. 35,728 on the figures of the previous year. Higher receipts accrued from ferries, pounds and arboriculture; but this increase was more than counterbalanced by the large diminution, exceeding Rs. 68,000, in the income from provincial rates, due to the suspension of cesses in Bundelkhand and the southern tahsils of the Allahabad district. The net contribution made by the Government rose to Rs. 10,21,304—a figure nearly a lakh of rupees in excess of the already large grants of the preceding year. By means of this subsidy the boards were enabled to continue various educational reforms and to carry out many important public works.

Expenditure.

120. The expenditure of the boards, exclusive of the amounts contributed to provincial revenues, amounted to Rs. 60,53,843, and exceeded the previous year's figure by Rs. 1,38,497. Over a lakh more was spent on education, while increased expenditure was also incurred on hospitals and dispensaries and on pounds. A small decrease of Rs. 12,000 occurred in the amount devoted to civil works, but the total expenditure under this head fell little short of 32 lakhs of rupees.

* See also Tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904 *viz*, Local Boards (Tables XVIII).

121. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,00,579 and closed with one of Rs. 13,74,724 or Rs. 9,74,724 in excess of the prescribed minimum of Rs. 4,00,000. Large special grants for public works had been given against these balances; but for various reasons the boards were unable to utilize them in full.

Decentralization.

122. The orders of the Government of India on the new scheme of local finance have been received, and a larger measure of financial independence is likely to be secured for the boards. The scheme will, it is hoped, be ripe for introduction with effect from the 1st April 1906.

Education.

123. The number of primary schools increased in all but the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions; but the policy of assisting aided schools in preference to starting new board schools requires to be kept steadily in view as the best means of encouraging primary education with the limited funds which the boards have at their disposal. The total number of scholars on the rolls was higher than in the preceding year, and the increase would have been larger but for the widespread epidemic of plague. Since the year closed the prospects of the teaching staff have been improved by the institution of provident funds for teachers on Rs. 10 per mensem and over, while the boards have been permitted to subscribe for pensions for deputy inspectors, sub-deputy inspectors, and the head masters of the high schools who are not already in pensionable service.

Medical.

124. The returns for the Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, and Benares divisions showed an increase in the number of patients treated at the boards' dispensaries. In the remaining divisions there was a decrease, due in part to fear of plague and in part to the recent orders directing that a supply of medicines sufficient to last for two or three days should be given to out-door patients when they reside at a distance from a dispensary.

125. Through the generosity of native gentlemen new dispensaries were opened or undertaken at Mankapur, Pilibhit and Jaunpur. An eye ward has been added at considerable cost to the Thomason hospital at Agra, and the new ward for Europeans at the Prince of Wales hospital at Cawnpore was almost completed.

Vaccination.

126. The number of operations performed by the boards' vaccinators during the year showed an increase over the figures of the previous year in all except the Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions. In these divisions the prevalence of plague resulted in a falling off. Little opposition was shown by the people to the work of the department, and the protection afforded by vaccination is generally becoming more fully recognised and appreciated. The Government has noticed with pleasure the interest taken by native gentlemen in various districts in promoting the work. The conduct of the staff generally was satisfactory and cases of misbehaviour were rare.

Public works.

127. The expenditure under public works amounted to Rs. 31,81,897 as compared with Rs. 31,94,192 in the previous year. The greater part of the allotments went to the construction and repairs of roads and bridges, and special attention continued to be paid to the development of road communications in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts, in the trans-Jumna tract of the Allahabad district, and in Bundelkhand. School and dispensary buildings received liberal grants, and much good work was accomplished.

128 Complaint is again made of the difficulty of securing proper supervision of works carried out under the direct control of the boards. The Government last year expressed its willingness to receive proposals for the appointment of special engineers from those boards which were in a position to bear the expense, but no action in this direction has been possible up to the present owing to the difficulty in finding men suitable for such posts. The boards will, however, be permitted to subscribe for pensions for the sub-overseers, and the introduction of a scheme of pensionable service should enable them to obtain a better class of men for the work.

Arboriculture.

129. Considerable progress was made in the extension of roadside avenues, though the heavy rains of 1903 damaged young trees in some districts. Private individuals have been encouraged to assist in planting

avenues in various districts of the Agra, Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Fyzabad divisions, and in the Fatehpur district no less than 21½ miles of avenues were planted in this manner.

Civil veterinary department.

130. Ten veterinary dispensaries were open during the year, and veterinary assistants were posted in 43 districts. Several assistants were successfully trained at the Mukhtesar Bacteriological Laboratory in the method of inoculation, and the number of cattle inoculated for rinderpest and anthrax rose to 7,769 from 946 in the preceding year. Horse and mule-breeding operations in the Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts were transferred to the Army Remount department during the year.

Sanitation.

131. The ordinary grants provided for village sanitation were expended on repairs to wells and drains and in clearing rank vegetation and undergrowth from the neighbourhood of inhabited sites. In addition to the ordinary grants, special grants, aggregating Rs. 60,000, were placed by the Government at the disposal of the boards for the purpose of improving and purifying the water-supply in Act XX towns and the larger villages. The money was generally spent to advantage, and many useful improvements were effected.

General.

132. The year was one of progress in several directions, and there are indications of increasing interest on the part of non-official members in the work entrusted to the boards. A revision of the normal allotments for public works, which will result in a considerable augmentation of the funds at the disposal of the boards for local improvements, has been completed, and will take effect from the ensuing year. The dispensary allotments from the boards' budget for European medicines and instruments, which experience has shown to be inadequate in most districts, have been similarly revised.

28.—VOLUNTEERING.

(*Reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps*, 1903-1904.)

Reorganization.

133. During the year two reorganization schemes received the sanction of the Government of India. The five Light Horse Corps in the provinces were amalgamated into a provincial corps, designated the United Provinces Light Horse. The five squadrons or troops were permitted to retain their special designations, and they will in future be known as the Cawnpore, Oudh, Allahabad, Gházipur and Gorakhpur squadrons of the amalgamated corps. The second scheme referred is to the reorganization of the Infantry Corps in Oudh and Rohilkhand. The employés of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, who were distributed between the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles and Oudh Volunteer Rifles, were amalgamated into a single corps called the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles. The Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles were abolished and the non-railway men were transferred to the Naini Tál Volunteer Rifles. The designation of the Oudh Volunteer Rifles was altered to Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, and the corps will be recruited from non-railway men in Oudh.

Active strength.

134. The strength of the active force (all ranks) was 3,957, of which 407 were Light Horse. There was a decrease of 153 in the infantry, but an increase of 37 in the cavalry There was little change in the number of extra-efficients; but the number of marksmen, owing to the issue of the new rifles, rose from 1,983 to 2,204.

Reserve.

135. The reserve continued to decline. During the year under report the decrease was from 354 to 323.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURE.

*(Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1902-1903.)**

Implements.

136. The trials of the double-geared chain pump in the Meerut district were a failure; but under the pressure of a scarcity of labour the Baldeo water lift was adopted in Cawnpore. The number of improved ploughs issued increased and a selection of implements was sent to the Kashmir State.

Distribution of seed.

137. Good work is done by the department in the distribution of seed to the public and the operations continued to expand. Five hundred and eighty-eight maunds of selected seed were sold for cash from the Cawnpore farm against 336 maunds in the preceding year; while the local depôts issued 4,000 maunds of cleaned seed to cultivators, the kind most in demand being Muzaffarnagar wheat. An experiment is being made to see whether the high grade rice of the submontane districts can be successfully grown in southern Oudh.

Breeding.

138. Horse and mule-breeding operations in the four principal horse-breeding districts of these provinces—Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh—were placed under the Army Remount department. This change of system involved the removal of 41 stallions from the control of the Civil Veterinary department. Seven stallions died or were disposed of and five acquired. The number of applications for the establishment of new stands was considerable and a larger grant for the purchase of stallions has been made. The number of coverings increased from 1,845 to 2,016 and the percentage of successful coverings (18·8) was better than that of the preceding year. Mule-breeding is still unpopular and makes no progress.

139. Under the new scheme the chief duties of the Civil Veterinary department are in connection with the breeding and treatment of cattle. At present only five bulls are maintained by Government and the Court of Wards, and of these four are said to be popular. A bull-rearing depôt has been started in Bánda; and the question of establishing a second depôt in Kheri, where grazing is good and a fair breed of bulls available, is being considered. Five cattle shows were held during the year, the prizes being provided by the Government of India. The committees at these shows will in future have the assistance of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department.

Cattle disease.

140. Rinderpest was reported from 28 districts, foot-and-mouth disease from 30 and anthrax from 25. The reported deaths from disease numbered 6,771 as against 4,785 in 1902-1903.

The number of animals treated at dispensaries and by peripatetic veterinary assistants rose from 33,000 to 43,000, and a marked increase in the number of inoculations against rinderpest and anthrax (7,769 as against 946) was an encouraging feature of the year's work. All but four district boards entertained veterinary assistants.

Agricultural education.

141. The course of studies at the Agricultural School remained unchanged, but some alteration in the staff was found necessary to remedy defects in the teaching of agriculture. Agriculture is not a regular subject in the curriculum of vernacular secondary schools, and the agricultural class at the Moradabad Normal School, which under present conditions serves no useful purpose, was closed.

Publications.

142. The Agricultural Journal in *Urdu* obtained an increased circulation. A monograph by the Assistant Director on the sugar industry of these provinces was published and a vernacular edition of the entomological circulars issued by the Indian Museum was under preparation.

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* See also Agricultural Statistics of India, 1903-1904.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

*(Season and Crop Report, 1903-1904.)**

Character of the season.

143. The monsoon of 1903 was exceptionally late, and general rain did not set in till the third week of July. The rainfall in June and July was deficient, but anxiety was allayed by general and good rain during the third week of August. September was wetter than usual, and the rainfall was well distributed. In the submontane districts and part of Southern Oudh the falls were excessive and heavy floods caused injury to the crops. The favourable weather of August and September seemed to have assured the kharíf; but a storm of exceptional severity passing over the provinces in the first fortnight of October gave heavy rain in all except a few western and submontane districts, and did much damage to the cotton and large millets and pulses. The remainder of the year was practically rainless. The first general winter rain fell in the middle of January 1904 and slight showers were received at the end of February and in the early days of March. The cloudy weather induced a rapid spread of rust, but the resulting damage was small. In a few places some damage was caused by hailstorms. Up to the end of September the rainfall was below the average in all divisions except Gorakhpur and Fyzabad. Between 1st October and 31st January it was largely in excess of the normal except in Meerut and Kumaun, which were least affected by the storm.

Cultivated area.

144. The cultivated area which had shown a satisfactory increase in the three preceding years again rose to 35,152,034 acres—an advance of 1 per cent. on the area cultivated in 1902-1903. In each of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions the increase amounted to 500,000 acres, the Bundelkhand districts sharing in the general prosperity. A decrease of nearly 10,000 acres in Naini Tál, following decreases in 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, points to depression in the Tarái.

Crops.

145. The crop area of the provinces, which had in the preceding year risen by 600,000 acres or 1·5 per cent., advanced again by over one million acres or 2·4 per cent. in 1903-1904. Of the total increase 75 per cent. was contributed by Oudh and the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions. Naini Tál and Fatehpur showed a decrease of over 20,000 acres each, and three districts in the Meerut division which were not reached by the October rains, an aggregate fall of 31,000 acres. The delay in the monsoon caused a contraction in the area sown with rice, cotton and other early crops, and the total kharíf area was one million acres smaller than in the previous year. Indigo showed a slight recovery of 25,000 acres; but the area under sugarcane was the smallest since 1889-90, the decrease being distributed over all the cane tracts. Juár, bájra and pulses were much damaged by the October rains, the loss being greatest in the eastern divisions and in Oudh. Early rice was poor, but late rice fared better. In the west the yield of maize was fair. Cotton and til suffered severely and were 25 and 15 per cent. below a normal crop.

The rabi area, on the other hand, showed an enormous expansion of two million acres, the heavy rains in October permitting the cultivation of large areas only sown in a wet autumn. The outturn was generally excellent and amounted to about 85 to 95 per cent. of a normal crop for the provinces as a whole. Nearly half the extension in the rabi was accounted for by wheat.

Irrigated area.

146. Owing to the dry nature of the seasons the irrigated area of the provinces has been very large for some years past. In 1901-1902 it amounted to $10\frac{1}{4}$ millions of acres, in 1902-1903 to $10\frac{1}{2}$, in 1903-1904 to 11 millions of acres. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, Oudh showed an increase of 210,000 acres, Gorakhpur of 100,000, Meerut of 80,000 and Agra of 60,000 : in other divisions the variations were small. The late rains in October filled the tanks, and irrigation from this source rose by 750,000 acres and to some extent replaced well irrigation, which declined by 400,000 acres. Irrigation from canals rose nearly by 130,000 acres, part of which was due to new extensions.

Agricultural stock.

147. The quinquennial enumeration of stock in 1904, after allowing for improved enumeration, indicates a substantial increase in the wealth of the

* See also Agricultural Statistics of India, 1903-1904.

people since the famine of 1896-97. Since the last enumeration in 1899, the number of cattle had increased about 8 per cent., sheep 14 per cent., goats 93 per cent.; and there was an increase in ploughs of 11 per cent. and in carts of 28 per cent. The increase in plough-cattle was particularly noticeable in the districts of Hardoi, Hamírpur, Bánda, Jalaun, Unao and Rae Bareli, which five years ago were suffering from severe agricultural depression. The number of horses and ponies decreased by 37,000 or 6 per cent. The decrease was reported from nearly all districts, but was marked in the country north of the Gogra from Gorakhpur to Bahraich and in a tract stretching from Meerut to Etah. In the former tract the decrease may in part be attributed to railway extensions; but in the western districts there appears to have been an under-statement of stock, including cattle in some instances, owing to a scare caused by the enumeration of transport animals by the military authorities.

Deteriorated tracts.

148. The recovery of cultivation in Bundelkhand has already been noticed. Fatehpur, where the after-effects of the famine were visible for a longer period than elsewhere, shared in the general expansion, and the new Mát Branch of the Ganges Canal is rapidly improving the dry tract in Aligarh and Muttra. In Naini Tál, however, the fall in cultivation has been continuous for three years. The absence of potable water, the unhealthiness of the *tarái*, and the consequent scarcity of cultivators stand in the way of improvement.

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(*Report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow and the Botancial Gardens, Sahâranpur*, 1903-1904.)

Gardens.

149. A large demand for trees, ornamental shrubs, flowers and vegetable seeds was met successfully. The demand for bulbils of sisal hemp and roots of rhea was in excess of the supply, and inquiries regarding fibre-giving plants generally were frequent. The African mosquito plant, a member of the basil or *tulshi* family, was raised, but has no apparent effect on the local mosquito. An experiment in the storage of ripe oranges was partially successful. Small plots of 12 different kinds of American and Egyptian long-stapled varieties of cotton were successfully grown for seed, and three new varieties were sown, but too late for a fair trial.

32.—FORESTS.

(*Report on the operations of the Forest Department*, 1903-1904.)

Forest area.

150. The total area of reserved forests in the United Provinces fell during the year from 3,918 to 3,895 square miles, while the area of unclassed forests rose from 43 to 77 square miles. The chief changes were in the Oudh circle, where 28,698 acres, given in exchange to the Khairigarh estate, were disforested; and 18,361 acres, received on transfer from the Revenue department, are shown as unclassed. The area of the district forests, all in the Central circle, remained unchanged.

Demarcation and settlement.

151. A few small areas in the Central circle were settled during the year, and no settlement work now remains in this or the School circle. In the Oudh circle some 14 square miles (including the Balrampur and part of the Khairigarh exchanges) were settled; but a considerable amount of work still remains to be done. No expense was incurred, as the operations were conducted entirely by the district staff. The settlement and classification of the district forests in Kumaun are proceeding, and some progress was made in the demaraction of these forests. It is anticipated that a considerable sum will have to be spent in marking the boundaries of those portions which it is proposed to close for purposes of reproduction.

Survey.

152. In the Central circle 39 square miles of forest and 67 miles of boundary were surveyed, and the forest survey of this circle practically completed. In the Oudh circle the boundaries of the Pilibhít forests, and in the School circle 70 square miles of forest (3 in Dehra Dún and 67 in the Tehri-Garhwál leased forests) remain to be surveyed.

Working-plans.

153. The new working-plan for the trans-Sarda forests came into force on the 1st July 1903, and the Dehra Dún plan, returned last year for revision,

was recast. Working-plans for the Tehri-Garhwál leased deodár forests, and the Lansdowne and Naini Tál municipal and cantonment forests, were taken in hand. There are now only 375 square miles not under a working-plan, and of these 303 are in Bundelkhand, where no regular plan is necessary. Save in the Oudh circle, where a considerable area was left uncut owing to lack of demand for timber, the deviations from the working-plans during the year were unimportant.

Roads and Buildings.

154. Altogether nearly Rs. 30,000 were spent on new buildings and Rs. 18,000 on new roads; but the expenditure was smaller than in the previous year. The new headquarters office at Pilibhít was completed and Rs. 10,000 spent on buildings for subordinates. The erection of substantial quarters for subordinates during the last few years is reported to have had an excellent effect on the health of the staff. Eighty-seven miles of new roads were constructed and 355 miles repaired.

Breach of Forest Rules.

155. There was an increase from 1,194 to 1,387 in the total number of reported breaches of the Forest Act; but, with the exception of a case of infringement of contract in the Central circle, none of the offences was of a very serious nature. Prosecution was ordered in 246 cases, while 1,122 were compounded. In Gonda, in the Oudh circle, the rules as to grazing are so wilfully disregarded that the Conservator has ordered prosecution in all cases. The number of cases of intentional firing fell from 84 to 46.

Fire conservancy.

156. In the School and Oudh circles the year was favourable to fire conservancy, the winter rains being sufficient and showers falling in May and June. In the Central circle, on the other hand, there was practically no rain during the winter and the season was dry. In all circles, however, except Pilibhít, the success of fire conservancy was remarkable, and only 9,371 acres of protected forests were burnt, as against 76,874 acres in the preceding year. The want of success in Pilibhít was largely due to carelessness on the part of the establishment, to which 9 out of 14 fires were directly traceable. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven acres were destroyed in Garhwál by a fire caused by lightning.

Grazing.

157. The area open to grazing remained practically the same as in the previous year; but, owing to the correction of errors, the area open to all animals showed an apparent reduction of 300 square miles. In parts of the School and Oudh circles, some injury is being caused by excessive grazing, and curtailment may be found to be necessary. The income from fees (Rs. 60,000) on cattle paying full rates was practically the same as in the previous year: the fees at privileged rates showed a slight decrease from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 32,400.

Reproduction.

158. Generally speaking, in areas closed to grazing and protected from fire natural reproduction was good. Sál trees, and in the hill forests conifers, seeded poorly, and in the Tarái forests the coppice plantations appear to be worn out. The dying of sál in the Charda forest, Bahraich, continued, though somewhat less rapidly than in the preceding year. Very little artificial reproduction was attempted, and the total area added to plantations was only 643 acres. In Bundelkhand 201 acres were sown with "babúl" seed, and the seedlings of the previous year did well.

159. Operations for the improvement of the growing stock consisted chiefly of climber-cutting and the lopping or girdling of inferior species: 114,504 acres were freed from climbers at a cost of Rs. 6,650.

Outturn.

160. The total outturn of timber, fuel, and other produce increased from 16 million to 18 million cubic feet: the outturn of minor produce also showed a marked increase. Every circle contributed to this result, but the increase was greatest in the Oudh circle. As in the previous year, the removal of forest produce was almost entirely carried on by outside agency. The only important departmental operations were the supply of fuel to Naini Tál and certain hill cantonments, the export of railway sleepers from Jaunsár, and the manufacture of turpentine and colophony. The latter industry is proving a great success: the turpentine and colophony produced are of excellent quality; prices have risen, and the demand is increasing. Timber,

fuel and other produce to the value of Rs. 1,61,220 were taken away by right-holders, and free grants were made to the value of Rs. 24,840—mostly for villages destroyed by fire.

Financial results.

161. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 22,68,123, and the expenditure as shown in the accounts was Rs. 10,47,740. The apparent surplus was thus Rs. 1,20,383 against Rs. 11,43,367 in 1902-1903. There was, however, an accidental saving of one lakh in the expenditure, owing to the fact that a cheque for that amount, drawn in favour of His Highness the Rája of Tehri, was not cashed within the year. Including this item, the surplus fell somewhat short of that of 1902-1903. Against this must be set off a shortage in the receipts in Jaunsár, due to a change in the system of sale. Instead of selling the dead and refuse wood in lump sums, the system of monopoly sales was introduced, under which most of the revenue from this source will appear in the accounts of 1904-1905. In spite, therefore, of the more liberal terms recently granted to His Highness the Rája of Tehri, there is no reason to anticipate any serious falling off in the net revenue of the department. Pilibhít was again the only division that was worked at a loss, but the deficit was smaller than in the preceding year.

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

(*Return of Mines Minerals and Gems.*)*

Mines.

162. No regular mines were worked in the provinces during the year. The native workings produced iron worth about Rs. 700 in Almora and Garhwál, and gold valued at Rs. 1,500 was washed in Bijnor and Garhwál. About 6,500 tons of slate were quarried in the Kumaun Division.

(*Annual Report on the Mirzapur Stone Maháls*, 1903-1904.)

Quarries.

163. The receipts from the Mirzapur Stone Maháls were Rs. 88,460—an increase of Rs. 4,500 on the receipts of 1902-1903. At the same time the expenditure was Rs. 21,000 higher, and the surplus profit fell from Rs. 58,000 to Rs. 41,000. The property is being developed by a liberal expenditure on communications, and Rs. 27,000 were spent on the roads in the year under review.

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(*Return of large industries and mills, &c.*)

Large industries.

164. No fresh facts of interest regarding handicrafts have come to notice during the year. As regards organized industries, the woollen and jute mills of Cawnpore gave employment to a somewhat larger number of workmen. The eight cotton mills at Cawnpore, Agra, Mirzapur, and Háthras continued at work, and a new mill was started at Agra during the year. The number of hands employed in these mills was appreciably greater than last year. The number of factories for pressing cleaning, and ginning cotton continues to rise, 100 such concerns having been reported in 1903 against 86 in the preceding year. The four tanneries of Cawnpore employed rather less labour, and one of them has ceased to work owing to financial difficulties. The number of indigo factories in the province continued to decrease.

35.—TRADE.

(*Reports on Inland and Foreign Trade*, 1903-1904.)†

INLAND TRADE.

External rail-borne traffic.

165. The total external rail-borne traffic (omitting trade in animals and treasure) increased in weight by 59½ lakhs of maunds, or over 7 per cent., but declined in value by 169 lakhs of rupees, or about 4 per cent. The imports rose from 3,22,97,000 maunds valued at Rs. 17,71,20,906 to 3,70,74,400 maunds worth Rs. 18,30,31,394. The exports increased from 481¾ to 493½ lakhs of maunds; but, owing to the lower rate adopted in valuing woollen manufactures, their value declined by 228 lakhs to Rs. 42,28,13,910.

Imports.

166. The increase in imports was greatest in the case of Bengal coal, which exceeded the preceding year's supply by 40 lakhs of maunds. Increased

* See also Eleventh Issue of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, *viz.* mineral production (Tables XXVII).

† See also accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India, 1903-1904.

imports, chiefly of sugar, were received from the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, of railway materials from Bombay and Karáchi, and of grain, stone and lime from the Punjab, Rájputána, and Central India. The trade with the Bombay Presidency was, however, on a smaller scale than in 1902-1903. In December 1903 the countervailing duties were remitted and imports of sugar, which had declined in the preceding year, rose by 14½ lakhs of maunds. Owing to the abnormal conditions prevailing in the cotton industry less European, but more Indian, yarn and piece-goods were imported. The imports of kerosine oil dropped by over 1¼ lakhs of maunds; but the trade in salt rose by 1¾ lakhs—an improvement doubtless due to the reduction of the duty.

Exports.

167. The export trade continued to expand, and its volume was greater than in any of the preceding three years. The trade with the ports of Calcutta and Karáchi was heavier than in the previous year, owing to larger exports of grain, oilseeds, opium and hides; but the exports of raw cotton to Bombay, and of grain to Bengal, the Punjab, Rájputána and Central India were smaller. A favourable rabi season and a good demand for Europe were responsible for the heaviest export of wheat and oilseeds on record, but owing to low prices the value of the trade declined. Compared with 1902-1903, the exports of wheat were 55 lakhs and of oilseeds 12½ lakhs of maunds better, but owing to a short yield the exports of gram and pulse declined by 27 lakhs, of juár and bájra by 9 lakhs, and of rice by 1¼ lakhs of maunds. Cotton suffered from the heavy storm in October 1903, and the trade was the lowest since 1895-96, exports of cotton dropping by 50 per cent. in weight and 105¾ lakhs of rupees in value. Higher prices stimulated the trade in hides and skins, and opium showed an expansion of 47,000 maunds in weight and 134 lakhs of rupees in value. The exports of Indian hemp, raw sugar, saltpetre and wool were all less than in the preceding year.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

168. The total internal rail-borne traffic of the provinces rose from 154 to 168 lakhs of maunds. The increase occurred chiefly in the Allahabad block which received an increased supply of railway material and sugar, and larger quantities of grain, stone and lime were imported in the Rohilkhand block. Meerut, Agra and Benares showed diminished imports, chiefly under the head of grain. Allahabad and Oudh curtailed their exports, but the other blocks exhibited an increase, owing chiefly to larger quantities of sugar, stone and lime having been exported from Meerut and Rohilkhand, of grain from Agra and railway materials from Benares.

River-borne traffic.

169. The river-borne traffic with Bengal showed a total decrease in both weight and value. Diminished receipts of grain and pulse, salt and wood accounted for a decrease in imports of 2¾ lakhs of maunds. Exports by river fell off by nearly three lakhs of maunds, the decrease being chiefly under sugar and saltpetre. On the other hand, imports of cotton and exports of oilseeds were larger than in the preceding year.

Foreign Trade.

170. The total foreign trade with Tibet and Nepál fell from 31,69,765 to 27,87,341 maunds, but its value increased from 164¾ to 170½ lakhs of rupees. Timber other than teak was registered for the first time in cubic feet, and its weight does not appear in the returns for 1903-1904.

Tibet.

171. The imports from Tibet, which consist chiefly of borax, salt and wool, amounted to 87,722 maunds in 1903-1904, a decrease of over 4,000 maunds. A fall in price in the plains led to a large fall in the imports of borax, which was not compensated by a slight increase in the imports of salt. The exports to Tibet rose in weight from 56,801 to 65,272 maunds, but fell in value by Rs. 20,000. The export trade in grain was heavier than in the preceding year, but that in cotton goods and sugar declined.

Nepal.

172. The total volume of trade with Nepál was 26,34,347 maunds worth Rs. 159⅛ lakhs, as compared with 30,20,831 maunds valued at Rs. 153 lakhs in 1902-1903. The imports showed an increase of 10¾ lakhs of rupees in value; but, owing to the exclusion from the figures of the weight of timber, a decline of 3¾ lakhs of maunds in weight. Good crops in Nepál accounted for an increase in the imports of grain (chiefly rice) and linseed.

The bulk of the exports to Nepál (3,13,962 maunds) was practically the same as in the preceding year; but their value, chiefly owing to diminished exports of cotton goods, declined by over four lakhs to 45 lakhs of rupees.

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(*Administration Report, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch,* 1903-1904.)

Buildings.

173. Among the more important buildings in progress or completed during the year were the new Court-house at Aligarh, a Court-house for the special Judge and Commissioner, and a Government Circuit house at Jhánsi, and the new kotwális at Lucknow and Moradabad. At Benares the new collegiate school (costing Rs. 60,000) and the enlargement of the College boarding-house were completed, and the central prison was connected with the municipal water-supply. At Agra a large amount of archæological work was done, the new Lady Lyall Hospital was completed, and the present building converted into an Eye Hospital at a cost of Rs. 1,55,936. A hostel for the students of the medical school, estimated to cost Rs. 87,000, was commenced, and the several works connected with the Lunatic Asylum were practically finished. At Allahabad Rs. 30,846 were spent in constructing a Teaching Theatre for the Training College : a Leper Asylum was started and improvements made in the Dufferin Hospital and the boarding-house attached to the normal school. At Gorakhpur, a normal school estimated to cost over 1½ lakhs of rupees was started, and new record-rooms in the Collector's office were completed. At Dehra good progress was made with the main and subsidiary buildings for the Imperial cadet corps on an estimate of Rs. 2,68,733.

Communications.

174. Work in connection with the large bridges over the Chhote Gandak and Ami rivers in Gorakhpur was advanced. The iron girder bridge over the Gumti in Sultánpur was well advanced. and several other bridges were undertaken or finished. The pilgrim routes in Garhwál were further improved at a cost of about Rs. 90,000, and work was started on the second section of the Kotdwára and Lansdowne cart-road. Considerable progress was made towards the completion of the programme of roads in Bundelkhand, the expenditure amounting to nearly 1¼ lakhs of rupees.

Altogether 124 miles of new metalled roads were constructed, and 5,730 miles of metalled roads were maintained by the Public Works Department.

Navigation.

175. The usual operations were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo-boats and steamers on the Ganges in the Benares division and Allahabad district at a cost of Rs. 8,240.

Archæology.

176. A sum of Rs. 1,19,704 was spent on the restoration and conservation of archæological buildings, the greater part of the expenditure being incurred in the Agra division. An account of the operations will be found in Chapter VIII of this report.

Arboriculture.

177. Altogether 32 miles of avenues were planted and 1,403 miles maintained during the year. The receipts from arboriculture were Rs. 44,000 and expenditure Rs. 27,000.

37.—CANALS.

(*Administration Report, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,* 1903-1904.)

Administration.

178. With the sanction of the Secretary of State a fourth circle of superintendence was formed. This permitted of a rearrangement of circles which, with the splitting of the Agra Canal into two divisions, will add greatly to the efficiency of the administration.

Capital Outlay.

179. The total capital outlay on canals in the United Provinces amounted to nearly 22 lakhs, or more than twice the outlay of the previous year. One lakh and a half were spent on protective works—the Betwa and Ken Canals—in Bundelkhand. The Mát branch of the Ganges Canal was practically completed, the expenditure amounting to nearly 9½ lakhs, and some 22,000 acres of new irrigation were effected during the rabi season. The Kuli Canal (Rohilkhand) and the new regulator at Kalsia (Eastern Jumna) were finished, and good progress was made with the Kosi arterial drain and Nandgaon distributary on the Agra Canal system. The balance of the expenditure was incurred on

numerous works, which included the construction of new minors and drainage cuts, remodelling of channels, building residences, offices, inspection-houses and subordinates' quarters. The total capital cost of the canals now amounts to Rs. 9,45,45,735.

Survey and projects.

180. Projects for a canal from the Sarda river, and for a protective canal from the Dassan river in the Hamírpur district, were prepared. Surveys were carried out for feeder canals from the Sarda river to the Ganges at Narora, and from the Ganges near Roorkee to the Eastern Jumna Canal.

Mileage.

181. During the year 391 miles of channels were opened—a figure not approached since the opening of the Fatehpur branch in 1898-99. The total mileage of all channels open at the end of the year amounted to 13,395 miles.

Revenue.

182. The gross receipts both direct and indirect from all canals were 97¾ lakhs, as compared with 99¼ lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due to a smaller area under sugarcane and rice. The working expenses were nearly 1½ lakhs less than in the previous year, and the net revenue was practically the same—Rs. 63,06,884. The interest charges for the year amounted to Rs. 33,59,577, and the net profit was nearly 29½ lakhs. The revenue earned by productive works (Rs. 61,80,098) represented a return of 7·2 per cent. on the total capital outlay, the percentages varying from 3·1 on the Fatehpur branch to 23·2 on the Eastern Jumna. The minor works yielded a net revenue of Rs. 1,01,218, or nearly 3 per cent. on their capital cost. By improvements in the storage capacity, the Betwa Canal, at present the only open protective work in the provinces, was able to realize a profit (amounting to Rs. 25,568) for the first time since the drought of 1897-98. When the works now in progress have been completed, it is expected that the canal will show an annual surplus instead of the deficits which have hitherto marked its history.

Provincial contract.

183. There was no change in the financial arrangements with the Government of India. In the year under review the share of the Local Government after adjustments was Rs. 11,52,976. A new and more simple arrangement, under which the Local Government has more direct control of the profits from productive works, came into force from 1st April 1904.

Assessments.

184. The total revenue, direct and indirect, assessed during the year on works of all classes, amounted to Rs. 1,01,24,235. It was exceeded only in the famine years 1896-97 and 1899-1900, and was 19 per cent. over the average of the preceding 12 years. The Betwa Canal showed a record profit of Rs. 58,043.

38.—IRRIGATION.

Demand for water.

185. The monsoon set in a month late: the demand for the early kharíf was strong, but, except on the Eastern Jumna and Agra Canals, not in excess of the supply. General rain commenced in the middle of July, and light, but frequent, showers falling in August and September, the demand closed. A cyclonic storm at the beginning of October gave heavy rain over nearly all the canal districts, and the rabi crops were sown without the aid of canal water. The winter rains, however, failed, and the demand which sprang up in December became excessive in January and February. A fall of 1 to 1½ inches early in March relieved the strain.

Irrigated area.

186. The total area irrigated in 1903-1904 was 2,649,150 acres, or including the Tarái and Bhábar Canals 2,764,800 acres. The former area is an advance of 200,000 acres over the figures of the preceding year and the third highest on record. Both the kharíf and rabi areas were in excess of the average, and owing to the shortness of the winter rains the proportion of the rabi area reached the high figure of 66 per cent. On the Betwa Canal the preceding year's area was exceeded by 23 per cent.

Crops.

187. The area under cotton continued to increase steadily and reached 230,352 acres against a 12 years' average of 105,757 acres. Indigo showed a slight recovery of 28,500 acres, but the total area under the crop was small. The area under wheat (1,067,851 acres) was the highest on record and nearly 300,000 acres above the normal. There was a decline in the area under sugarcane and rice, but the increase under poppy was maintained. The value of crops irrigated, excluding the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, is estimated at over 8½ crores of rupees.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a).—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

39.—GROSS REVENUE.

(*Accounts*, 1903-1904.)

Gross revenue, Imperial.

188. The terms of the contract remained unaltered during the year. The gross revenue (imperial) amounted to Rs. 5,43,20,434, excluding the imperial share of irrigation (major works) and railway receipts, figures for which have not been received from the Accountant-General. The corresponding figure for the preceding year was Rs. 5,69,01,968.

40.—LAND REVENUE.

Land revenue.

189. The total land revenue for the financial year was Rs. 6,32,57,642, of which the imperial share, after adjustments, came to Rs. 4,05,03,338. The corresponding figure for the previous year was Rs. 4,39,30,466.

41.—CANAL REVENUE.

Canal revenue.

190. The figures for canal revenue, imperial share, have not been received from the Accountant-General. In the preceding year the receipts amounted to Rs. 26,60,788.

42.—EXCISE.

(*Report on the administration of Excise*, 1902-1903.)*

Receipts.

191. The general prosperity of the people is reflected in the continued expansion of the excise revenue. The total real receipts of the year 1902-1903 were 85½ lakhs of rupees and exceeded those of 1901-1902, itself a record year, by 6½ lakhs. The increase was distributed among all the main heads of revenue, but was largest in the case of country liquor. The prevalence of plague did not check consumption owing to a widespread belief in the value of spirits as a prophylactic. Of the gross demand for the year 99·7 per cent. was collected. It was necessary to remit about Rs. 14,000, mainly tári balances, which were irrecoverable owing to the poverty of the contractors.

Changes of system.

192. In the Pilibhít district the outstill system was successfully substituted for the farming system in the Puranpur tahsíl, and the latter is now in force only in parts of Dehra Dún and Jhánsi.

Country liquor.

193. The net receipts from country spirits were 54·99 lakhs of rupees as compared with 50·02 in the preceding year. Of the total increase of 5 lakhs, nearly two lakhs were derived from still-head duty, two lakhs from license fees and one lakh from outstills. The increased consumption of country liquor (84,695 gallons or 6½ per cent.) in the distillery tract was the direct result of good harvests and the prosperity of the consuming classes. Six districts showed a smaller consumption, but the decline was considerable (14 per cent.) only in Budaun, where the trade is dominated by a combination of dealers. The rate of increase (12 per cent. as against 6 per cent. for the province generally) was noticeably high in the six eastern districts, where the lower rate of duty was in force, and in Meerut, where a fall in the price of liquor followed the breaking up of a powerful clique. The rate of duty in the eastern districts has subsequently been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon. A uniformly good season was responsible for a further rise in license fees in all but four districts. A marked increase in the eastern districts indicates their recovery from the depression of the period 1900-1902. The total excise per gallon consumed in the distillery area rose by one anna to Rs. 3-8-10, and the increased revenue points to improved administration. The incidence (Rs. 4-14-0) was again abnormally high in Cawnpore and exceeded the duty on

* See also Eleventh Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, *viz.* Stamps (Tables V).

Rosa rum by nearly one rupee. The latter spirit was enabled to compete on more than equal terms with country liquor, and the consumption rose from 9,482 to 13,166 gallons. The number of cities in which the total excise on country spirit exceeded the duty on rum was five, and the enhancement of the still-head duty in certain of the large towns in 1903-1904 is likely to stimulate competition between the two stimulants.

Distilleries.

194. Progress in the direction of centralization of distilleries is impeded by the inability of the existing distilleries to meet the demands made upon them. The main defects—a deficient water-supply and inadequate storage accommodation—are being removed by the sinking of new wells and the provision of large vats in the principal distilleries. These vats will facilitate the accumulation of stocks against the busy seasons, and the prolonged storage, combined with improved methods of distillery management, should improve the quality of the liquor. Bonded warehouses steadily gained in favour. The issues which had risen by nearly 30,000 gallons in 1901-1902 exhibited a further increase of 25,000 gallons in 1902-1903. The issues in bond from distilleries were 26,000 gallons as compared with 10,000 gallons in the preceding year, and the free movement of liquor was effective in equalizing prices and stimulating competition. The transactions of bonded warehouses properly so called rose by 9,000 gallons. The concession of a duty free allowance of 4 per cent. to cover losses from leakage and evaporation in transit appears to have encouraged the opening of wholesale shops, but in two districts stimulated direct imports at the expense of the local warehouses.

Outstill and farming.

195. The combined receipts under the outstill and farming systems were 6·21 lakhs as compared with 5·24 lakhs in 1901-1902. In Mirzapur, the southern part of which has suffered from a series of poor seasons, there was a decline of 7 per cent. In Kheri the rise in revenue was 52 per cent., and in Bundelkhand the increase, though smaller than in the preceding year, was substantial.

European liquor.

196. The aggregate receipts under European liquor were 7·14 lakhs, or three quarters of a lakh better than the receipts of the preceding year, the greater part being derived from spirits made in India. The consumption of Rosa rum in the province increased from 49,154 gallons to 53,081 gallons, and the issues to the Panjáb showed an increase. The increased consumption was wholly due to the growing popularity of Rosa rum in Cawnpore.

Tari and sendhi.

197. The revenue from tári and sendhi is inconsiderable outside the Agra, Benares, Gorakhpur and Lucknow divisions, and exceeds Rs. 10,000 in only four districts. The receipts rose from 1·48 lakhs in 1901-1902 to 1·58 lakhs in 1902-1903, the increase being obtained in the Gorakhpur district. The Madras tree-tax system was experimentally introduced in the Farrukhabad and Basti districts, and direct settlement with shopkeepers has been tried in six districts. After several years' experience of these systems it has been decided to return to the farming system. The harassment of the people and the additional work thrown on the tahsíl staff by the tree-tax system outweigh considerations of financial gain. Shop-by-shop sttlement is rendered difficult by the poverty of the shopkeepers. This system will be employed in future only in the event of a combination among contractors to keep the Government from enjoying an adequate share of the profits from the vend of fermented liquors.

Hemp drugs.

198. The revenue derived from hemp drugs was 13·72 lakhs of rupees, or an increase of half a lakh. The improvement was due wholly to the increased license fees derived from new settlements in 14 districts. The consumption of charas received a check, but the decline was considerable only in districts where the figures of the previous year were abnormal. The receipts from duty on gánja showed a small increase, owing to increased consumption in the Gorakhpur district and Benares division. The imports of Bengal gánja into the drug warehouses exhibited a remarkable and sudden fall from 22,664 to 6,338 *sérs*. At the same time the imports of pathar gánja from Gwalior rose from 96 to 486 *sérs*. Restriction on the manufacture of the chúr form may have had some effect, but no adequate explanation of the decline of the imports of the twig form of the drug has been offered.

The troublesome question of the smuggling of gánja from native states in Bundelkhand into British territory was the subject of a detailed inquiry during the year, and the recommendations of the Local Government have been submitted to the Government of India.

Opium.

199. The receipts from opium were Rs. 8,17,000, an increase of 2 per cent. over the revenue of the previous year, to which fixed duty and license fees contributed almost equally. The consumption of excise opium was 63,226 *sérs* against 62,301 *sérs* in 1901-1902. Thirteen districts showed a smaller consumption, the most noticeable being Cawnpore and Allahabad, where measures were taken to repress smuggling to Bengal and Burma. The time is not yet ripe for a determination of the results of the abolition of official vend in certain districts, but it is noticeable that in the six poppy districts the consumption had risen from 6,791 *sérs* in 1899-1900, the year before the change, to 9,382 *sérs* in 1902-1903.

43.—STAMPS.

(*Stamp returns for the year* 1903-1904.)*

Receipts.

200. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 82,52,041, or over two lakhs more than those of the previous year. The imperial share was Rs. 20,63,010, or one quarter.

Judicial stamps.

201. The sales of judicial stamps in the province of Agra showed an increase of a little over 2 per cent. In Oudh there was an increase of over 8 per cent., to which every district except Kheri contributed. The chief causes of the large increase in Oudh were the introduction of revised rules for the levy of process fees and the institution of a large number of suits of high value, for which no special reason can be assigned.

Non-judicial stamps.

202. There was an increase of 4·4 per cent. in the revenue derived from the sale of non-judicial stamps. More than half the increase was contributed by the Allahabad and Meerut divisions, and is ascribed to the necessity under the new Tenancy Act for formal documents between landholders and tenants. In Rohilkhand there was a large demand for stamps of low values for the execution of sugar bonds. The special Acts affected sales in Bundelkhand, the decrease being 10 per cent. in the four districts of this tract.

44.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(*Income-tax returns for* 1903-1904.)†

Income tax.

203. The income tax is the only assessed tax in these provinces. With effect from 1st April 1903 the assessable minimum was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and the total receipts for the year 1903-1904 fell from Rs. 25,40,816 to Rs. 19,83,769. Of this sum the imperial share was one-half. While the amount of the tax decreased 21 per cent., the number of assessees fell from 77,522 to 32,148, or 58 per cent. The classes which appear to have benefited most from the remission of taxation are the small money-lenders and dealers in food stuffs and piecegoods. The relief to Government servants on small pay was very appreciable and was given at small cost to the state. The tax on salaries paid by Government was reduced by 11 per cent. only, but the number of assessees by 55 per cent. Comparing only the figures for incomes of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, there were 31,469 assessees in 1902-1903 paying Rs. 20,09,264 and 32,148 in 1903-1904 paying Rs. 19,95,959. The tax on "salaries" increased by Rs. 3,000, but on "profits" declined by Rs. 16,000. Collections were good and the balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 8,607. Objections fell by nearly one-half to 10,343; writs from 2,352 to 1,559 and other coercive processes from 326 to 294.

45.—ANY OTHER TAXES LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

Other taxes.

204. Customs yielded Rs. 76,449 to the imperial revenues.

46.—FORESTS.

Forests.

205. The total revenue was Rs. 22,80,446, of which the imperial share was one-half.

* See also Eleventh Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics, *viz.* Stamps (Tables VII).
† See also Eleventh Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics, *viz.* Income-Tax (Tables VIII).

(b).—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

47 and 48.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(*Review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds*, 1903-1904.)

Financial position.

206. The new financial settlement took effect from the 1st April 1904, and the year under review was the last year of the former arrangements, the terms of which remained unaltered.

207. The receipts on the provincial side of the accounts exceeded the original budget figure by nearly 48 lakhs, while the expenditure was less than that budgeted for by nearly 5 lakhs of rupees. An estimated deficit of 15½ lakhs was thus converted into a surplus of over 37 lakhs, and the credit balance, which at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 38,16,000, amounted at its close to Rs. 75,25,000.

208. In the Incorporated Local Account also a surplus of 1¾ lakhs resulted where a deficit of over 1½ lakhs had been expected, a slight rise of Rs. 39,000 in the expenditure being more than covered by increased receipts to the extent of Rs. 3,79,000. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 25,60,000 as against the opening balance of Rs. 23,84,000.

209. Despite the high mortality from plague, and the fact that the autumn harvest was injuriously affected by a delayed monsoon and heavy storms in October, the past year was, on the whole, a favourable one for the provincial finances. The spring harvest was good in spite of scanty rains, irrigation being resorted to on an extensive scale. But the greater portion of the increase in the provincial receipts is accounted for by assignments aggregating 42½ lakhs of rupees received during the course of the year from the Imperial Government for various objects, chief among them being an assignment of 30 lakhs to start the new provincial settlement. These assignments belong rather to the history of the current than of the past year, and need not be mentioned in further detail. More than half of the deficiency in the expenditure of the year on the original forecast was under Jails, and the real lapses under other heads were comparatively unimportant.

The following table compares the financial position with that of 1902-1903 :—

	1902-1903.			1903-1904.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	38,80,437	20,98,103	59,78,542	38,16,067	23,83,903	61,99,970
Receipts ...	3,92,30,646	1,35,33,315	5,27,63,961	4,32,47,386	1,35,25,930	5,67,73,316
Total ...	4,31,11,085	1,56,31,418	5,87,42,503	4,70,63,453	1,59,09,833	6,29,73,286
Expenditure ...	3,92,95,018	1,32,47,515	5,25,42,533	3,95,38,475	1,33,49,598	5,28,88,073
Closing balance	38,16,067	23,83,903	61,99,970	75,24,978	25,60,235	1,00,85,213

Receipts.

210. The main differences (stated in thousands of rupees) under receipts were as follows :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	−	+	−
Land revenue	2,42,	...	...	...
Stamps	1,54,	...	...	...
Excise	2,84,	...	...	...
Provincial rates	...	..	...	70,
Assessed taxes	...	2,81,	...	...
Forests	1,27,	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	74,	...	...	...
Irrigation—Major Works		1,81,	...	...
Contributions		...	99,	...

211. The increase in the land revenue receipts was due to revision of settlements, and to the inclusion in the provincial accounts of the balance of

the partition amíns' fund, amounting to about 1½ lakhs of rupees; while the rise in the stamp income is accounted for by increased litigation and, to some extent, by the fact that the new Tenancy Act has led to formal documents between landlords and tenants being more frequently executed. Good seasons, coupled with an enhancement of duty on country spirit and long-term settlements for drugs, led to the increased receipts from Excise: and plague also is believed to have stimulated consumption. Under "Forests" higher prices and a greater demand for forest produce resulted in enhanced income. Under "Miscellaneous" the increase is owing to larger lapsed deposits and the sale of a plot of nazúl land to the Kashmir Darbár; and under "Contributions (local)" to larger assignments having been made from provincial revenues to district boards to cover the cost of various educational reforms and public works undertaken by those bodies. The decline in the receipts under "Provincial rates (local)" is due to the reduction of land revenue and the suspension of cesses sanctioned in Bundelkhand; and that under "Assessed taxes" to the orders raising the assessable minimum of the income tax to Rs. 1,000 per annum with effect from the 1st of April 1903. The decrease in the irrigation revenue was due to a more restricted demand for canal water, the demand in the previous year having been unusually high.

Expenditure.

212. On the expenditure side of the accounts the main differences were:—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	−	+	−
Land revenue	1,57,	...	...	...
General administration ...	...	75,	...	...
Courts of law	1,14,	...	...	...
Jails	...	1,13,	...	...
Education	...	...	1,33,	...
Medical	...	1,94,	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	1,60,	...	...
Irrigation—Major works ...	1,00,	...	...	...
Civil works	3,52,	...	...	...
Contributions	94,	...	...	...

Revisions of the establishment of the revenue and judicial courts and of the cadre of deputy collectors are responsible for the increased expenditure under "Land revenue" and "Courts of law," and the efforts of the district boards to extend primary education and to improve their teaching and inspecting staffs account for the rise in the "Local" educational charges. The decrease under "Medical" and the increase under "Civil works" are mainly due to the transfer from the former to the latter head of a sum of two lakhs of rupees, representing the grants made by Government to the poorer municipalities and larger towns, to enable them to take sanitary precautions against plague. The construction of several large educational buildings also helped to swell the public works expenditure during the year. The lakh extra under "Irrigation" was needed for improving and repairing distributaries; while the decreases under "General administration" and "Miscellaneous" indicate a return to normal figures, the expenditure in 1902-1903 having been exceptionally high owing to the Coronation Darbár and large remissions of agricultural advances. A fall in the prices of food grains and fewer prisoners account for the decrease under "Jails."

49.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(*Review of Municipal Administration*, 1903-1904.)

Municipal funds.

213. The opening balance was Rs. 16,48,576, the receipts were Rs. 71,84,559, and the expenditure Rs. 68,14,793. The closing balance was Rs. 20,18,342.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50.—DETAILS OF CENSUS IF TAKEN IN YEAR OF REPORT.

(*See under Chapter I of the Report for the year* 1901-1902. *Details of the last census*).

51.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(*Report of the Sanitary Commissioner*, 1903.)*

Births.

214. The total number of births registered in the United Provinces in 1903 was 2,200,031, as compared with 2,186,201 in 1902, and the birth-rate was 46·13 per thousand, as against 45·84 in the preceding year, and 42·60 the quinquennial mean. With the exception of the year 1898, when the birth-rate was 48·09, the birth-rate of the year 1903 was the highest in the last 12 years. All divisions, except Meerut, recorded birth-rates above the divisional averages for the preceding five years, and the general rise in the birth-rate was probably due to a succession of prosperous seasons and high wages accompanied by falling prices. The birth-rate in all districts of the Rohilkhand and Lucknow divisions was higher than the provincial mean for the year, and outside these divisions rates above 50 per thousand were recorded in Jalaun, Hamírpur, Farrukhabad and Bulandshahr.

215. The year was, however, distinctly unhealthy, and, in spite of the high birth-rate, the births exceeded the deaths by 279,128 only, giving a rate of increase of 5·85 per mille, as against 13·30 in 1902 and 11·05 in 1901.

Deaths.

216. During the year fevers, measles and plague were widely prevalent, and the total number of deaths rose from 1,552,026 in 1902 to 1,920,903. The death-rate was 40·28 as compared with 32·54 in the preceding year, and has been exceeded only in 1894 and 1897 during the last 12 years. In other provinces the mortality has risen, but nowhere to such an extent as in the United Provinces. In Sultánpur alone the death-rate was below the district quinquennial mean. The highest mortality occurred in the Lucknow and Allahabad divisions, as many as five districts in this area recording rates of 50 per thousand or over. Other districts returning a high mortality were Farrukhabad (47 per thousand), Sháhjahánpur (46), Pilibhít (45), and Benares (44). The healthiest districts as judged by the returns were Mirzapur, Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur and Basti. Nine districts, as compared with two in the preceding year, recorded more deaths than births, and in the municipal area the excess of deaths over births was 12·62 per thousand of the population, as compared with 4·02 in 1902 and 3·01 in 1901.

Infantile mortality.

217. The infantile mortality (calculated on births), which had increased from 232 to 243 per thousand in 1902, rose to 274 per thousand in 1903, and the death-rate among children between one and five years of age was abnormally high. The chief cause of this high mortality appears to have been a widespread epidemic of measles, which was responsible for 98,112 deaths in 1903, as compared with 15,292 in 1902. The districts, which returned in 1903 a high mortality among infants, also returned a high death-rate for all ages, and for the province as a whole the infantile death-rate was comparatively lower than in 1902.

Registration of vital statistics.

218. A total of 753,184 births and 647,176 death entries were tested by the local authorities and by vaccinators, as compared with 722,307 and 517,596 in the preceding year. The percentage of error reported by the officers of the district staff and members of the local boards was 2·12 as regards births and 1·27 as regards deaths. The number of omissions returned by vaccinators was, as usual, much less, being ·53 and ·28 per cent., respectively.

* See also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Births and Deaths (Tables XIII).

The number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by medical officers or practitioners was only 11,228. Of the verified cases, 1,620 were attributed to dysentery and diarrhœa, 1,790 to plague and 1,346 to malarial fever. The verified cases of measles among children increased from 159 in 1902 to 775 in 1903, indicating the prevalence of this disease.

Cholera.

219. The total number of deaths from cholera was 47,159 as compared with 25,160 in 1903; but the death-rate (·53 per mille) was below the decennial average (1·12 per mille). The mortality began, as usual, to rise in March and reached the maximum in February, when 16,899 deaths were reported. The outbreak was most virulent in the hill districts, Garhwál, Almora and Dehra Dún, which were infected from Hardwár after the Dikhauti fair. The mortality was high also in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, the Ballia district next to Garhwál showing the highest death-rate from cholera in the provinces.

Small-pox.

220. Small-pox was quiescent from 1898 to 1902, but in 1903 five districts —Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Allahabad and Moradabad—returned over 2,000 deaths from this cause, and the provincial death-rate rose from ·10 to ·46 per thousand.

Fevers.

221. Deaths from fevers rose from 1,169,102 in 1902 to 1,318,519 in 1903. The canal districts in the west and the Tarái, as usual, showed the highest death-rate, but the mortality was noticeably in excess of the normal in the Lucknow division and in Bundelkhand. As in previous years the mortality from fevers was highest amongst towns in Bindraban, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saháranpur. No organized campaign against mosquitoes was started in any municipality, but considerable progress was made in many places in improving the surface drainage. The number of quinine packets sold through the post-office, vaccinators and landlords was 236,131, an increase of 11,000. From July 1903 the quantity of quinine in each packet was raised from five to seven grains.

All other causes. Injuries.

222. The deaths from "all other causes" numbe ed 360,704, an increase of 114,599 over the figures of the previous year. Measles were responsible for three-fourths of the increase and accounted for more deaths than plague. The mortality under this head was highest in the Allahabad division and in Oudh. The total mortality from snakes and wild beasts was slightly lower than in 1902. There was, however, a large increase in deaths caused by wolves, the districts most troubled by these pests being Budaun, Cawnpore and Fatehpur. The special measures adopted for their destruction proved ineffective.

Plague.

223. During the year 84,449 deaths from plague were registered as against 40,223 in 1902. At the beginning of the year 21 districts were infected, and in January 10,214 deaths were reported. The maximum was, as in 1902, reached in March and April, when the deaths registered amounted to 19,232 and 15,828 respectively. The outbreak quickly died away in the hot weather, and during June and July only 300 deaths were reported. In September plague reappeared in Azamgarh, Sítapur and Cawnpore. October saw 22 districts badly infected, and in November the disease was firmly established, the city of Cawnpore being responsible for 2,860 out of a total of 6,142 deaths in the month. In December 10,447 deaths occurred and the number of infected districts had risen to 27. The highest mortality in the large cities was in Cawnpore, which returned 5,164 deaths, equivalent to a mortality of 29·91 per thousand. Next in order came Fyzabad (29·44), Allahabad (28·03), Gorahkpur (18·11) and Lucknow (17·97). Among the smaller municipalities the death rate from plague was very high in Bara Banki (29·42), Sítapur (27·59) and Unao (27·38). Fortunately the pilgrim centres, Brindaban and Muttra, were free, while only a few cases occurred at Ajudhia and Jwalapur (Hardwár Union). In the Kumaun and Rohilkhand divisions there were only 24 deaths, and the outbreak was generally much more severe in the eastern than the western divisions. The measures chiefly relied upon for combating the disease were disinfection and evacuation, where the people were willing to adopt them. Inoculation was unpopular and no attempt was made to press it.

52.—EMIGRATION.

(*Reports on Inland and Foreign Emigration.*)*

Inland emigration.

224. Since the passing of Act VI of 1901 uncontrolled recruitment for the labour districts has been prohibited, and emigration is limited to the eastern districts of the province and subject to the provisions of chapters III and IV of the Act. During the year 1903-1904 operations were carried on only in the Gházipur district, and 220 labourers (164 males and 57 females) were registered by garden sardárs, as against 199 in the preceding year. The depôt at Gházipur was inspected regularly during the year.

Foreign emigration.

225. The United Provinces contributed 62 per cent. of the labourers registered for embarkation for the colonies from the port of Calcutta. During the year 7,667 persons (as against 8,687) were enlisted, of whom 5,211 reached Calcutta. As usual, Fyzabad and Basti supplied the largest number of labourers, and the bulk of the emigrants proceeded to Demarara, Trinidad and Natal.

53.—IMMIGRATION.

226. No statistics are available.

54.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(*Report on the administration of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries,* 1903.)†

Attendance at dispensaries.

227. During the year 11 dispensaries were opened and 6 closed, leaving 500 open at the close of the year. The number of patients treated at public dispensaries was 3,606,654, or 125,674 less than in 1902. The decline was chiefly under out-door patients, and the cause of the smaller attendance was probably the issue of orders that in ordinary cases patients should not be required to attend daily, but receive at one visit medicine sufficient for two or three days' consumption. An examination, however, of the returns in districts where plague was bad suggests that in some cases the distrust created by plague rumours contributed to the result. The number of patients treated in private dispensaries rose from 215,032 to 231,920, and in railway, canal, and police dispensaries from 179,704 to 192,779.

Relief to women.

228. Of the total number of patients treated in public dispensaries and hospitals, 747,567 or 21 per cent. were women, 54 per cent. being men and 25 per cent. children. In addition 3,843 visits were paid to women at their houses, as compared with 3,833 in 1902 and 4,202 in 1901.

Diseases.

229. Cholera and small-pox were rather more prevalent than in the preceding year, and the number of cases treated in the public dispensaries rose from 1,069 and 278 to 2,493 and 440, respectively. Cases of malaria treated decreased from 536,565 to 491,098, but cases of dysentery increased from 81,277 to 86,088, and those of tuberculous disease from 3,337 to 6,444. The number of operations performed in public dispensaries was 185,087 (as compared with 182,548), of which 68,468 were dental operations, 75,371 opening of abscesses and 5,172 extraction of lens. Of 180,299 patients operated on, 96 per cent. were cured or relieved. In private, railway, police and forest dispensaries 9,598 operations were performed as compared with 7,523 in the preceding year.

Financial.

230. Including the opening balance (Rs. 2,82,480) the total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 13,25,355, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,19,364. Receipts from Government increased by Rs. 57,000 to Rs. 4,66,302, and from local and municipal funds by Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 2,54,604. Subscriptions from Europeans rose from Rs. 19,607 to Rs. 22,153, but subscriptions from natives decreased by Rs. 20,000, though they were higher than in 1901. On the expenditure side increased charges were shown on account of buildings (Rs. 56,000), European medicines (Rs. 27,000), while the sum invested fell from Rs. 49,500 to Rs. 25,600.

Staff.

231. The position of civil hospital assistants attached to canal divisions was improved by the grant of special allowances and the increase of their conveyance allowances. The office of the Inspector-General of civil hospitals was reorganized and strengthened, and a manual of the rules and standing orders of the department was drawn up.

* See also Eleventh Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India (tables XXXV–4).

† See also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Medical Relief (Tables XIV and XV).

Improvements.

232. An operating-room was built at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tál, and a special grant was made for additions and improvements to the Dufferin Hospital at Allahabad. The operating-room in the Balrámpur Hospital, Lucknow, was furnished at a cost of Rs. 3,000. The want of proper arrangements for the private examination of out-patients was remedied in 213 institutions, and in the remaining dispensaries the necessary accommodation will shortly be provided. The separate stores of medicines kept at headquarters for the use of Government servants were abolished, and in future the district boards will supply medicines to those employés entitled to them free of cost in return for additional grants-in-aid from Government.

55.—SANITATION.

*(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1903.)**

Municipalities.

233. An active policy of sanitary improvement forms an important part of the programme of plague prevention, and the Government is doing what it can to assist in carrying out the more urgent sanitary measures which are suspended for want of funds. A special grant of two lakhs of rupees was made for the cleansing and sanitary improvement of the poorer municipalities and larger towns of the provinces. The objects on which the money was most generally spent were the removal of refuse, filling up depressions, and improving the surface drainage and conservancy. At Benares nearly one lakh was spent on the sewerage works, and at Cawnpore the main intercepting sewers were completed and machinery for pumping sewerage was installed. Good progress was made with the large drainage schemes recently sanctioned at Agra and Lucknow. At Mussoorie Rs. 12,000 were expended on improving the sanitation of the Landaur bazár, and drainage works were either completed or in progress at Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Muzaffarnagar and Dehra Dún.

Village sanitation.

234. The reports on the working of the Village Sanitation Act showed no falling off in expenditure on village sanitation. In addition to the ordinary grants, special grants amounting to Rs. 60,000 were placed at the disposal of the district boards for the protection of the water-supply in small towns and large villages. The money was generally expended in repairing the platforms and cylinders of existing wells to protect them from percolation, and in draining or filling up noisome pits. Instructions were also issued for the special protection of a certain number of wells on a model designed by the Sanitary Commissioner. The expenditure was in the nature of an experiment, and it is only gradually that the rural population can be educated to an interest in better sanitary surroundings. An increased use was made of the village sanitary inspection-books and the form of the book is being improved.

Sanitary Board.

235. The Sanitary Board held seven meetings during the year and projects for the expenditure of over 12½ lakhs of rupees on the sanitary improvement of municipalities were considered and approved.

Water-works.

236. Water-works exist in eight of the larger municipalities and the analyses of the pumped water supplied were satisfactory. The consumption of filtered water again increased largely and the proper flushing of drains received more attention. The consumption per head of population increased in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Naini Tál, but declined in Mussoorie. The consumption (15 gallons per head) was highest in Benares, and it is hoped the efforts to minimize waste will be successful. Considerable economies in working expenses were carried out, notably at Agra.

Fairs.

237. The usual religious fairs were held during the year, and the usual precautions were taken to prevent the spread of epidemic disease. The Mágh Mela at Allahabad and the Dádri fair at Ballia passed without mishap. In April the great Kumbh Mela, which takes place once in 12 years, was held at Hardwár, and between the 28th March and 14th April the average daily attendance was between 200,000 and 250,000 people. Unfortunately, when three-quarters of the visitors had dispersed, cholera broke out among the pilgrims and was carried into the Panjáb and the hill tracts of the United Provinces.

* See also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Sanitation (Tables XIII).

56.—VACCINATION.

(*Vaccination returns for* 1903-1904.)*

General results.

238. The vaccination staff was practically unchanged in 1903-1904, and vaccination continued to make steady, though slow, progress. The total number of persons vaccinated was 1,667,104 in 1903-1904 as compared with 1,665,253 in 1902-1903 and 1,546,821, the average of the triennium 1899—1902. An increase in successful primary vaccinations and revaccinations occurred in the western districts as a whole ; but in the east, particularly in Oudh, the prevalence of plague impeded vaccination, and many districts showed a decreased number of operations, the most prominent being Azamgarh, Gonda, Gházipur, Partábgarh and Unao. The total number of vaccinations did not differ greatly in the eastern and western circles, but there was the usual difference in infantile vaccination, 387,892 infants under one year having been successfully vaccinated in the former as compared with 577,310 in the latter. But, while the total number of operations in the eastern districts declined, the number of infants vaccinated showed a considerable advance on the figures of previous years. Only 540 operations were performed at dispensaries. No vaccinators are in these provinces attached to dispensaries and vaccination is done at the children's houses or, in municipalities, at regularly-appointed stations.

Municipal towns.

239. The number of successful primary vaccinations in municipal towns has fallen steadily since 1899-1900 and was 101,967 in 1903-1904, as compared with 104,090 in the preceding year. The birth-rate in towns was lower than in 1902 and the infantile death-rate rose from 314 to 350 per thousand, so that the number of children available for vaccination was less than in the preceding year. The statistics showing the number of successful operations performed on children under one year and the number of infants available exhibited the usual peculiarity. In many municipalities the number of infants vaccinated was in excess of the number shown as available. The explanation lies in the fact that children born outside the municipal area are brought into it to be vaccinated. The discrepancy is also due to a faulty calculation of the children's ages by the vaccinators. In five towns in Oudh where plague was rife less than half the infants available were vaccinated.

Supply of lymph.

240. Bovine lymph depôts were maintained at Lucknow, Allahabad and Bahraich. The new central depôt at Patwadangar in the Naini Tál district was nearly completed.

* See also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Vaccination (Tables XVI).

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

57.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(*See page* 58 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

58.—EDUCATION.

(*General Report on Public Instruction*, 1903-1904.)*

General results.

241. The total number of schools and colleges open in the United Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1904 was 14,709, of which 9,253 were public and 5,456 private institutions. No comparison can, in the case of public institutions, be made with the figures of the preceding year, which were swollen by reckoning the primary and secondary departments of the same school as separate institutions. The returns for private institutions showed a decrease of 44 schools and 1,481 scholars, possibly owing to the transfer of a certain number to the aided list and to the prevalence of plague. The statistics are, however, of doubtful accuracy and exhibit violent fluctuations from year to year. In the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, where more than half these schools are found, there was an increase of 4,000 scholars in 1903-1904 following a decrease of 3,000 in the preceding year. In public institutions there was, as compared with 1902-1903, an increase of 11,432 pupils, chiefly in primary schools for boys. The total number of scholars was 502,882 and the percentage of children under instruction on the population of school age advanced from 12·76 to 12·91 in the case of boys and from ·63 to ·75 in the case of girls. The provinces, therefore, showed sustained progress in education.

Expenditure.

242. The report for 1902-1903 showed an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 5,27,000, thanks to the liberal grant of five lakhs made by Government of India. In 1903-1904 there was a further increase in expenditure of Rs. 1,10,000. The direct expenditure on education was Rs. 35,82,305, an increase of over $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were spent on schools for general education. The funds allotted in the previous year for building and equipping new schools were required in 1903-1904 for their maintenance; and, notwithstanding an increased expenditure of Rs. 32,000 on inspection, the indirect expenditure declined by half a lakh. The contribution from provincial revenues increased by Rs. 20,000, of which the Thomason College received Rs. 11,000 and the Training College nearly Rs. 5,000. The expenditure from local funds was Rs. 85,000 more than in the preceding year, of which Rs. 11,000 were devoted to inspection and Rs. 11,000 to training schools. Nearly one lakh less was spent on buildings, but an additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were absorbed by new boards' aided schools and by increased pay of teachers and inspecting staff.

Examinations.

243. The following table compares the examination results of the year with those of the year preceding :—

Examination.	Candidates.		Variation.	Passed.		Variation.
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.		1902-1903.	1903-1904.	
M.A. and D.Sc. ...	42	48	+ 6	20	24	+ 4
B.A. ...	192	251	+ 59	126	166	+ 40
B.Sc. ...	11	18	+ 7	7	13	+ 6
Intermediate ...	558	586	+ 28	227	364	+ 137
Entrance ...	1,069	1,178	+ 109	534	595	+ 61
School final ...	370	338	— 32	226	211	— 15
Vernacular final ...	3,887	4,322	+ 435	2,090	3,064	+ 974
Primary ...	17,116	13,990	— 3,126	11,694	10,229	— 1,465

* See also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904, *viz.* Education (Tables X).

On the whole, the results of the year appear to have been satisfactory so far as examination results go. The growth of vernacular secondary education is indicated by the advance in the number of candidates for the vernacular final. The decline in the number of candidates for the primary examination may to some extent be the result of plague, or the *in situ* examinations, or alterations in the rules as to promotion in anglo-vernacular schools. The primary certificate has no value in use, and the examination has been abolished in anglo-vernacular schools. For statistical purposes boys in these schools promoted from class IV to class V are be returned as having passed the primary examination. In vernacular schools the examination has been retained as a leaving certificate for a certain number of scholars.

Collegiate education.

244. The intermediate college classes attached to the Fyzabad High School were closed, and the St. John's College, Agra, was affiliated for the B.Sc. examination. The number of students attending Arts colleges (English) rose from 1,381 to 1,454, the increase being largest in the unaided institutions—St. John's College, Agra and the Central Hindu College, Benares. The latter institution was affiliated to the B.A. standard of the Allahabad University, and a new laboratory for science students and residences for the professorial staff were commenced. The Muir Central College obtained good results in the examinations, but additions to the staff are required on both the Science and Arts sides. Fees covered about one-quarter of the total expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 4,05,473. The contribution from provincial revenues increased by Rs. 5,726 owing to increased grants to aided colleges and increments to professors' salaries.

Hostels.

245. Some advance was made during the year in the most important work of providing hostels and boarding-houses for students attending the colleges. The Hindu hostel at Allahabad, towards which a special grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Government, was commenced. Additions were made to the boarding-houses attached to the Central Hindu College, Benares, and St. John's College, Agra, while at Cawnpore, with the assistance of Government, a new hostel is being built at the Christ Church College. But the boarding-houses at the Canning and Meerut Colleges are reported to be unsatisfactory and unsuitable, and at other colleges there is need of a large expenditure. The University has interested itself in the regulation of residences for students, and rules for the recognition of college hostels were framed by the Syndicate and embodied in the bye-laws.

Oriental.

246. The Sanskrit College, Benares, continued to gain in popularity. The enrolment increased from 419 to 427, and there was no falling off in the number of applications for affiliation.

Secondary education.

247. There were 508 secondary schools and 71,888 students at the end of the year, as compared with 503 schools and 22,663 students in the preceding year. The increased attendance was for the most part apparent only, the figures for 1903-1904 including the scholars attending the primary classes of secondary schools. Taking for comparison only the number of boys in the high and middle stages, the enrolment increased from 22,663 to 23,856, or, omitting European schools, from 21,769 to 22,984. Of the schools for natives, 320 attended by 10,352 pupils were vernacular, and 170 with 12,632 students were anglo-vernacular.

248. The staff of district high schools was improved, and the expenditure on these institutions increased by Rs. 11,000. Additional masters were appointed and salaries were raised in most schools to a minimum of Rs. 20 with a view to secure the services of qualified men. In vernacular schools a minimum of Rs. 8 per mensem has generally been secured. Since the year closed the prospects of the staff in the district boards' schools have been much improved by the institution of provident funds for teachers drawing more than Rs. 10, and the boards have been permitted to contribute for pensions to head masters of high schools.

249. The curriculum of anglo-vernacular schools was re-examined during the year, and the primary course in these schools was differentiated from that

in vernacular schools. The study of English, which had been excluded from the primary course in all state schools, was restored in the upper primary section, and the work in the lower classes, chiefly the course in arithmetic, was lightened and redistributed to make room for beginning English earlier. Object lessons were retained as an optional subject, and should prove useful since competent teachers are being gradually provided. Ability to read and write the two vernacular characters in common use in the provinces will be required of boys passing through anglo-vernacular schools. Type-writing and shorthand were introduced in many schools and the classes were well attended.

250. Boarding-houses in secondary schools are too few, and the accommodation is frequently unsuitable or inadequate. Some improvement was effected during the year, but progress must necessarily be slow.

Primary education.

251. Owing to the exclusion of the lower classes of secondary schools the statistics exhibited a decrease of 338 in the number of public primary schools for boys. There was, however, an actual increase of 47 district board schools, 81 aided schools and 27 unaided schools, and the number of boys in the primary stages of instruction rose by nearly 7,000 from 371,448 to 378,277. Of the total number 330,387 attended primary schools, and of these 91 per cent. were reading in the lower primary and preparatory sections. The expenditure on primary education from district board and municipal funds increased by Rs. 1,36,000, which were spent in maintaining the 20 new schools opened in each district during the preceding year, in increasing the pay of the teachers and in opening new aided schools. It is too early to judge of the effects of the policy initiated at the end of the preceding year of starting aided rather than board schools in rural tracts. The aided school affords a cheap, and for the time being an efficient, means of extending the benefits of elementary instruction to village children. Clever boys requiring further education can find their way to the upper primary classes of the board schools. Development on the lines laid down by Government has been hampered by the inelasticity of the grant-in-aid rules, by an unsuitable and rigid curriculum and by competition of board schools. Special inquiries have been ordered regarding the working of the rules and the fees charged in board and aided schools, and an effort will be made to remove the difficulties which stand in the way of the success of aided schools.

Female education.

252. The number of institutions for the education of girls rose from 658 to 800, of which 582 were public schools. The number of scholars, including girls reading in boys' schools, increased from 21,887 to 26,048. The improvement was most marked in the case of public primary schools for native girls, which rose from 429 with 14,817 pupils to 520 with 16,379 pupils. Twenty-nine model schools were opened under Government management, while 49 schools were brought under the grant-in-aid system and 18 new schools started by local bodies. In Benares the number of schools doubled and scholars trebled, and in several other districts the progress was remarkable. The Kanya Patshala at Dehra, a school managed by native ladies of respectable family, continued to prosper. At the same time the number of private elementary schools for girls and the scholars attending them increased by 50 per cent. to 215 schools with 3,437 pupils. In spite, however, of the growing desire for female education, the higher castes show no readiness to send their girls to school, and a special committee of native gentlemen has lately been appointed to consider what further measures for the encouragement of female education among the educated classes are practicable. The want of qualified teachers hampers the further development of girls' schools, the numbers trained at the Normal School, Lucknow and the Sigra School, Benares being very small.

Training colleges and schools.

253. The enrolment of the Training College, Allahabad, rose from 28 to 48 students. The usefulness of the institution was extended by the deputation for training at Allahabad of 24 teachers from district high schools. Under this scheme most of the younger members of the staff of English schools will undergo a course of training within the next five years. The result sof the examinations were generally satisfactory: 40 students out

of 41 candidates gained their certificates, but it is noted that their command of English was generally imperfect.

254. Four normal schools were opened during the year and the fifth at Gorakhpur was nearly completed. The number of teachers under training was 475 as compared with 450 in 1902. Including 22 private students, 267 candidates presented themselves for the certificate examination, of whom 207 were successful. The classes in practical agriculture at the Normal School, Moradabad, were discontinued, as under present conditions they served no useful purpose. In course of time trained teachers from the normal schools will become available for all secondary and upper primary schools; but at present no agency exists for the training of teachers for lower primary schools. The cost of an ordinary course at a normal school for these teachers is prohibitive, and an elaborate system is unnecessary in view of the elementary character of the village school curriculum. The Director was asked to devise a cheap and simple system for training near their homes teachers for village schools.

At the Normal School for women at Lucknow 22 boarders were under instruction and the six candidates who appeared at the final examination were successful. The Sigra School at Benares continued to do good work and the grant-in-aid was increased by Rs. 600. Only one pupil teacher passed out of the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.

Technical education.

255. The mechanical apprentice class at the Thomason College was placed on a more practical basis. After a three years' course at the college the pupils will in future be indentured as apprentices in outside workshops. The abolition in 1900 of literary education at the Lucknow Industrial School had emptied the main school, and during the year the revised scheme providing for technical education supplemented by a practical general education was introduced. The bázár workshops, the night school and the Roorkee preparatory classes, which had proved unsuccessful, were closed. The attendance increased largely, though the total number of students was less than in 1900, and boys of the artizan class increased from 2 to 14. The expenditure decreased by Rs. 2,000 owing to the abolition of the special departments. A night school for boys and men of the working classes was opened at Cawnpore by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It was attended by all classes, and the enrolment is growing steadily.

256. The number of students on the roll of the Medical School, Agra, was 204 men and 54 women. The opening of the new eye hospital has afforded facilities for a thorough training in eye diseases, while the new Lady Lyall Hospital will be of great service in improving the standard of education among the female students. Good progress was made with the students' hostel, and other improvements in the buildings and increases to the staff were under consideration. Students of the landowner class do not appear to be attracted to the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, and of 30 students admitted in 1903 twenty-five were candidates for kanúngoships.

European schools.

257. During the year two European schools (one aided and one private) were closed. The number of pupils in aided schools increased by 65, but fell off in unaided schools. The ordinary grants-in-aid were higher than in the preceding year, and special grants to the amount of Rs 29,000 were made.

Reformatory school.

258. The staff of teachers at the Reformatory School, Chunár, was increased to seven, and the instruction of the boys seems to have improved. Industrial training was carried on as usual, but the profits were smaller than usual. It is expected that the deputation of the Superintendent to study the working at Alipore and Jubbulpore will lead to improvements in the management of the factory. Discipline was well maintained, and there were no escapes during the year. At the beginning of the year there were 233 boys in the school: 33 (as against 54 in 1902) boys were admitted, 38 were discharged and one died. Malaria was prevalent and the number of admissions to hospital increased from 314 to 442. The medical arrangements at the school were improved by the appointment of a resident hospital assistant and compounder.

Of 146 boys discharged from the school during the last three years, information regarding 98 was obtained through deputy inspectors of schools.

Of those traced only nine were following the trade taught them at school, while 59 were following other trades and 15 agriculture. Eight had been convicted of criminal offences and 17 had emigrated.

Moral and physical training.

259. Considerable progress is noticeable in the physical training of children attending the schools. Gymnastic instructors were added to the staff of the district high schools at Bulandshahr and Muzaffarnagar, and they are now entertained at most anglo-vernacular schools under public management. *Desi kasrat* or native physical exercises form part of the training in the primary course, but village teachers generally are not familiar with the exercises. In some districts the boards have met the difficulty of the appointment of peripatetic instructors. The practice might be extended with advantage, and the boards should encourage physical training by holding tournaments for vernacular schools. The Director reports that the permission to open classes for religious instruction out of school hours has not been taken advantage of, and parents generally seem to prefer that their children should receive religious instruction at home.

59.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.*

Number of works.

260. The total number of works of all kinds catalogued during the year was 1,409, of which 1,403 were original works and six were republications. In character 186 were educational and 1,223 non-educational. In subject 306 were catalogued as miscellaneous, 328 as poetry, while 290 were religious books. In language there were among others 519 Urdu, 431 Hindi, 105 English, 75 Sanskrit, 44 Persian, and 19 Arabic.

Summary.

261. The chief feature of the year was a growing tendency among Hindi writers to abandon the artificial language so popular a few years back and adopt a simpler style. The poetical works in Hindi published during the year consisted mainly of translations from the Sanskrit. Other works in poetry were religious rhapsodies or erotic effusions and possessed little merit. Many of the works classed under Hindi drama were merely songs sung on the occasion of the Holi festival requiring no scenery and no stage for their performance. The *sangit* form of the drama is very old, but it is only lately that it has made its appearance in print. The style is colloquial and at the present time, when there is so much controversy as to what is the common form of spoken Hindi, is worthy of attention. The only publications in Sanskrit of any merit were the continuations of the three established series issued from Benares, *viz.* the *Pandit*, the Sanskrit College monthly; the *Sanskrit series*; and the *Chaukhamba series*. All these series are contributing scholarly editions of valuable old works, mainly bearing on philosophy and grammar.

262. Urdu writers mainly devote themselves to novel writing. Many of the works appear to be original, but the majority are adaptations from English, French, Turkish and Bengali literature. Some are written with a special purpose depicting social evils or giving the author an opportunity of expressing his views on the introduction of courtship and the influences of the *parda* system. Next in popularity to novel writing comes history, and in this sphere Muhammadan writers are almost alone. The subject has not yet apparently begun to appeal to Hindus.

263. Most of the religious works in Urdu and Hindi are depressing reading, for the most part the work of impracticable dreamers, lacking originality or depth of thought. The writers harp continuously upon an imaginary golden age and lose themselves in vain contemplation of the past. This attitude of mind is leading, as might be expected, to a general literary infertility.

264. The output of English works was meagre, and of little value. The only book of general interest published during the year was a translation of an old Persian manuscript entitled "The Brief History of the Táj and other ancient Agra buildings." Arabic literature has hardly any part in the

* See also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-1904 (Tables XII).

indigenous literature of the provinces, and nothing of any value was published during the year under this head. Indian Maulvis busy themselves mainly in prolonged and wearisome discussions of trifling points of metaphysics and theology. The same criticism applies to Persian publications; and while the religious leaders spend their energies in barren discussions, Persian literature is neglected and starving. Direct literary communication with Persia seems to be practically cut off, and without it Persian literature cannot flourish in this country. The bad printing and get up of many of the books tell their tale of want of public interest and support.

The vernacular press.

265. The total number of newspapers on the register during the year 1903 was 131, the majority being monthly or weekly publications. Twenty-five vernacular papers, of which 20 were in Urdu, started during the year. A new paper in English "*The Indian People*" was issued from Allahabad and adopted a critical, though moderate, attitude towards the Government. Among the 21 papers struck off the register, "*the Agra Commercial Messenger*" was in English, and the remainder in Urdu or Hindi. Of the vernacular papers the "*Arya Patra*," an Arya Samáj monthly journal from Bareilly, and the *Nigmagam Chandrika*, the organ of the Bharat Dharam Mahamandal, published at Muttra, claim the largest circulation. *The Central Hindu College Magazine*, edited by Mrs. Annie Besant, and published in English at a subscription of one rupee a year, has an estimated circulation of 7,000, and therefore ranks first among native papers, English or vernacular. As usual, the chief centres of native journalism in the provinces were Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad and Agra.

Subjects dealt with.

266. The Coronation Darbár at Delhi was again the subject which attracted the greatest attention from the press and the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught caused the liveliest satisfaction. The interest in the Indian National Congress declined, but several Muhammadan papers commented favourably on a proposal to establish a separate political association. Afghan politics and His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in the Persian Gulf excited little comment, but many articles appeared in the leading papers complaining of the disabilities and restrictions imposed on British Indian subjects in Natal and the Transvaal. The proposal to charge Indian revenues with a portion of the cost of a South African garrison roused a storm of hostile criticism tempered by satisfaction at the attitude adopted by the Government of India. The attitude of Englishmen and Anglo-Indians towards natives and the condition of India under British rule were largely discussed. The majority of the press welcomed the extension of Lord Curzon's term of office. Native States received little attention, but the abdication of the Mahárája Holkar excited general interest. The remission in the salt duty, and the exemption from taxation of incomes below Rs. 1,000, were gratefully acknowledged; but the generality of the comments and suggestions on financial matters were not of a practical nature. Comment on the plague policy of the Government was less frequent than usual. The Mulkowal tragedy in the Panjáb was discussed, and there was some protest against the discontinuance of railway inspections. The policy of the Government was, however, generally approved and the press recommended lenient precautionary measures, such as segregation, disinfection and sanitary reform. There were the usual comments on the different affrays between Europeans and natives, and the opinion was freely expressed that the punishments awarded to Europeans were inadequate. Educational questions attracted considerable attention. The newspapers generally opposed any raising of school or college fees, but approved of the orders for the preparation of school readers in the language of everyday life. The press were unanimous in their condemnation of the Official Secrets Bill, which was characterized as an oppressive and reactionary measure. The Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates and Alienation of Land Bills were severely criticised by a section of the press, which described them as class legislation aimed at the vakíl and mahájan zamíndár.

60.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

(*See page* 66 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

61.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(*Report on Lucknow Museum*, 1903-1904.)

Lucknow Museum.

267. The chief event of the year was the purchase for the numismatic section of the collection of Moghal coins belonging to Mr. R. W. Ellis. With this addition the museum possesses what is believed to be the finest collection of these coins in the world. Important additions were also made to the natural history section. The artware department was more successful than usual and the number of visitors increased. The Superintendent, Archæologicial Survey, Panjáb and United Provinces, was associated with the committee, and by arrangements made with the trustees the Superintendent of the Indian Museum will visit the Lucknow Museum once a year.

CHAPTER VIII.

62.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

(*Report on the Archæological Department*, 1903-1904.)

Archæological Department.

268. In July 1903 the United Provinces and Panjáb were amalgamated into one circle, with an Archæological Surveyor having his headquarters at Agra and a Superintendent having his headquarters at Lahore. Under the new scheme the Archæological Surveyor has charge of the buildings at Agra, Jaunpur, Delhi, Lahore and Ajmer, and will be concerned chiefly with the architectural side of Muhammadan archæology. Other branches of the department will be in the charge of the Superintendent, who will deal with epigraphy, numismatics, excavations and matters affecting Hindu and Buddhist buildings.

Owing to frequent changes in the office of Surveyor, no archæological or architectural publications were issued during the year. A number of coloured drawings of different stones employed in the Táj were prepared for the collection in the Táj Museum instituted by His Excellency the Viceroy, and several drawings and photographs were executed of buildings at Agra, Fatehpur-Sikri and Lucknow.

Public Works Department.

269. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,19,704 was incurred in the United Provinces on the restoration and upkeep of archæological remains. Of this sum Rs. 97,839 were expended in the Agra Division alone, the principal items of expenditure being Rs. 13,774 on the Táj, Rs. 13,737 on the Fort at Agra, Rs. 41,288 at Fatehpur-Sikri. In the Táj the repairs to the Jawáb were completed and the approach roads in the quadrangle improved and regraded. The marble inlay work of the battlements of the garden wall and the water channels and platform of one of the Saheli burjs were restored. In the Fort the principal works were in connection with the restoration of the quadrangles of the Diwán-i-Am, Machhi Bháwan, and Anguri Bágh. At Fatehpur-Sikri Rs. 9,000 were spent in repairs to the King's stables and over Rs. 7,000 on the restoration of the gateways and a portion of the city wall. The paving of the floor of the Khás Mahál and Jodh Bai's palace and the special repairs to the vaults under Birbal's house were completed.

Agra.

Muttra.

270. The temples of Radhe Ballabh and Jugal Kishore at Brindaban in the Muttra district were repaired at a cost of Rs. 4,500.

Lucknow.

271. The west façade and gateway of the Sikandar Bágh at Lucknow were restored in accordance with a large photograph of 1860, and works for the preservation of the ruins of the Dilkusha palace carried out at a cost of Rs. 11,000. From funds contributed by the Government and the Muhammadan community the Jama Masjid was thoroughly repaired.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

CHAPTER IX—MISCELLANEOUS.

63.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(*See page* 68 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

64.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

272. The year was uneventful.

65.—STATIONERY.

Stationery.

273. The consumption of stationery stores fell from Rs. 4,58,751 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 4,14,048 in 1902-1903, or a decrease of 10 per cent., following an increase of nearly 45 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by a fall of Rs. 45,000 in the value of the stores issued to the Government Press.

66.—GENERAL: MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Press.

274. Owing to a smaller demand for municipal forms the receipts of the Government Press fell by Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 83,691. The expenditure was also less than in the preceding year and fell from Rs. 6,42,436 to Rs. 6,26,464. Payment made to other presses, including the jail department, increased from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 40,000. The value of the work done at the Press ($7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees) was practically the same as in the preceding year. The accommodation was improved by the erection of iron racks in the form store and book depôt.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1904-1905.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1904-1905.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh throughout the year.

Chief features of the year.

2. The departmental chapters of the report cover various periods between October 1903 and June 1905. To explain the course of events it is necessary to go back to the rainy season of 1903, so much depends on the nature of the harvest. The monsoon set in too late to allow of a large *kharíf* area. A late storm in October injured the standing crops, especially cotton, but was most beneficial to future cultivation. The big area and the splendid harvest of the *rabi* more than made up for the deficiency of the *kharíf*. Wheat had an extraordinarily large acreage and did remarkably well; gram was the only crop which was not a success. The course of prosperity continued till the end of 1904. The monsoon began early and was generally favourable to the *kharíf* crops, though Bundelkhand had too much rain at the beginning and too little at the end. Again a late storm in October promoted *rabi* cultivation; winter rains set in soon and improved the situation; prospects were excellent up to January. One more good harvest was in view to continue the time of plenty, but a few nights changed the scene. The blow came from an unexpected quarter and with unprecedented severity. A succession of abnormal frosts, exceeding all records and memory, caused universal damage, and in some places apparently total loss. Fortunately the injury was not quite so great as it appeared to be: subsequent rain revived the fields and undid some of the mischief. The Allahabad division including Bundelkhand suffered most, losing half the crop. This calamity came too late to materially affect the results of the year ending with March 1905, the period to which most of the departmental chapters relate. Prosperity and plague are the prominent features of this report: one explains progress, the other justifies decadence. There is little hope of prosperity occupying the same position in next year's annals. The frost of 1905 was the forerunner of a greater misfortune. The monsoon failed where rain was most required, and famine has returned to the province. Bundelkhand is again thrown back, and agriculture is disorganized in parts of the Agra division. Perhaps in some mysterious way the unkindness of the season may cause an abatement of plague.

Seismic disturbances.

3. The earthquake of April 4th, 1905, which was so disastrous in the Punjab, caused some damage in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions of Agra. Nine lives were lost, and considerable injury was done to buildings. Dehra Dún district, and in it Mussoorie, suffered most. Fortunately there was time to put this hill station in order before the arrival of visitors from the plains: business was not interrupted.

Land Revenue.

4. In so prosperous a period as the year ending with September 1904, no difficulty would be felt in realizing the revenue : the percentage of collections to the real demand exceeded 99·90. It is not reasonable to expect absolute immunity from physical calamities throughout the province : floods and hail did some local damage, but the resulting remission of revenue was only half a lakh. Coercive processes were employed less frequently than in the previous year, though even then they had been used less than before. No doubt the facility of collection is to some extent due to the liberal relief granted to Bundelkhand, where a reduction of the yearly demand by seven lakhs has put the revenue administration on a practical footing. The taqávi advances amounted to about 2½ lakhs equally divided between the two Acts. There was a revival in the operations under the Agricultural Loans Act, arising no doubt from the urgent need of money to take full advantage of the favourable *rabi* season.

Survey and settlement.

5. Surveys for cadastral purposes were in progress in three districts : much use was made of the patwári ; his work was generally satisfactory. Settlement on the ordinary lines was being done in three districts : the percentage of enhancement was greatest in Azamgarh, 10·38. In three other districts special rules were applied to effect reductions or to equalize the incidence. Satisfactory progress has been made in the operations in Bundelkhand. The settlement of Azamgarh is producing an unusually large crop of litigation.

Land records.

6. Steps were taken to increase the number and enhance the pay of patwáris and the superior staff, to improve the education of patwáris, and to enable them to reside in their circles by giving them pecuniary assistance in building houses. The condition of the village papers is not everywhere satisfactory : in one sub-division (Kasia) of the Gorakhpur district the recorded rental fell short of the real sum by about a lakh of rupees. The appointment of special officers, junior members of the civil service, to remedy this defect in four of the worst districts proved to be a successful measure. Particular attention was paid by the officials of the land records department to the tahsíl registers : the value of these statistics is now generally recognised.

Court of Wards.

7. During the year 203 estates, with a rent-roll of 65½ lakhs, were under the management of the Court of Wards. Owing to the fine *rabi* crop the collections were exceptionally good, exceeding indeed the current demand. The incidence of land revenue cesses and rates, taken together, was less than 50 per cent. Sixteen estates were released : their combined figures speak well for the administration ; their rental has risen from under a lakh and a half to more than two lakhs, and seven lakhs have been spent on repayment of debts, improvements and investments. The total expenditure of the 203 estates on improvements was nearly three lakhs : a large part of the money was spent on irrigation. Two new steps were taken to facilitate the future development of properties—a Court of Wards Engineer was appointed, and a conference of managers was held under the guidance of the Director of land records and agriculture. It is satisfactory to learn that there is much less litigation with the tenantry than in the estates of ordinary zamíndárs. The employment of village headmen was extended ; but the system is still on its trial. There were only two districts in which the auditors found a faulty system of accounts.

Special Bundelkhand laws.

8. The progress made in carrying out the Encumbered Estates Act was necessarily slow, because the preliminary steps occupied a long time. Delay on the part of proprietors retarded the Judges, and the Commissioners had to wait for the Judges. However though the business done in the year was little if measured by figures, it prepared the way for a large outturn of work, liquidation was completed in more than 500 cases by the end of January 1905. The Act has worked smoothly; it is fortunate that the majority of the creditors and debtors are reasonable and disposed to compromise. No measure of the kind could satisfy everybody, but the object of the legislature is being obtained without any serious grievance being caused. The action already taken amply justifies the enactment of the new law. No difficulty has arisen in carrying out the provisions of the Alienation of Land Act. The result of the year's working is a considerable increase in the area held by agricultural tribes. The price of land does not seem to have fallen, nor does there appear to be any fall in the demand for it. The extent to which these two Acts have affected credit is still uncertain. The general opinion is that solvent and trustworthy landholders can still get accommodation from their bankers at the old rate, but that a man who has approached the end of his resources is pulled up sooner than he was before, and one who wishes to make a splash with a marriage finds it harder to persuade a moneylender to help him. The new legislation has indirectly some of the effects of a sumptuary law.

Lambardárs and co-sharers.

9. The position of the lambardár has not been materially strengthened. The difficulty of reconciling the official distribution of the revenue with the village practice in some of the Eastern districts still remains to be settled. The growth of imperfect partition caused a serious increase of work.

Tenancy Act.

10. There was a rise in the number of enhancement cases and of suits for arrears of rent, but these increases were probably due in some indirect way to the general prosperity rather than to the effects of the Tenancy Act. Surrenders remain much fewer than they used to be before 1902, showing that tenant right is more valuable. It is disappointing to find that ejectments were as numerous as in the previous year, and have not fallen to the normal level which prevailed before the passing of the Act. It is too soon to express a confident opinion, but appearances certainly point to the success of the landlords in defeating the object of the legislature. No cunning device has been invented for evading the legal restrictions, but full use has been made of the means provided by the Act, a fuller use than was contemplated by the authors of the statute. The landlord seems to prefer year to year tenants whose rent can be enhanced at will, to make free use of ejectment, and to have no difficulty in re-letting his land. It is possible that the attempts of agricultural labourers to rise to the status of cultivators, noticed in paragraph 155 of this report, may have helped the landlord to find tenants. A rising labourer is just the man to take a vacant field. The general prosperity of the last few years may have weakened the tenants' position by increasing the competition for land. With worse seasons landlords may be expected to show less activity. There is one effect of the Act about which there can be no difference of opinion—it has enormously increased work. The point will soon be reached when Government must decide between a permanent increase of the staff and a change in the law.

Police.

11. Cognizable crime, especially theft, was less than in the previous year, and less than it had been for fourteen years. On the other hand non-cognizable crime increased. The general prosperity was the reason for both variations ; in time of plenty petty thefts are few, but the number of persons who can afford litigation and take advantage of a trifling pretext is great. The duties of the police were particularly difficult, because the evacuation of houses on account of plague gave unusual opportunities to thieves. As judged by figures, the work showed an improvement all round, and all the Commissioners testified to the steady progress of the administration.

12. The Police report covers the calendar year 1904. There was much less dacoity than in 1903 : this result may be partly ascribed to the captures made and the preventive action taken in that year. The distress caused by the frost gave rise to a bad outbreak in Agra district in 1905. The relations with the officials of native states in dealing with dacoity were satisfactory. There were few poisoning cases; but one offender arrested confessed to having caused the death of 13 persons in Bharatpur in this way. Coining and cattle-theft were the two classes of offences handled with least success. There were instances of excellent work : the fault lay in the general failure of detection and prevention. The amount of base coin in circulation shows that counterfeiting must be done on a large scale, and that the number of cases brought to light must be but a small proportion of the total. There is no doubt that the police have not been sufficiently alert and energetic, though the suppression of this kind of crime presents peculiar difficulty. It is equally hard to cope with cattle-theft. Officers were put on special duty to organize some system for dealing with cattle-lifters and receivers: they acquired some useful information, but effected little towards the purpose of their deputation. Their employment resulted in the adoption of the policy of steady perseverance set forth in paragraph 60 of this report. Infanticide is the only other class of crime which need be specially noticed : the preventive measures continue ; but in spite of the proportions of sexes in families on the proclaimed list, the general opinion is that infanticide has nearly ceased.

13. Criminal tribes are gradually being brought under control. The system of identification by finger-impressions furnishes a much-needed check on them. Haburahs were less in evidence after the raid of 1903. Mr. Bramley's report on inter-provincial crime was submitted at the close of the year : it relates chiefly to offences committed by residents of the United Provinces on the rivers of Bengal and Assam. It contains a very interesting account of a little known class of criminals, river robbers. The great difficulty experienced by the local police in dealing with these offenders and with other classes who always commit their depredations outside the province is that they do nothing at home for which they can be punished. Their conduct here may be free from reproach : they do not even bring the stolen property back with them, but only the proceeds.

14. New rules for surveillance have been made, the registers used for this purpose have been put in a more convenient form. There was an increase in the number of prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood: it is satisfactory to find that a larger percentage of persons dealt with were already under surveillance. Very useful work was done

by the staff employed in recording finger-impression slips, nearly 1,900 criminals including 659 members of criminal tribes were identified in this way. The frequent demands for expert evidence severely tax the office. The establishment must be sufficient to provide a number of itinerant experts as well as to do the proper work at headquarters.

15. The system of working through village headmen is being slowly developed. It is sometimes difficult to find a satisfactory person to fill the post. The existence of the appointment is not always regarded with favour by the villagers themselves.

16. Though punishments were fewer and rewards more numerous, there was room for improvement in both respects. There are officers who do not recognise that they should blame when they must, and praise when they can. The punishment rules were altered by the abolition of fines and the introduction of black marks. Satisfactory results were obtained at the training school for probationary sub-inspectors. A scheme for the reorganization of the provincial police has been worked out. All municipalities have been relieved of the whole or half of their police charges. Progress in some reforms was delayed by the necessity of awaiting the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission.

17. Money was freely spent on building quarters, the possession of a decent and comfortable house is a more important element of contentment and self-respect than an increase of pay.

Criminal justice.

18. In Agra the number of offences brought to trial shows a slight decrease, corresponding with the reduction of crime noticed in the preceding section (police) of this report. In Oudh for some obscure reason the tendency was not the same. It is hard to give any plausible explanation for this difference between the two provinces. Honorary Magistrates gave sensible assistance to the administration, though not quite so much as is indicated by the number of cases they tried, for the offences which come before them are for the most part trivial. The average duration of trials was the same in both provinces, nine days. One hundred and twenty capital sentences were passed. There was a reduction in the number of whippings. In many cases first offenders were treated with clemency and allowed to go unpunished. For the first time since 1874 the High Court had not to try any European British subject. There was an increase in the number of appellants and applicants for revision: less than 30 per cent. were successful. The average duration of appeals was under 20 days.

Prisons.

19. The jail population was slightly greater than in 1903. There were only 167 juvenile prisoners—a fact which speaks well for the discretion of the courts. Fewer habitual convicts were admitted than in the previous year; it is hoped that stricter discipline, especially separate confinement at night, has increased the deterrent effects of imprisonment; there are now barracks with cubicles for habituals at all the central prisons and in some district jails. The care taken in selecting prisoners for release on account of the coronation is shown by the small number of them who have since returned to jail. There were fewer punishments than in 1903: really serious breaches of discipline were very rare. Habitual offenders did not give much more trouble than others in minor matters, but were generally responsible for the worst occurrences. There were only three escapes.

20. The death-rate was only 14·5 per thousand—the lowest ever known. There was no cholera and very little plague or cereb.o-spinal fever. Dysentery, pneumonia and tubercular diseases caused most mortality: the spread of the first-named disease was found very hard to stop. The reduction of the death-rate is a matter for which the department may fairly claim credit as the result of the attention paid to sanitation. The profits per head earned by the prisoners, though not quite so high as in 1903, exceeded the figures of all the previous years. The most important industries were printing and the manufacture of carpets, matting and cloth. Economy was effected by the purchase of grain at harvest time and storage for subsequent use. The position of hospital assistants employed in jails has been improved by a liberal system of money rewards. These men had a grievance in the loss of private practice which followed their appointment to serve in the prisons department.

Civil Justice.

21. Litigation increased throughout the province, especially in the form of small causes. The pending file both of suits and appeals was considerably reduced in Oudh, but not in Agra; though the average duration of cases was less in Agra than in Oudh. About 50 per cent. of the applications for execution of decrees were wholly infructuous: the number of applications for disposal declined in Agra, but increased in Oudh. The volume of work in the High Court continued to grow, it is calculated that the arrears are sufficient to occupy two years and cannot be reduced by the present number of judges. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the pending file was greatly diminished.

22. Village munsifs did much more work, as many more were appointed. It is difficult to say how far the establishment of their Courts may be regarded as a success. Much depends on the personality of the munsif. Apparently the experiment was started on too large a scale: more appointments were made than could be suitably filled. No gross abuse of power is reported, but irregular attempts to extend jurisdiction came to notice.

Registration.

23. There was a considerable increase in the number of documents registered, but the total still fell short of the figures for years prior to 1902. The falling off is ascribed to the effects of prosperity, the Tenancy Act and the Bundelkhand Acts. Wills increased owing to the prevalence of plague. The system of identification by thumb-impressions has answered well. It is proposed to build quarters for sub-registrars who cannot find accommodation.

Municipalities.

24. There were fewer municipalities, as fifteen had been converted into notified areas. The boards generally paid sufficient attention to their duties: the results of audit were as a rule satisfactory. The financial position is almost everywhere sound. In spite of the adverse influence of plague, there was a substantial increase in the net income from octroi. The revision of the schedules made the tax more productive, and consumption grew with prosperity: the frost of 1905 came too late in the municipal year to have much effect. Other taxes also yielded more than before: in some places direct taxation was substituted for a duty: in Fyzabad a charge was imposed on pilgrims. Liberal assistance was given by the Imperial and the Provincial Government. Altogether the year was a good one from a financial point of view. Not only did the income increase, but there was a great saving in expenditure: municipalities were relieved of the whole or half of the police charges; good use was made of the money, the bulk was spent on measures connected with sanitation.

25. The expenditure on drainage and sewerage was nearly 9½ lakhs and about 2½ lakhs more than in the previous year. Progress was made in the large schemes in course of execution at Cawnpore, Benares, Lucknow and Agra. More work would probably have been done if there had been more experts to advise. The Sanitary Engineer had his hands too full. Water-works absorbed 5¼ lakhs. At Agra an arrangement has now been made with the Military Department for the apportionment of the expenditure on water-supply. An important scheme for Mussooree was sanctioned and commenced. It is disappointing to find that the death-rate remains high in spite of all the money that has been spent. Malarial fever and plague are the principal causes of mortality. The origin of the latter may still be regarded as an open question, but there can be no doubt that saturation of the soil is the main source of malaria. There is reason to suppose that the introduction of water-works unaccompanied with drainage may not be an unmixed blessing. This consideration justifies the large expenditure on drainage as part of a programme to be continued in the future.

District and Local Boards.

26. Both the income and the expenditure increased. The closing balance was a good deal less than in the previous year, but nearly three times the prescribed minimum. A larger amount was spent on public works, education and medical relief. Arboriculture made some progress in spite of the serious injury done by frost to the young trees in the early part of 1905. Village sanitation received attention; but in villages little can be done. There are indications that in some districts members of the boards are taking more interest in the administration, and especially in educational questions. Under the new system of increased power and responsibility which is being introduced the business of local self-government will be more attractive. How far efficiency should be sacrificed to the administrative education of the people is a question for the future. A good many experiments must be made before the best method of employing non-official members in the administration is discovered; some failures must be expected.

Agriculture.

27. A large quantity of seed was distributed by the department of Agriculture for cash payment and on credit. It would be easy to extend the latter system and make a display of a big business; but it is not the duty of Government to do more than show the way, nor should the responsibility of supplying a great number of cultivators be lightly incurred. There are limits to the organization which it is desirable to employ for the purpose, and there is a danger that the money required to finance the operations may not always be available. The Director has therefore attempted to stop short after the introduction of the selected seed, and to leave the cultivators to arrange for the preservation of the stock. Unfortunately many of them prefer to depend on him for a supply instead of saving seed for themselves. An endeavour is being made to form co-operative seed societies, which if successful will solve the difficulty. Experiments with cotton have been disappointing. Imported varieties either fail or require too much attention to be remunerative. The indigenous plant seems incapable of improvement. There is an increasing demand for the services of the trained well-borers supplied by the department. The attempts made to find a good water-supply in the Tarai were successful enough to justify the continuance of operations on a larger scale. Attention was paid to the improvement of boring appliances and to

methods of constructing percolation wells in a stratum of sand. Much progress could not be made in cattle-breeding. The advance made in arboriculture may be gathered from the fact that in ten districts practically the whole length of the provincial roads is provided with avenues ; the Director has published a practical manual on this subject. Some substantial changes have been sanctioned in the Agricultural School, the staff is to be strengthened and the curriculum widened to prepare the students for serving as land agents under non-official employers. The post of Economic Botanist was created. An important scheme for the development of the department was sanctioned after the close of the year.

Co-operative credit societies.

28. A member of the civil service was appointed Registrar during the second half of the year. He found 223 societies in existence : all were village banks of the Raiffeisen type. Many of these had ceased operations, and most of the remainder were without any co-operative principle. The movement is still in its infancy. There are signs of promise, but it is too soon to express a confident opinion on the prospect of future development. It is yet to be seen whether the agricultural classes will practise enough thrift to finance a bank with their savings. It is not difficult to get them to combine to borrow money on joint responsibility by using a bank which is financed from outside and lends only to members. The most encouraging feature is the system of periodical deposits adopted by some of the most flourishing institutions.

Civil Veterinary Department.

29. The Superintendent has been relieved of his imperial duties. Three new dispensaries were opened, and eight additional veterinary assistants were entertained. There was no serious epidemic among horses ; but anthrax caused great mortality among cattle : it was unfortunate that a deficiency of serum restricted inoculation. It is satisfactory to find that the opposition to preventive inoculation is disappearing.

Weather and crops.

30. On the whole the monsoon of 1904 was favourable to *kharif* crops : it began early and ended late. Bundelkhand and the Agra division were the only places where there was any cause for complaint ; they did not get enough rain in September, and were out of the path of the late storm which swept through the eastern part of the province in October. Moreover in Bundelkhand the season did not open well, excessive moisture in July retarded and restricted sowings. The winter rains started in November and were unusually copious. The *rabi* crop promised to be very good at the end of 1904, but began to suffer from rust in January 1905 on account of the persistently wet weather. There was still hope of an excellent harvest when a succession of severe frosts set in. It is not too much to say that such cold has not been known within the memory of living men : at Allahabad the minimum temperature was 18° one night, and there must have been colder places. The fields suffered severely, the injury was greatest where the crops were most forward. Then came more wet weather which partially revived the frost-bitten plants, but also caused an outbreak of rust in the eastern districts. The average *rabi* outturn for the whole province was about 65 per cent. of a normal crop, it was least in the central and southern parts. To a casual observer the injured fields showed no signs of their true condition, everything looked all right, but the ears were empty. The loss of a splendid harvest when all danger seemed past had a most demoralizing effect, and the mocking appearance of the crops aggravated the trouble.

Unfortunately the outturn was smallest where the need was greatest, it was less than 50 per cent. of the normal quantity in the Allahabad division. The gross produce of both harvests was 30 per cent. less than in the preceding year, though the cultivated area was greater.

Forests.

31. Forests like fields suffered from the frost. Sál trees were seriously damaged, the full amount of the mischief could not be determined before the rains. On the other hand the cold weather was favourable to deodárs and other firs in the hills, while the frequent falls of rain diminished the danger of fire. There was a slight increase in the number of offences, but there were very few bad cases, only five instances of conflagrations caused intentionally. The outturn was rather smaller than in the previous year, but the gross receipts were greater. The rise in the receipts of the School circle more than made up for the decline in the other two circles. The expenditure appears to have increased a great deal, because it includes a lakh which ought to have been paid in the previous year. If the accounts are adjusted by debiting this sum to the period to which it belongs, the surplus will be about 10½ lakhs and nearly Rs. 80,000 less than the surplus of 1903-1904. The outlay on the removal of produce and on buildings and communications increased. However the net profit from the year's work was much above the average result obtained in the preceding five years. There is no reason to anticipate any check in the steady growth of income. There is a great demand for fuel at Dehra and for the tufaceous limestone produced in the Dún. A tramway and fuel shoot have been made to serve Chakráta. The manufacture of turpentine and colophony yields a substantial profit, though it is attended with some risk of injury to the trees. The only unsatisfactory feature is the decrease in the sale of bamboos, due partly to a change of system, and partly to an unintelligible decline in the demand.

Manufactures and trade.

32. New factories for ginning and pressing cotton continue to be built. The manufacture of iron and brass is increasing. More oil mills are being started, but lac factories are declining, at any rate temporarily. The case of indigo seems hopeless. There is no new departure in handicrafts.

33. Several railway extensions were opened, the most important was the Agra-Delhi Chord line. Traffic was also facilitated by some important reductions of rates. The volume of trade showed a considerable increase. The imports of European yarn and piece-goods recovered with an improvement in general prosperity; in bad times people had to be satisfied with Indian commodities. Stone and lime came in large quantities from Rájputána and Central India for railway construction. Owing to the good *rabi* harvest of 1904 the export trade in grain and oilseeds advanced, the transactions were the largest ever known; but later on, after the frosts of 1905, the tide turned, and grain was flowing into the province, not out of it. Variations in the demand for railway materials, owing to the commencement or completion of lines under construction, disturb the figures for separate parts of the province as distinguished from the whole. River-borne traffic decreased.

34. There was a larger trade than before with Nepál except in timber: there was a greater demand in that country for cotton goods. Political events reduced the trade with Tibet.

Public Works.

35. The most important buildings in course of construction were the currency office at Cawnpore, the court-house at Aligarh, and quarters, &c., for the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra. The provision of accommodation

for public servants was not neglected, and every department was treated as liberally as funds allowed. Nearly 100 miles of new metalled roads were constructed, large sums were spent on improving the pilgrim routes and other hill roads. The Chhota Gandak river in Gorakhpur was bridged at a cost of 1½ lakhs.

Canals and Irrigation.

36. The capital outlay on canals was nearly 23½ lakhs. The Mát Branch Extension was completed, the construction of the Ken Canal was continued, and the Dukwa Weir on the Betwa Canal was begun. The Agra Canal was closed to general navigation: a similar step is contemplated for the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Navigation: is unprofitable to Government, and is undesirable for economical reasons because it interferes with the development of irrigation; with the extension of railways it has lost its importance for traffic. The gross receipts of all kinds amounted to nearly 104 lakhs, a sum which has only once been exceeded. The assessments show a great decline on account of the copious rainfall of the winter of 1904-1905, the receipts of the current year will be affected accordingly. As a general rule the cultivator gains when Government loses, because the saving of irrigation means a reduced expenditure; but in the present instance unfortunately the severe frost made him suffer equally. Though the area irrigated in 1904-1905 was less than the average for the past twelve years, the sum assessed on it was greater, because there was very much land under sugarcane, and this kind of crop bears a high rate. The prospects of the department are good. The net receipts, no deduction being made for interest, show a return of 7 per cent. on capital outlay. The important work last completed, the Mát Branch Extension, is paying well. The increasing use of the Betwa Canal promises favourably for the success of the Ken Canal and other schemes connected with Bundelkhand. The enhanced rates for sugarcane and wheat will cause an increase of revenue, while the reduction made for cotton should raise the demand for irrigation at a time when the water-supply is ample.

Provincial finance.

37. This was the first year of the new contract, the terms of which are explained in paragraphs 192 and 205 of the report. The arrangement is meant to be permanent, and is not to be revised unless circumstances imperatively require a readjustment. The Local Government will have the benefit of any growth in the income assigned to it. The consequence of the change of system was a gain of more than 20½ lakhs to the province, but the practical result is complicated by other matters as explained in paragraph 205. The receipts classed as provincial exceeded the estimate, while the expenditure fell short of it. The anticipated deficit was considerably reduced, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 66,83,000. The local receipts and expenditure were respectively greater and less than the estimates, the closing balance was raised to Rs. 26,49,000. In spite of the effects of plague the year was a good one, the frosts of 1905 came too late to affect the revenue. The savings in expenditure were mainly due to unforeseen obstacles which checked the progress of reforms.

Excise.

38. The Excise revenue went up with the continuance of prosperity, but the rise of the income was greater than the increase in consumption. The receipts from country spirits were 7·4 per cent. more than before, while the quantity consumed was only 1·2 per cent. above the former level. Some additions to the still-head duty contributed to this result: another important

factor was the keen competition at auctions which forced up the license fees. The income from hemp drugs increased on the same lines.

39. The policy of Government has been to raise the income and to check the growth of consumption. With these objects in view the incidence of still-head duty has been gradually raised in the course of five years from Re. 1-15-0 to Rs. 2-11-0. This process has been cautiously carried out for fear of affording inducements to illicit manufacture. The measure of success attained is largely due to the continuance of prosperity. The revenue has not been defrauded, and the tendency towards an increased consumption inseparable from good times has been checked. Now, with the advent of worse harvests and dearer food, even greater caution must be exercised. The poorer classes who are the principal consumers have full pockets no longer: they must not be driven by a rise in the price of liquor to supply their wants from illicit sources.

40. Where such action is expedient the sites of shops are being changed, but the principle *quieta non movere* applies with especial force to interference with the existing arrangements in towns. Where there has been no serious complaint about the position of a shop its removal to a theoretically better situation is apt to cause an outcry. The annoyance felt by the new neighbours is greater than the relief felt by the old.

Stamps.

41. The income from Stamps rose owing to increase of litigation and growth of business. The number of vendors was reduced, but is considered still to be too large. More breaches of the law were brought to notice; but this result is believed to be accidental, and is not ascribed to any increased tendency towards evasion of duty.

Income tax.

42. There was a rise of nearly half a lakh in the receipts: it was due to the growth of prosperity. The number of objections and appeals fell slightly, but is still too high if it is to be considered a measure of the fairness of the assessments. However taxation under Part IV of the Act does not seem too severe when the amount is compared with the sum paid by Government servants. There must be many cases in which an objection is made on general principles without any regard to the propriety of the assessment. A weak point in the administration is that there are indications of a tendency to squeeze into the lowest grade persons recently exempted for having incomes less than Rs. 1,000.

Public health.

43. In spite of the prevalence of plague the year was fairly healthy; the birth-rate rose, and the death-rate dropped to the normal level. The excess of births over deaths was more than 1 per cent. The growth of population was most marked in Bundelkhand, it was regarded as a sign of returning prosperity. The fall in the infantile death-rate was no doubt due to the same cause. The figures showing the mortality from each kind of disease must be accepted with caution, they are based on the reports of chaukidárs who have to diagnose each case as best they can. Hardly any medical supervision is possible outside municipal areas. However it is probable that the classification is in the main correct. There seems to have been much less mortality from fever and measles than in the previous year: this appears to be the main cause for the reduction of the death-rate. Cholera was much less fatal than usual. The amount of small-pox was normal. Plague was much more severe, but missed out many places; it increased the death-rate by only 3·75 per thousand. It affected the eastern districts most.

Medical relief.

44. The number of persons treated at dispensaries of all kinds amounted to about one-tenth of the population of the province. The total attendance remained steady, but there was a decrease in the popularity of institutions for women—probably a result of the plague scares. On the other hand it is satisfactory to notice a considerable increase in the number of visits paid to women at their houses. The improvement in the physical condition of the people is shown by the small total of operations on abscesses.

The two great needs of the province are a larger supply of hospital assistants and a college for training assistant surgeons. The Local Government is carrying out the enlargement of the Agra school for hospital assistants at its own expense, though the Military Department and Rájputána have a share in the benefits of the institution. Accommodation is being provided for 25 additional students. After the close of the year a movement was started to found a medical college at Lucknow as a memorial of the Royal visit. The popularity of the proposal was shown by the spontaneous liberality with which all classes contributed to the cost.

Sanitation.

45. An account of the work done in municipalities will be found in paragraphs 116–118 of the report: much attention was paid to drainage, which is considered more efficacious than the destruction of mosquito larvæ in preventing the spread of malaria. For the smaller towns and large villages a grant of one lakh was made to promote sanitation. A large amount of quinine was distributed. The district authorities and the department may be congratulated on the successful management of the large fairs. These assemblages were held without any prohibition of attendance, passed off without interruption from epidemics, and led to no traceable spread of disease. The Sanitary Board dealt with projects amounting to 15 lakhs.

Vaccination.

46. Plague interfered with vaccination work, but the results were about the same as in the previous year and may be considered satisfactory. It is noticeable that the district which has the worst record for vaccination suffered most from small-pox. A depôt for the supply of lymph was established at Patwa Dangar in Naini Tál district and worked successfully: it served not only the province, but parts of Rájputána and Central India.

Education.

47. The numbers attending English schools and colleges increased, but the attendance at vernacular schools, secondary or primary, either declined or remained stationary. The continued advance in English education is attributable to the steady development of a province still educationally backward. The temporary check in vernacular education is due to the prevalence of plague; it is especially marked in private institutions which have not the backbone of official responsibility to support them in adverse circumstances. There was a further substantial increase in expenditure about Rs. 5,16,000, of which Rs. 2,32,000 came from provincial and local funds, spread over all branches of education.

48. The Indian Universities Act, 1904, came into operation in the province on October 1st, 1904. Paragraph 240 of the report deals with the constitution of the Allahabad University. A new Indian service professor was appointed to the Muir College, and the provincial service of Government professors has been graded on more liberal salaries. A scheme for the higher study of Arabic at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, has been sanctioned: a similar scheme for Sanskrit at the Government College,

Benares, was suggested. The system of instruction in science at the Muir College was much improved. A properly equipped science department is being established at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. Large grants were made for hostels, and were supplemented by private donations.

49. The condition of secondary education cannot be regarded as satisfactory: instruction in English is especially weak. Improvements have been made to the extent admitted by the provincial finances. The number of scholarships has been increased, and the pay and prospects of the teachers improved, boarding-houses have been built and enlarged, grants-in-aid have been enhanced. Further action will be taken on the same lines as funds can be spared. Schemes for the improvement of the training college for teachers and for starting an aided training college are ready. In recent years secondary education has received much less liberal treatment than other branches of instruction, because the money could not go all round. The result is that the students who proceed to colleges have not sufficient training to be ready for advanced courses, and that those whose education closes in secondary schools are left with qualifications disproportionate to the length of their studies.

50. The policy of putting primary education on a popular basis has been continued. In some districts village committees have been formed to supervise the local institutions, and circles have been constituted under members of the district board and other influential persons. Progress must necessarily be slow. It is disappointing to find that the system of replacing board schools by aided schools has not so far met with much success, but the prevalence of plague in the past year sufficiently accounts for the apparent failure of the experiment. Special efforts have been made to improve the qualifications of teachers, new normal schools are being built, training classes have been started in districts with a short course of one year, and annual meetings have been arranged for the instruction of teachers who cannot be spared to attend classes. Steps have been taken to compile a new set of vernacular text-books written in simple language. The inspecting staff has been increased and declared eligible for pension.

51. The report of the committee appointed to consider the best means of extending female education is still under the consideration of Government. The number of girls' schools increased, but the want of qualified women as teachers was felt.

52. Important steps have been taken for the extension of technical education. The medical school at Agra has been enlarged and provided with a hostel, the foundation of a medical college has been laid, an agricultural college is about to be started, and a scheme has been prepared for the development of mechanical training and electrical work at Roorkee.

53. The reforms most urgently needed in the Educational Department will involve a recurring increase of expenditure of 8 lakhs of rupees, including $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for secondary schools, and a non-recurring expenditure of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. For these measures schemes are ready and await allotment of funds, but the Local Government is quite unable to meet the demand. Provincial and local expenditure taken together have increased by more than five lakhs since 1901-1902, apart from special grants from the Government of India. Private liberality has been by no means backward, the subscriptions for the improvement of college education alone have amounted to nearly $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the

last three years. The province has a strong claim to receive further assistance from the imperial finances.

Literature and the press.

54. The literature of the year was marked by a large increase of Hindi works. Religion and poetry were the two most fertile subjects. There was no new departure, and no book can be said to have attracted extraordinary attention. Good work was done by the Benares Pandits in Sanskrit. Among the newspapers the Allahabad Law Journal may be mentioned as a useful publication with a good reputation among professional readers. The tone of the press was on the whole moderate.

Archæology.

55. The expenditure on archæology amounted to Rs. 83,000. Most of the money was spent in Agra on the Táj, the Fort and other buildings which required restoration. Work was done at Lucknow on the Juma Masjid, the Kaisar Bágh, the Alam Bágh, the Sikandar Bágh and the Dilkusha palace. A few buildings were repaired at other places. At Agra an interesting discovery was made, some marble was found just as it had been left stacked for use in the time of the Mughal Emperors.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

(See pages 1 to 4 of the report for 1901-1902.)

2.—POLITICAL.

(Reports on the administration of the Rámpur and Tehri States.)

RAMPUR.

Revenue Administration.

1. The financial position remains sound. The income was 33 lakhs and the expenditure 31½ lakhs. The decrease of two lakhs in the income as compared with the figures of the preceding year was caused by variations under certain heads which do not constitute branches of the administration. Nearly 99 per cent. of the current demand for land revenue was collected, the balance was mainly due to a local failure of the rice crop. The Nawáb takes a keen interest in the working of his land revenue system, and personally inspected some tahsíls. The Legislative Council has passed some useful Acts and Regulations. The Rent and Revenue Acts have been translated into English.

Agricultural Improvements.

2. Irrigation is being developed by the improvement of the existing channels and weirs. The attempt which is being made under the guidance of the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces to revive the sugar industry promises to be successful: the experiments have been satisfactory; the construction of a factory is contemplated. An experimental farm has been started on the same lines as the Government farm at Cawnpore: varieties of cotton and sugarcane are being tested. An agricultural bank has been established with the assistance of a contribution of Rs. 9,000 from the State treasury as a deposit without interest.

Education.

3. Eight more schools have been started, including one new girls' school, and the attendance has sensibly increased. The industrial school has made satisfactory progress. In consequence of the report of a Commission appointed in the previous year, steps are being taken to extend the facilities for primary education.

Medical work including vaccination.

4. There was a considerable increase in the number of patients at the medical institutions, though the general health of the people was better than in the previous year. The female hospital is much appreciated. Vaccination has not advanced, but has even lost ground, to judge by the number of operations; better results are anticipated from the appointment of a native doctor to take charge of this branch of the department.

TEHRI.

Revenue.

5. The revenue amounted to 7½ lakhs, an increase of 3¼ lakhs as compared with the figures of the previous year. The forests yielded five lakhs, but this sum was swollen by outstanding items. The expenditure was 6¼ lakhs including three lakhs invested in loans and Government paper. The demand for land revenue is a little less than a lakh, and was collected easily, though

crops and cattle suffered from the heavy snowfall of the winter. The new settlement which has just come into force appears, therefore, to be moderate.

Medical and Educational Departments.

6. There was a slight increase in the number of patients treated at the medical institutions; but there was a considerable decline in the total of vaccinations, for which the vaccinators seem responsible. In Education no progress was made.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

(*See pages 4 to 36 of the report for the year 1901-1902.*)

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(There was no change during the year.)

9.—RELATIONS WITH THE TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(There is nothing to record under this head.)

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(*Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904.*)

General.

7. The year 1903-1904 was the last of a series of fat years, and was marked by the breaking of agricultural records. The cultivated area was the largest ever known, 1 per cent. greater than in 1902-1903. A downward tendency in the prices of food grains coupled with a great demand for labour did much to improve the condition of the working classes. The general prosperity is shown by the ease with which Government dues were collected, by the expansion of the excise revenue, and by the large increase of stock which the quinquennial enumeration of cattle disclosed. Except a small area in the Tarái there was not a deteriorated tract in the province in October 1904. Unfortunately there was soon to be a change of scene, the top of the upward path had been reached. The frost and the drought of 1905 came at the moment when the people at last had reason to congratulate themselves on a return to the old order of good harvests and low prices.

Agriculture.

8. Delay in the commencement of the monsoon of 1903 and a severe storm in October restricted the area and diminished the produce of the *kharíf* crops; cotton perhaps suffered most in both respects. The Western districts fared better than the Eastern. The area under rice continued to decline, and was actually 19 per cent. less than in 1899-1900. The October storm made up for the injury to the *kharíf* by the benefit which it caused to the *rabi*, the area was extraordinarily large because land long remained wet enough to sow, the moisture in the soil rendered the crops independent of winter rains, the outturn was excellent, especially in the centre of the province. Gram was the only crop which did not do well. The expansion of the area under wheat was remarkable, and was accepted as a clear sign of unbroken prosperity. Some local damage caused by floods, hail and other calamities in the Eastern districts and Bundelkhand did not appreciably affect the general condition of the people there. The year will be remembered as a good one on account of its *rabi* crop.

Prices.

9. There was a general downward tendency in the prices of agricultural produce: the fall was most marked in the case of barley; gram and rice remained steady. Local influences caused variations of the market corresponding

with the nature of the harvest; thus *kharíf* grains became cheaper in the west than in the east, reversing the situation as it stood at the close of the previous year.

Trade.

10. Plague had an injurious effect on trade, particularly at the beginning of an outbreak. Cotton mills did badly because the crop was poor. The sugar industry continued to decline on account of the low price of the manufactured product; cane is being supplanted by more profitable crops. The case of indigo seems hopeless.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904.)

Total demand and collections.

11. The total demand under all sources of income under the control of the Board was Rs. 8,57,71,941, but the real demand was only Rs. 8,32,28,152. The difference is principally due to the inclusion in the former of suspensions amounting to 21 lakhs granted for Bundelkhand. These suspensions were granted in consequence of summary reductions of revenue, the difference between the old and the new assessment was for administrative reasons treated as a suspended portion of the demand instead of being struck off the accounts. The total of 21 lakhs is made up of three yearly items of seven lakhs each. Out of Rs. 8,32,28,152 the collections amounted to Rs. 8,30,94,925.

Land revenue.

12. The real demand for land revenue including arrears, was Rs. 6,36,09,574; the collections were Rs. 6,36,04,569, very nearly 100 per cent. The sum remitted and suspended within the year for the damage done by floods, hail and other calamities, as noticed in paragraph 8, was Rs. 49,300.

Alterations of the roll.

13. The land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,43,04,398: at the close of the year it was Rs. 3,38,128 less. Revision of settlement caused an addition of Rs. 49,444; progressive enhancements brought in Rs. 88,401, mostly from Meerut; other causes chiefly the quinquennial assessment of alluvial lands, Rs. 84,034. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 5,60,007 due to causes other than regular revision of settlement. This last sum is principally made up of part of the seven lakhs mentioned in paragraph 11 as suspended in Bundelkhand; for administrative reasons the whole has not yet been struck off the accounts.

Taqavi.

14. Advances under the Agricultural Loans Act which had fallen off in the previous year recovered all the lost ground, they amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; a large part of the money went to Bundelkhand. The increase was no doubt due to the character of the season, money was urgently required for *rabi* sowings.

Under the Land Improvement Act about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were distributed, more than half the money going to the Allahabad division for field embankments and wells. Elsewhere in the province the figures vary from district to district so much as to suggest that the result depends on the views and methods of the local authorities. The collections under both Acts were satisfactory.

Miscellaneous revenue.

15. The receipts from the Mirzapur stone quarries again show a large increase, they amount to nearly a lakh.

Coercive processes.

16. Revenue was collected easily. There was a considerable reduction in the number of coercive processes as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Citations seem to be supplanting writs of demand, an increase under the former head corresponds with a decrease under the latter. In only 471 cases were defaulters detained in custody. There were only 116 sales. Seventy estates were attached.

12.—SURVEYS.

(Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1903-1904.)

Traverse surveys.

17. A traverse survey for cadastral purposes was in progress in Moradabad, 269 square miles were traversed at a cost of Rs. 25-5-0 per mile. This rate and the other rates mentioned below do not include a share of the headquarters charges of provincial surveys. Also 114 linear miles of main circuit were run in advance at a cost of Rs. 8 per mile.

Cadastral surveys.

18. Cadastral surveys accompanied with revision of records were in progress in Moradabad, Bánda and Hamírpur. In Moradabad 507 square

miles were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 43-0-2 per mile. This rate and the rates mentioned below do not include the cost of the revision of records. In Bánda 789 miles were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 27-8-6 per mile, and in Hamírpur 613 miles at a cost of Rs. 36-12-4 per mile. Settlement officers were generally satisfied with the work. In all three districts the patwári as a rule was found competent to survey his village. The total expenditure on cadastral operations and the headquarters section of the provincial surveys was Rs. 1,20,392.

Municipal surveys and miscellaneous work.

19. Surveys on the scale of 64 inches to the mile were carried out in the towns of Muttra, Brindaban, Tánda Khás and Barehta. In Tánda Khás, the only town completed, the cost was Rs. 2,630 per square mile. The maps of Háthras, Sikandra Rao and Atrauli surveyed in the previous year were printed. The boundaries and adjacent detail of 1,125 linear miles of first class roads in the Meerut and Lucknow provincial divisions were surveyed for the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 9-6-10 per mile. The district maps of Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur and Lalitpur were finished. Seven junior officers of the Civil service were put through a course of traverse and cadastral survey.

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904.)

General.

20. The settlements of Gonda, Farrukhabad and the trans-Jumna tahsíls of the Allahabad district were formally closed. Operations were continued in five districts, and commenced in four. Work in Oudh was practically finished.

Settlements in the province of Agra.

21. In Aligarh and Bareilly the settlement has now been closed, the final reports were submitted during the year. In Almora and the hill pattis of Naini Tál closure was deferred pending the decision of a question concerning the record of a cess. In Káshipur pargana of Naini Tál, a deteriorated tract of Tarái, a general revision was carried out by the district authorities. Work on the ordinary lines continued in Mainpuri, Etah and Azamgarh. In Mainpuri attestation was finished for the whole district, the revenues of the Bhongaon tahsíl were declared and distributed, and the tahsíls of Mainpuri Karhal and Mustafabad were inspected for assessment. In Etah the tahsíls of Kásganj and Jalesar were inspected. In Azamgarh the inspection of the district is now complete; attestation made slow progress on account of the complications arising from partitions, and of the interruptions caused by plague. The Board are satisfied that no more time was spent than was required by the complexity of the work. The percentage of increase resulting from the assessments declared during the year was 7·60 in Mainpuri, 8·12 in Etah and 10·38 in Azamgarh. In Cawnpore the settlement is being revised merely with a view to adjusting inequalities, detailed valuations are worked out only for those maháls which seem to require an alteration of more than 10 per cent. in the revenue. Two tahsíls, Bilhaur and Sheorajpur, were inspected, about two-thirds of their mahals came within the scope of the revision. In Bundelkhand a revision is being carried out under special rules, the operations of the year were as follows. In the trans-Jumna tahsíls of the Allahabad district operations were finished. Jalaun and Jhánsi were brought under settlement. In Jalaun the tahsíls of Orai and Kálpi were inspected. In Jhánsi the headquarters tahsíl was inspected.

Work of settlement courts.

22. There were 61,251 cases for disposal including 43,704 instituted during the year, 42,470 were decided. Cases concerning the record-of-rights were very numerous in Azamgarh.

Cost of settlement operations.

23. The total cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 4,18,397. In Aligarh, where the accounts have been closed, the cost has been 137·35 to the square mile.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(Report on the operations of the Land Records and Agriculture Department, 1903-1904.)

Establishment.

24. The appointment of an additional inspector of kanúngos was sanctioned. A proposal for raising the number of supervisors, grading the

sadr kanúngos, and giving the latter a competent office establishment has been approved by the Local Government, and submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The number of patwáris rose by 121 in consequence of the revision of circles. One sadr kanúngo was appointed a tahsíldár. Twenty kanúngos were appointed naib tahsíldárs, three permanently and seventeen temporarily.

Patwaris.

25. In several districts of Agra the revision of patwáris' circles was carried out. No important changes were made in Oudh. An increase of pay is contemplated for patwáris of the lowest grade and for assistants. The system of personal pay is being tried. The percentage of passed patwáris rose from 90 to 91. A text-book on arithmetic has been prescribed, and one on mensuration is being prepared for patwáris' schools. An expert surveyor was deputed to examine the teaching of survey and map work. To facilitate residence in the circle, loans aggregating Rs. 7,156 were made to patwáris for building houses.

Patwaris' papers.

26. Papers were filed with commendable punctuality. Supervisors did the prescribed amount of testing. In some districts officers on the headquarters staff could not or did not pay sufficient attention to this branch of their duties. The Director noticed in particular the failure to select for examination the entries already tested by kanúngos. Junior officers of the Civil Service were specially posted to four districts—Bulandshahr, Rae Bareli, Basti and Sháhjahánpur—where work was known to be defective. This was a successful measure. Maps are generally up to date. Cases of concealment of assets were found in 16 districts, mostly in the province of Agra.

Tahsil registers.

27. Tahsíl registers were as a rule up to date. Special attention was given to them by the officers of the Land Records Department. The Director finds that the use of these records is gradually becoming established as part of the regular district routine. He hopes that the habit will be a solid gain when the lean years come upon the province.

Patwari funds.

28. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,110, and the sum at the credit of the funds to Rs. 6,60,859. The proposed measures relating to establishment and patwáris mentioned above can utilize a large part of the annual surplus. It has been decided that the accumulated balance may be used for non-recurring expenditure.

15.—WASTE LANDS.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904.)

29. The receipts were small. There were no arrears outstanding.

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904. Separate reports on the administration of special Government estates in the Kumaun and Benares divisions, 1903-1904.)

Minor estates.

30. There were 492 small estates under the Board's control. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,32,355 or 97 per cent. of the demand. The net profit was Rs. 1,44,439 after deducting the land revenue and rates and the cost of management and improvements.

Special estates.

31. From the large estates in the Kumaun and Benares divisions the gross income was Rs. 6,88,726, and the net profit was Rs. 2,61,905. The bulk of the money came from the Tarái and Bhábar estates in the Naini Tál district; the income from them was more than six lakhs. There was a large decrease of cultivation in the Tarái, the season was unfavourable. Enhancements in the Bhábar more than made up for the deterioration in the Tarái, the total income exceeded the figures of the previous year by more than Rs. 30,000. The expenditure on public works was more than two lakhs: the walls of the Golawar canal were raised, various other canals were extended or improved, and two experimental wells for drinking water were successfully sunk under the directions of an expert. In the other two Kumaun estates the income was slightly lower than that of the previous year: the expenditure was mainly on irrigation. The income from the Dúdhi estate in Mirzapur showed a little increase; money was spent on irrigation and a road.

17.—WARDS' ESTATES.

(*Report on the operations of the Court of Wards, 1903-1904.*)

Number of estates.

32. The number of estates under management rose from 180 to 185. Altogether 21 new estates were taken under the charge of the Court of Wards, but not one of them was an important addition. Sixteen estates were released: the most important of these were the Akbarpur estate, Sítapur district; the Madhopur estate, Bareilly district; and the Khimsipur estate, Farrukhabad district. The total rent-roll of these 16 estates rose during the period of management from Rs. 1,46,486 to Rs. 2,10,566; debts aggregating Rs. 1,98,221 were paid off; two lakhs of rupees were spent on improvements, and three lakhs were invested.

Rent and revenue.

33. The current demand for rent was Rs. 65,45,854, the collections on this account amounted to 96·3 per cent. The excellent *rabi* crop enabled the tenants to pay their rent easily, the collections including arrears actually exceeded the current demand, the percentage was a little higher than in the previous year. The results were generally successful, but in five districts there was much room for improvement. The incidence of land revenue, cesses and rates on the current collections was 48·8 per cent. The Government demand was paid in full; a reduction of revenue was granted to one estate.

Cost of management.

34. The management charges amounted to 9·5 per cent. of the total gross income of the estates, an increase of ·5 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. This slight rise was mainly due to the cost of printing revised forms. The rates of contributions under Act X of 1892 were $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for estates under the special scheme of management, and 4 per cent. for others, but only 1 per cent. for estates wholly leased. The Board studied economy, but did not see their way to make reductions in the cost without impairing efficiency.

Repayment of debts.

35. Debts aggregating Rs. 31,51,263 were paid. The balance due at the close of the year was Rs. 1,02,18,588. The progress made in the reduction of liabilities was generally satisfactory. The Sardhana estate paid Rs. 1,50,218 to creditors, but Rs. 96,810 of this sum came from sales of property. The Kantit estate paid Rs. 86,000 from surplus profits. For several estates reductions have been secured in the rate of interest payable to creditors. There are few cases now in which more than 6 per cent. is paid.

Improvements.

36. The expenditure on improvements including the construction and repair of buildings for schools and dispensaries was Rs. 2,91,090. A large part of this sum was spent on irrigation. In three districts of Oudh many wells were constructed through the agency of selected tenants. Embankments were made in the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts. In three estates *dhák* jungle and *úsar* land were reclaimed. In ten districts trees were planted, and in one a grass reserve was started. Though a good deal was done, all the available money was not utilized to the best advantage.

A Court of Wards engineer was appointed towards the close of the year to advise and assist managers in carrying out improvements which require technical knowledge. A conference of managers was held at Cawnpore; they exchanged views and consulted the Director of Land Records and Agriculture about various matters connected with his department. It is hoped that in consequence of these two measures more enterprise will be shown in future.

Sanitation and medical aid and education of the tenantry.

37. Attention was paid to the improvement of drinking wells and the cleansing of village sites. Quinine and other simple remedies were distributed. Segregation huts were provided during outbreaks of plague. A new dispensary was opened in the Bhadawar estate of the Agra district. Vaccination was done: the number of operations was 31,074. Seventy-one schools were supported entirely by Court of Wards estates.

Treatment of the tenants.

38. There were 45 agricultural banks, but only half of these could be called successful. Very few would stand without official support. The majority need to be reconstituted with a view to the encouragement of thrift. Tenants are ready to make small deposits in order to claim a loan, but will rarely save money to put in the bank. The bank is only popular as a new device for raising the wind.

39. Litigation between landlord and tenant is far less common in estates under the Court of Wards than in other properties. Figures show that suits are about five times more numerous in ordinary zamíndári villages. Advances are freely given for purchase of seed and cattle and the construction of wells. Rs. 34,172 was so spent during the year. The employment of village headmen was extended, opinions differ as to the value of the system. It seems that the headman has been of most use where the people are orderly, and has generally been unequal to the task of being an intermediary between the management and an unruly set of tenants. When he cannot please both sides, he naturally finds it safer and more convenient to follow the village opinion.

Agricultural banks.

Litigation.

40. The number of suits and appeals exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value was 24. Five of these were won, three compromised and one lost by the Court of Wards. Two appeals were pending before the Privy Council. A satisfactory compromise was effected in a suit which threatened the proprietor's whole interest in the Ausanganj estate.

Audit of accounts.

41. The accounts of 57 estates were audited; the results were generally satisfactory, but in two estates numerous irregularities were noticed. The system of accounts introduced in the previous year worked properly. The revised Court of Wards Manual was sanctioned and came into use.

Education of wards.

42. The expenditure on the education and maintenance of wards was Rs. 9,18,615. There were 109 studying at schools and colleges, and 22 receiving practical instruction in the management of their estates. Seven were at the Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, and 26 at the Colvin Taluqdár's School, Lucknow.

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(*Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904. Report on the working of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act, 1903-1904. Report on the working of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act, 1903-1904.*)

Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act.

43. Two Commissioners and three Special Judges were appointed under the Encumbered Estates Act. Including 1,105 of the previous year 15,251 applications by or on behalf of indebted proprietors under section 6 of the Act reached the Commissioners through the Collectors. Of these 10,551 were sent to the Special Judges for inquiry under section 7, and 3,781 were rejected during the year. As no application of this kind can be made after September 30th, 1904, this stage of the proceedings was nearly closed. The Special Judges disposed of 1,614 cases representing 4,938 claims, amounting to Rs. 15,32,433 by awarding to the creditors Rs. 8,71,955. Delay on the part of the proprietors in filing the written statements required by section 8 deferred the publication of notices under section 9, and pending the date fixed by the notice no further action could be taken in court. For these reasons, and on account of interruptions caused by plague, proceedings were protracted during the first months of the year and the total of decisions for the whole period was diminished accordingly. The rate of progress will no doubt be accelerated in future, because the Judges will have sufficient work to occupy their whole time. The Commissioners disposed of 49 cases by process of liquidation. This number is small because liquidation could not be commenced before the Judge's award was received, cases could not be taken up early in the year. Much greater progress was made after the close of 1903-1904; by the end of January 1905, in no fewer than 502 cases was liquidation completed: in 389 of these, loans amounting to Rs. 1,99,893 were granted under section 21*(a)* and in 68 cases loans amounting to Rs. 55,635 under section 21*(c)*. The Act has worked smoothly, and has been justified by its results. The number of the applications under section 6 exceeded anticipation. There are, it is true, indications that some proprietors commenced proceedings rather with a view to putting pressure on their creditors than with the intention of effecting a settlement through the court. No fair measure of this kind could be regarded with entire satisfaction by all classes. There are debtors who expect to be set free from their liabilities without making any sacrifices, and there are creditors who protest against any

interference with freedom of contract. Fortunately there has been a majority of moderate men on both sides. The general experience has been that the debtors have made *bonâ fide* attempts to assist the court, while the creditors have been ready to accept a fair compromise.

Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act.

44. The net result of the figures for the year is a gain to agricultural tribes of land paying Rs. 10,130 revenue. The restriction of alienation does not seem to prevent sellers from finding a market, and it is doubtful whether prices have fallen. It is considered a privilege to belong to a notified agricultural tribe. The effect of the Act on credit is still uncertain. Small village bankers who make advances on the security of the crop are doing business as usual. There may be less accommodation in the shape of large loans on landed property, in particular there is said to be difficulty in borrowing money for marriage expenses. It is not clear to which of the two Acts any contraction of credit that may have been caused is due, nor is there reason to suppose that this contraction is serious enough to affect substantial men. No doubt persons whose estates are already encumbered reach the end of their resources earlier under the new conditions than under the old. The ordinary rate of interest does not seem to have risen. The experience of the year tended to show that the Act was a successful measure. The restrictions on alienation were effectual, the position of the agricultural classes was improved, trade was not hampered.

Mutations in the register.

45. The number of mutations continued to rise and was 8,149 greater than in the previous year. The increase in succession cases was 6,319, it may be attributed partly to the high mortality and partly to improvement in registration. There were more sales, but fewer mortgages and redemptions; no general conclusions can be drawn from the figures under these heads except that the new legislation has reduced the number of transfers in Bundelkhand.

Partitions.

46. The demand for imperfect partition continued to increase at the expense of perfect partition. The net result was a rise of 14 per cent. in the total number of applications of both classes. The pending file continued to grow in spite of the appointment of extra Deputy Collectors to districts where the work was heaviest. The local partition funds were abolished, the staff were put on fixed salaries, and attempts were made to extend the employment of patwáris. Inquiries were instituted by the Board on several other points in the hope of improving and accelerating the work. The existing system is not considered satisfactory, the procedure is apt to be dilatory and the result indifferent.

Lambardars and revenue accounts.

47. Apparently there is a tendency in some districts towards increased competition for the post of lambardár and towards the improvement of his position. This tendency, however, is not well marked, and has not been observed at all in the Eastern districts. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the amount of revenue paid by money-orders, which points to a weakening of the lambardár's influence as such payments are generally made by co-sharers direct. Regarding the cases in which the village custom is for each co-sharer to pay direct—and there is a divergence between the official distribution of revenue and the distribution according to recognised practice—the inquiries commenced in the previous year were continued, but owing to the complexity of the subject could not be finished.

Tenancy Act, 1901. Suits for arrears of rent.

48. The number of suits for arrears of rent continued to rise: it was 10 per cent. greater than in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of applications for ejectment under section 59 of the Act. These results are generally ascribed to the use of the decree as a means of ejectment. The explanation seems plausible, but is not established by the figures for the relative areas of occupancy and non-occupancy tenants ejected. The former could always be ejected for arrears of rent, but not the latter before the passing of the Tenancy Act. An increase in the number of non-occupancy tenants ejected might therefore be expected to accompany a rise in the number of suits for arrears. The figures, however, show that the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants has been carried out on a relatively insignificant scale, the

area from which occupancy tenants were ejected was nine times as large. There is nothing to show that the increase of litigation is directly due to the alteration of the law.

Enhancements.

49. The number of enhancement suits has increased 51 per cent., but this appears to be due to special reasons. Closure or extension of settlement has had an effect in some districts. The good *rabi* crop created a favourable opportunity for claiming an enhancement. Extension of canal irrigation increased the rent-paying power of the land. These considerations justify the conclusion that the Tenancy Act must not be held responsible for the greater activity of the landlords.

Surrenders.

50. The number of surrenders has fallen from 10,376 to 9,522. The variations are greatest in Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand. In Bundelkhand there has been a decrease corresponding with the abnormal increase of the previous year. In Rohilkhand the figures rose in consequence of the pressure exercised by the landlords. The variations in the total for the provinces during the three years commencing with 1901-1902 are unimportant compared with the fall from the level of the years preceding 1901-1902. Good seasons and the change in the law have combined to make tenant right more valuable.

Ejectments on other grounds than non-payment of rent.

51. If the figures are adjusted so as to show in 1902-1903 some cases filed in 1903-1904 on account of September 30th, 1903, being a holiday, the number of cases will be practically the same for both years about 80,000. Almost all the suits were for the eviction of year-to-year tenants. From these facts it appears that ejectment is carried out for the same purposes as under the old law, but has become much more frequent than it used to be in a normal period. It may be that landholders will have less recourse to this measure when they are thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the Tenancy Act, but the experience of the year does not give much support to any such anticipation. It is also possible that the good harvests of the last two years offered to landholders exceptional inducements to secure enhancements by means of ejectment. At present there are not materials for a confident forecast of the future practice. It can only be said that the landholder appears to prefer yearly tenants whose rent can be enhanced at will, makes free use of ejectment, and has no difficulty in arranging for the cultivation of his land. The area protected by long-term leases was increased by 115,973 acres; but this form of tenure does not seem likely to become popular.

Court work.

52. Under the Rent Acts there were 30,000 more cases for disposal than in the previous year. The Courts did more work, but could not keep down the pending file. There were 86,763 cases pending at the close of 1903-1904 as against 72,825 with which the year began. In eight districts the arrears exceeded 3,000, and though there were few cases of old date, the state of business was regarded with apprehension. If this quantity of work is to continue permanently, relief must be found either in the increase of the staff or in the change of the law. The congestion is only in the province of Agra. In Oudh the pending file was considerably reduced.

Litigation in Oudh.

53. The number of suits for arrears of rent was practically the same as in the previous year: ejectments were less numerous. As in Agra ejectments are used to secure enhancements of rent, and have become more numerous than they used to be. It is satisfactory that the tendency now is to return to the former level, not as in Agra to get farther above it.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

(*See page* 40 *of the report for the year 1901-1902.*)

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

54. The following two Bills were dealt with during the year :—

(1) The Honorary Munsifs Act Amendment Bill.
(2) The Benares Family Domains Bill.

These two Bills were passed into law during the year 1904-1905, and are now Acts II and III of 1904.

21.—POLICE.

(*Report on the administration of the Police Department,* 1904, *and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905,* viz. *Police, VII.*)

Figures for crime.

55. There was a decrease in the total volume of crime, the fall under cognizable was greater than the rise under non-cognizable crime. Under the former head the figures were lower than they have been for 14 years. The fall is most marked in offences against property ; this result is largely due to the general prosperity of the year, but is very satisfactory in view of the special difficulties caused by the evacuation of plague-stricken villages. There was an increase in riots and in minor offences often connected with agrarian disputes, which may be attributed to the impulse given by prosperity to litigation as a form of excitement.

Investigation.

56. The percentage of cases investigated to the total number of cognizable offences is very nearly 50 and shows a slight advance. The percentage of convictions in cases investigated by the police rose from 53·8 to 54·2, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested from 79·0 to 79·6. Only 561 non-cognizable cases were investigated out of the total of 97,966 offences.

Dacoity and robbery.

57. There was a large decrease in the number of dacoities particularly in the first or Western range. The total for the province was 233, in only 42 of these cases were firearms used or carried by the dacoits. Convictions were obtained in 99 cases, but more than 50 per cent. of the accused were discharged or acquitted. Every year successful prosecution becomes more difficult, it is very hard to discover the stolen property or to convince the Court of the truth of an approver's story corroborated by evidence as to the recognition of the accused. Of course the main reason for the abatement of dacoity was the general prosperity, but credit may be claimed by the police for the action taken in 1903. The capture of the notorious Hira Lal with his gang and the raid on the Haburahs bore fruit in 1904. The co-operation between the border officials of British territory and native states was satisfactory. Unfortunately there has been a serious outbreak of dacoity in Agra since the close of the year, due no doubt to the injury done to the rabi crops by frost.

There was a considerable fall in the number of robberies, from 757 to 683. Prosecution was not quite so successful as in the previous year, but the percentage of acquittals and discharges to arrests was not so high as in the case of dacoities.

Poisoning and murders

58. There were only 9 cases of professional poisoning. One person arrested confessed to having caused the death of 13 persons in Bhartpur. In two cases fakirs were the criminals. There is nothing to indicate the existence of any organization for the commission of this kind of crime. Murders decreased in number, detection and prosecution were better. The total number of cases for disposal was 471, convictions were obtained in 194. Two murderers were arrested who had been untraced for more than ten years.

Coining.

59. The number of cases declined, but this result was probably not due to any diminution of the practice. The police returns furnish no indication of the extent to which coining prevails. The figures are too low because the public rarely make complaints, and because police officers have not hitherto been sufficiently watchful and energetic. There were several good captures, but the total number of cases (181) cannot be considered satisfactory with regard to the amount of base coin in circulation. However, all the blame should not be given to the police, it must be partly borne by the officials at treasuries, banks, etc., whose business it is to receive money and who are lax in dealing with counterfeit coins.

Cattle theft.

60. As the reporting of cattle theft is notoriously imperfect it is useless to discuss the figures. Special officers were at work in the parts of the province most affected, they were endeavouring to organize some system for the repression of this form of crime. They were not altogether successful, they were sometimes thwarted by the jealousy of the local police and by the opposition or apathy of the people. Their employment ceased soon after the close of the year, it at least resulted in the collection of much information and in the adoption of a future policy. The suppression of cattle theft must be attempted not by heroic measures, but by sustained efforts towards gradual improvement. Magistrates must exert pressure on zamíndárs who are not doing their duty, money should be freely spent in rewards. Co-operation between districts should be effected by the Deputy Inspectors-General, and picked officers should be sent to important stations. It is hoped that the people will change their attitude and begin to give assistance as soon as they find that a steady course of action is being followed by the authorities.

Criminal tribes.

61. There was some improvement in the behaviour of the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur. Little if any progress was made in reclaiming the Barwárs of Gonda or the Doms of Gorakhpur. Haburahs to some extent disappeared on account of the raid made in 1903, but 84 were arrested and imprisoned and one gang remained under trial. The Badaks of Sháhjahánpur gave much trouble going far afield to commit depredations, two gangs were captured. Arrangements were made for the registration of the criminal tribes which plunder in other provinces. The system of proving previous convictions by finger print impressions should be of great service in dealing with such people. Mr. Bramley's report on inter-provincial crime was submitted at the close of the year. It dealt chiefly with the crime committed on the rivers of Bengal and Assam by residents of the United Provinces. The need of co-operation between the various provinces was established, but some alteration in the law appears necessary before the method of surveillance recommended in the report can be carried out.

Infanticide.

62. After 1,358 exemptions the number of families left on the proclaimed list was 11,587. The proportion of boys to girls among children under six years of age in these families was 57·92 to 43·08. The experience of officers who have paid attention to the subject shows that infanticide has ceased except in a few special places.

Absconded offenders.

63. There were 2,882 names on the register at the beginning of the year, and 2,662 at the close, 637 persons were arrested. Many notable arrests were made, offenders were captured in distant parts of India.

Surveillance.

64. A new system received the sanction of Government during the year, and was introduced after its close. The place of registers X and XA will be taken by history sheets attached to the village crime note-book. The number of prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood rose from 5,930 to 6,343. In 84 per cent. of these cases an order for taking security was passed, the average amount of security demanded was Rs. 156. Only 17·9 per cent. of the persons called on to furnish security complied with the order. The percentage of persons already under surveillance to the total number prosecuted was 42. These proceedings are now generally taken under the direction of Magistrates. The success obtained in tracing previous convictions was satisfactory, there was known to be failure only in seven cases.

Finger impressions.

65. The number of finger impression slips received for search was 9,098 and 1,892 persons were identified including 659 members of criminal tribes. 86,542 slips were on record at the beginning of the year, and 10,139 were received before its close. Thirty-nine officers and men were declared qualified as impression takers. The demand on the Department for expert evidence rose to 240 requisitions. Work was much interrupted by the deputation of officials as witnesses, some measure is required for facilitating the proof of a previous conviction.

Village headmen.

66. Village headmen rendered a little more assistance than in the previous year but were not quite satisfactory as a class. Rewards were granted to 65 of them. There are villages in which no good man is available for the post and an undesirable person has been appointed. No doubt it is for this reason that some of the number are actually criminals. Steps have now been taken to enquire into the responsibility of the officer who made or recommended the appointment whenever a headman turns out badly. Even after a perfect revision of the lists, progress must necessarily be slow in developing the system of working through village headmen. The idea is in many places foreign and distasteful to the people.

Establishment.

67. There was a temporary increase of the force to provide for the officers and men put on special duty for the suppression of cattle theft. The Municipal chaukidári establishment of the Hardwár Union was replaced by 4 head constables and 60 constables. A force of 2 head constables and 10 constables was posted in the Aligarh district as additional police on account of the lawless conduct of the inhabitants of some villages. One Sub-Inspector, 1 head constable, 12 constables and 2 sowárs were posted as additional police in the town of Mobarakpur (Azamgarh) in consequence of a religious riot. Though punishments were fewer and rewards more numerous, the figures under both heads were still unsatisfactory. Some Superintendents appeared to be more ready to blame than to praise their men. The punishment rules were altered, fines were abolished, and black marks introduced. The constabulary force received Rs. 76,492 and chaukidárs Rs. 35,149 as rewards.

Railway police.

68. The mileage under the control of the Government Railway police increased from 4,587 to 4,745 miles. Crime declined and work improved. There were few serious attempts to derail trains, for many of the cases mischievous boys were responsible. The worst occurrence was the removal of a rail by railway employés who were trying to wreck and rob a train full of wealthy passengers. Attention to seal checking and to properly fastening wagons had a good effect in reducing the thefts from running trains. Passengers were protected by better train guard arrangements.

Rural police.

69. Chaukidárs did good work, more were rewarded and fewer punished. Many of the punishments were for living outside the circle. Prompt reporting of the movements of bad characters was a frequent cause of reward. There was a considerable increase in the number of men taken from the criminal and menial classes. Such men often make good chaukidárs because the post is hereditary in their families. The principles which govern enlistment are not the same as in the case of the constabulary. In Oudh 190 men are still remunerated by jágírs, and 1,246 paid by zamíndárs.

Training school.

70. At the beginning of the year 142 students entered the training school. In the examination of December 101 of them passed in every subject. Five students had to be sent away for incompetence, but there was no case of misconduct. The tuition and the training improved.

Reforms.

71. All the municipal boards received relief by the transfer to Government in some cases of the whole in others of half the police charges. A scheme for the reorganization of the provincial police was in course of preparation, and was sanctioned after the close of the year. In anticipation of the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission action on some matters had to be postponed. As far as funds permitted money was provided for the construction of family quarters for officers at police-stations and in the lines.

22.—CIRMINAL JUSTICE.

(Reports on the administration of Criminal Justice, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. *Criminal Justice, IV.)*

AGRA.

Number of trials.

72. The number of offences brought to trial was 85,145, a total slightly below that of the previous year, and about 7,500 below the septennial average. Offences likely to be connected with agrarian disputes increased and theft decreased for the reason explained in paragraph 55, the general prosperity. Serious crime as measured by the committals to sessions remained stationary. There was a slight rise in the total number of persons under trial. The percentage of convictions was 69 in courts of session, 49 in magistrates' courts. In some districts the large number of acquittals and discharges was due to the neglect of sections 202 and 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There were 49 European British subjects under trial; for the first time since 1874 no such person was committed to the High Court. Honorary magistrates tried 16,841 cases.

Duration of trials.

73. The average duration of cases was nine days. The largest number of cases pending over six weeks in any district was 112. The witnesses examined numbered 286,309, of these 11,081 were detained till the third day or longer, 28 per cent. received diet-money.

Punishments.

74. There were 81 sentences of death and 327 of transportation. In many districts solitary confinement was rarely inflicted. The sum imposed in fines was Rs. 3,10,655, of this Rs. 2,52,295 were realized; the proportion was lower than in the previous year. Whippings numbered 3,557, and decreased by 500. Action under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 was taken against 46 youthful offenders. The number of persons released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 376.

Appeals and revisions.

75. The number of appellants and applicants for revision was more than 500 in excess of the figures of the previous year. The percentage of failure was 73 in appeal and 78 in revision. The average duration of appeals and revisions was 20 days. The High Court disposed of 2,171 cases including 959 appeals and 893 revisions. The appeals preferred by the Local Government concerned 24 persons, and were successful in the cases of 19.

OUDH.

Number of trials.

76. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 33,260, nearly 10 per cent. higher than the total for 1903. The nature of the season does not seem to have affected the statistics in the same way as in Agra, for thefts increased. It is not clear why the tendency was not the same in the two provinces. Courts of session tried 521 original cases, an increase of 40 in comparison with the figures of the previous year. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons tried was 63 in sessions courts and 42 in magistrates' courts. The European British subjects brought to trial numbered 22, all of them were tried by Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates tried 5,701 cases.

Duration of trials.

77. The average duration of cases was nine days. The number of witnesses examined was 90,827, of these 3,555 were detained more than two days. Forty per cent. of the witnesses who attended received diet-money.

Punishments.

78. There were 39 sentences of death and 105 of transportation, smaller numbers than in 1903. On the other hand there was an increase in the sentences of imprisonment and of fine. The number of whippings remained exactly the same (1,516) an extraordinary coincidence. Fines amounted to Rs. 93,324, the sum realized was Rs. 83,788. There were 59 persons released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Seventeen youthful offenders were dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897.

Appeals and revisions.

79. The number of appellants and applicants for revision increased from 3,714 to 4,570. The percentage of failure was 69. The average duration of appeals was 17 days, of revisions 14 days. The Judicial Commissioner's Court disposed of 833 cases including 508 appeals and 290 revisions. The appeals made by the Local Government concerned 8 persons, and were successful in the cases of 7, one case was pending at the close of the year.

23.—PRISONS.

(*Report on the administration of jails, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905*, viz. *Jails, V.*)

General.

80. The number of prisoners at the close of the year 1904 was 23,010, or 658 less than at the commencement. The daily average number of prisoners was slightly greater than in 1903, but the figures of that year were abnormally low because of the releases made on account of the coronation. The total of admissions of all kinds showed a net increase, there were more male convicts admitted, but fewer under trial-prisoners, female convicts, and civil prisoners. These results point to a large proportion of sentences being short and expiring before the close of the year. There were only 167 juvenile prisoners, but even this small number included boys who ought not to have been sent to jail. The number of habitual convicts admitted was slightly less that in 1903. It is satisfactory to notice the tendency in recent years on the part of this class to form a smaller proportion of the population of the jails. Perhaps separate confinement at night makes the discipline more irksome. It is a pity that courts do not more frequently increase the severity of the sentence of an habitual offender by imposing a term of solitary confinement. Of the 4,358 convicts released on January 1st, 1903, only 148 were reconvicted up to the end of 1904. This result shows that the persons released for the coronation were carefully selected.

Punishments.

81. There were 36,296 punishments as compared with 38,774 in the previous year, of these 4,922 were "major" punishments, of the remainder 11,922 were formal warnings. There were very few dangerous assaults or cases of serious insubordination. Only 14 prisoners were sent to criminal courts for trial. The number of whippings fell to 175, there was one central prison in which discipline was excellently maintained without any whipping at all. Penal diet was ordered on 34 occasions. Handcuffs and fetters were freely used as punishments. Solitary confinement was found very effective in cases of obstinate refusal to work. Habitual criminals were not punished much more than others for ordinary minor offences, but were responsible for most of the really serious breaches of discipline. The most desperate and incorrigible prisoners are generally found in this class.

Health.

82. The death-rate was only 14·5 per thousand, the lowest ever known. This excellent result was not appreciably due to the release of moribund prisoners, for only 22 persons were set free on the ground of ill-health. In the Lucknow central prison the death-rate was only 6 per thousand. In five jails there were no deaths. There was no cholera, and there were only 17 cases of plague, eight of which occurred in the Allahabad central prison. Cerebro-spinal fever practically disappeared. Dysentery, pneumonia and tubercular diseases were the most frequent causes of mortality. In three jails dysentery is apt to spread in spite of all the efforts taken to check it. The very satisfactory state of the general health of the prisoners was due to the care taken in sanitary matters, and to the attention paid to preventing the spread of disease.

Employment.

83. The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures was 41·4. There are printing presses at Allahabad and Lucknow central prisons; carpets are made on a large scale at Agra, blankets at Agra and Bareilly, *daris* and matting at Benares, Lucknow and Agra, cotton cloth and tents at Fatehgarh, oil and tiles at Allahabad. The profit earned by the jail factories amounted to Rs. 2,32,595 (see provincial statement 1 attached to the report). The average earning per head of the convicts sentenced to labour was Rs. 9. More than 550 prisoners were daily employed in building works connected with jails, large numbers were also employed on repairs and in the garden, more than 18 per cent. worked as prison officers or servants.

Expenditure.

84. The total expenditure excluding money spent on buildings was Rs. 11,97,062, and the average cost per prisoner Rs. 50-1-9. The former sum was greater than in 1903 because the average number of prisoners to be kept was larger, the latter sum was smaller because food was cheaper. The greater part of the grain consumed was purchased at harvest time and

stored, it is calculated that Government saved Rs. 14,921 by this practice. The expenditure on sanitation was increased by nearly Rs. 7,000, chiefly owing to the maintenance of plague observation camps for new arrivals.

Buildings. 85. Rather more than a lakh was expended in making new roofs. A special grant of Rs. 75,700 was spent mainly on making cubicles and night latrines. There are now barracks with cubicles for habituals in all the central prisons and in eight district jails. Improvements in the water supply were made in nine jails.

Establishment. 86. The behaviour of the staff was satisfactory except for the misconduct of intra-mural warders. Fifty of these men were dismissed and four were imprisoned. Service of this kind is unpopular, good men can rarely be engaged for it. To secure a better class of hospital assistants for jails a liberal system of money rewards has been initiated with great success. Some compensation was certainly due to these officials for the loss of private practice entailed by appointment to posts under the Prisons Department.

24.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(*Reports on the administration of Civil Justice, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905*, viz. *Civil Justice, III.*)

AGRA.

Original suits. 87. Institutions rose from 90,548, the total for 1903, to 92,035. The increase was chiefly in small causes. The numbers have not been so high since 1900. Litigation seems to grow most in Meerut and the neighbouring districts. In Jhánsi, where there is a large decrease, the figures for the preceding year were abnormally high, because creditors were in a hurry to anticipate the effects of the new legislation for Bundelkhand. For the whole province there was a slight increase (751) in the pending file. The number of suits pending more than three months was 3,043 at the close of the year, an excess of 550 over the figures for 1903. The average duration of suits slightly decreased in spite of an increase of 940 in the number of contested cases; the figures were 67 days for contested and 31 days for uncontested suits. The total value of the suits filed showed an increase of nearly 80 lakhs, but for the greater part of this difference two suits valued at 52 lakhs relating to the same estate are responsible.

Appeals. 88. There were about 800 more appeals for disposal, but the balance undecided at the close of the year was only 250 larger than the balance in 1903. The average duration of appeals was 161 days for decrees and 120 days in miscellaneous proceedings. There were 3,041 appeals pending more than three months.

Execution of decrees. 89. The work was slightly less, the pending file was reduced. Meerut and Cawnpore were the only places in which there was a substantial increase in the institutions. In 53 per cent. of the cases for the province the applications were wholly fruitless. The variations in this percentage between the different courts indicate varying degrees of supervision on the part of the presiding officers.

High Court. 90. The volume of work continued to increase. The disposals were 269 first appeals, 1,287 second appeals, 76 letters patent appeals. It is calculated that the pending file represents two years work and that the arrears cannot be reduced while institutions remain so high. The number of cases pending more than three months was 1,647.

Village Munsifs. 91. The number of courts was 465, of which 290 were established during the year. No work, however, was done in 158. There may be said to have been 307 courts open. The number of institutions advanced from 7,270 to 11,395. In Muzaffarnagar where so many cases were tried in 1903, the institutions fell off by nearly 50 per cent.; there is no plausible theory to explain this variation. In some districts the village munsifs appear to be doing useful work, in others they do not inspire confidence; as in the previous year irregular attempts to extend jurisdiction came to notice. The success of the system seems to depend principally on the careful selection of the munsifs, there are grounds for believing that the attempt to start operations

on a large scale has led to more appointments being made than can be filled by suitable persons. As only 9 per cent. of the cases were contested, the nature of the business should not tend to make village courts unpopular.

Honorary Munsifs.

92. There were five honorary munsifs. They tried 357 suits of which 78 were contested. So far the experiment shows signs of success, but the figures are too small to justify a confident opinion.

General.

93. The average work done by a munsif's court in the year was the trial of 1,067 suits, and the disposal of 977 applications for execution. Some munsifs decided more than 1,500 suits. The district and additional judges devoted on the average 107 days to civil work. Though these officers took up more civil business than in 1903, they seem to the High Court to fail to use the whole of their time. There are occasions when sessions business terminates unexpectedly and the judge is left with nothing to do. Time which might be devoted to civil work is thus wasted.

OUDH.

Original suits.

94. Institutions rose from 46,841 to 51,754. As in Agra the increase was chiefly under the head of small causes. The total value of the suits declined by about 54 lakhs because the figures of the previous year included some abnormally large items. Though there was more work to be done the pending file was reduced by 1,694 cases. There were 2,498 suits pending more than three months at the close of the year, or about 1,000 less than at the close of 1903. The average duration of cases also showed some reduction, the figures of 1904 were 87 days for contested and 34 days for uncontested suits.

Appeals.

95. The number of appeals before the courts increased by more than 200, but the pending file at the close of the year showed a reduction of 400. The average duration of appeals was 167 days for decrees and 65 days in miscellaneous proceedings. Only 473 appeals were left pending more than three months.

Execution of decrees.

96. The number of applications for disposal exceeded the figures of the previous year by more than 3,000, but the year closed with only 100 more than the opening balance of pending cases. Rather less than 50 per cent. of the applications were wholly infructuous.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

97. The Court decided 1,123 appeals from decrees and left 371 pending at the close of the year including only 40 cases that had been pending more than three months. The pending file was greatly reduced. The average duration was 270 days as against 463 in 1904. The court also decided 318 miscellaneous appeals. It is anticipated that work will be done even more quickly in the future.

Village Munsifs.

98. Village munsifs were working in four districts, they had to dispose of 5,722 suits as compared with only 238 in the preceding year. There were 4,470 suits in Fyzabad and 1,097 in Lucknow. The percentage of contested cases (15) was higher than in Agra. As in that province too many courts seem to have been started at once.

Honorary Munsifs.

99. Two new honorary munsifs were appointed during the year, the number was therefore 19. They disposed of 2,386 cases as compared with 1,750 in 1903. The number of contested cases was 482.

General

100. The work done by district judges was considerably more than the quantity done in the previous year. There was a great increase of business in the courts of munsifs, and with very few exceptions the work done was good. The Judicial Commissioner inspected the courts of eleven districts.

KUMAUN.

Original cases.

101. The number of institutions was 4,378, an increase of 191 in comparison with the previous year. The value of the suits fell because the figures for 1903 included one abnormally large item. The pending file was reduced from 533 to 488. There were 51 suits pending more than three months. The average duration was 68 days for contested and 41 days for uncontested suits.

Appeals.

102. There was slightly more appellate work than in the previous year. Eighty-six appeals from decrees were left undecided including 27 which were pending more than three months. The average duration was 66 days for appeals from decrees and 70 days for miscellaneous appeals.

Execution of decrees.

103. The number of applications for disposal was 2,694, all but 373 were disposed of during the year. Fifty per cent. of the applications were infructuous. The figures were nearly the same in 1903.

25.—REGISTRATION.

(Report on the administration of the Registration Department, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1904-1905, viz. Registration, IX.)

Registrations.

104. The number of registration offices remained the same (264). The total number of documents registered rose from 198,231 to 207,556. The increase was rather greater in compulsory than in optional cases. In Gonda and Gorakhpur many leases and kabuliyats were compulsorily registered owing to revision of settlement in Gonda and to the practice of one estate in Gorakhpur. In spite of the increase over the figures of the previous year the total registrations for 1904 fell considerably short of the numbers for years prior to 1902. The general prosperity and the Tenancy Act are responsible for the decrease. In Bánda and Jhánsi registrations affecting immovable property continue to decline owing to the effects of the special Bundelkhand Acts. Wills increased owing to the epidemic of plague.

Prosecutions.

105. Five prosecutions were instituted in 1904, four of these were for false personation; there were seven accused in the four cases, all but two were convicted. One of the accused tried to escape by cutting off his thumb to prevent the impression being identified. In the fifth case an acting sub-registrar was prosecuted under section 81 of the Act and was acquitted.

Financial.

106. The total income was Rs. 4,60,473, about Rs. 9,000 more than the income of 1903. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,49,333, a larger sum than the expenditure of 1903, but the figures for that year were abnormally low because some items were debited to 1902.

General.

107. The results of the inspections were with a few exceptions satisfactory. Only one sub-registrar was suspended. The system of identification by thumb impressions has worked well. It is proposed to build quarters for sub-registrars in places where house accommodation cannot be got.

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(Review of Municipal Administration, 1904-1905, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1904-1905, viz. Municipal Administration, XVII.)

Constitution.

108. The number of municipalities fell to 89, as 15 were converted into notified areas from the beginning of the year. Polls were held in 60 municipalities, 52 per cent. of the qualified electors voted. There were non-official chairmen in three places. The average number of meetings for a board was 23; the attendance at meetings was generally satisfactory.

Revision of octroi and new taxes.

109. The revision of the octroi schedules was continued during the year, 15 were completely recast, and more than 20 were modified. In four places a tax on the dealers in some commodity took the place of a duty on that commodity. To enable the Fyzabad board to finance a drainage scheme a tax was imposed on the pilgrims entering Ajodhya during the three large annual festivals.

Rules.

110. Some of the new rules deserve mention. In the large municipalities and the adjoining cantonments similar sets of rules for hackney carriages were adopted for both areas. In Benares the sellers of cocaine were compelled to take out licenses. Special rules were made about buildings in Mussooree, fixing minimum distances between new houses and regulating construction in the bazaars. A large number of boards modified their rules for the provident fund to admit of the credit balance of an employé being transferred to the fund of another local body.

Accounts.

111. The ordinary income of the 89 municipalities, excluding grants from imperial and provincial funds loans and other exceptional items, was Rs. 57,72,064, or more than three lakhs greater than the income in 1903-1904. Octroi was responsible for more than half the increase. Expenditure grew from Rs. 66,98,261 to Rs. 68,17,592, these figures include the money spent out of grants and loans; if the receipts under those heads were added to the income as stated above, the accounts of the year would show an excess of income over expenditure. The expenditure of 1903-1904 included 3 lakhs on an exceptional repayment of a loan; if this sum is excluded the difference between the figures of the two years is Rs. 4,19,331; more than half this amount was due to more money being spent on drainage. Eighteen boards had closing balances exceeding Rs. 30,000 each. There was only one case in which money was allowed to accumulate without a special reason or a definite intention.

Octroi.

112. There was an increase of Rs. 1,65,171 in the net receipts. The improvement was general in Oudh, and in Meerut and the two eastern divisions of Agra; elsewhere plague reduced the figures locally. As the year closed in March the frosts of January and February 1905 had not time to affect receipts. Where the income rose the increase was due to the revision of rates effected in the previous year, or to good crops, or comparative freedom from plague, or better management, or some local influence. The provincial consumption of grain per head of population, *viz.* 6 maunds 9 seers, has hardly changed. In seven municipalities there was a consumption exceeding 8 maunds, but in only one case—Muzaffarnagar—was there any reason to suppose that the system was in fault. Orders were issued about three towns where the high proportion of refunds pointed to interference with traffic. The consumption of sugar shows a considerable fall; the several figures range from 14 seers to 122, but this variation is no new thing. Kerosine oil is ousting country oil everywhere.

Taxes other than octroi.

113. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by more than a lakh. There was a gain of Rs. 41,310 in the income from the terminal tax and toll at Cawnpore which brought the figures nearly up to the level of 1902-1903. The new house taxes brought in Rs. 42,925 at Allahabad and Rs. 14,924 at Meerut. The tax on professions and trades yielded more because it was extended in several towns. Tolls also increased.

Incidence of taxation.

114. The incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 1-4-9 to Re. 1-7-0 per head. The highest figures were Rs. 7-12-0 in Naini Tal and Rs. 7-14-3 in Mussooree with very little change from the previous year.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

115. The receipts from municipal property and powers apart from taxation showed an increase of about Rs. 16,000. Rents rose by more than Rs. 50,000, sale of water by nearly Rs. 23,000. Conservancy receipts declined, but the decrease is nominal, and due to changes in account.

Contributions, grants and loans.

116. The Imperial Government contributed 3 lakhs to the drainage of Lucknow. The Provincial Government made special grants to Hardwár (Rs. 8,860) and to Cawnpore (Rs. 5,000) for making roads, and to Mussooree (Rs. 20,000) for improving the bazar. The Provincial Government also made grants aggregating Rs. 3,62,753 to all the municipalities and notified areas to relieve them in whole or in part of police charges. Precautions were taken to see that this grant was properly spent; the bulk of it was absorbed by measures connected with sanitation.

Loans amounting to Rs. 3,67,000 were granted by Government, chiefly for water-works and drainage; Agra and Cawnpore were the largest borrowers.

Expenditure.

117. The greatest increase in expenditure was under drainage, on which Rs. 2,41,422 more were spent than in the previous year. Other increases were under the heads of water-supply, Rs. 32,283; contributions, Rs. 46,765; plague charges, Rs. 37,662; miscellaneous, Rs. 50,834. The expenditure on fairs fell off by Rs. 71,099. The sum spent on repayment of loans was nearly 3½ lakhs less than in 1903-1904 because the figures for that year were abnormally high; they included one extraordinary item of three lakhs paid by Cawnpore and other sums which had not fallen due.

Drainage and water-works.

118. The sum spent on drainage and sewerage was nearly 9½ lakhs. The progress made in the larger works fell short of expectations, because the Sanitary Engineer had too much to occupy his time, the business of his post is too great for one man. At Cawnpore the main sewers were completed, and branch sewers were constructed with 28 latrines and pail depôts. At Benares the main sewer and the branch sewers were nearly completed, a large area was furnished with surface drains, and an experimental septic tank latrine was made. At Lucknow the Maulviganj drain was constructed. At Agra the diversion of the fort drain, and the construction of the intercepting sewer were nearly completed. At Mirzapur a large project was begun. In some other places existing schemes were advanced or new schemes were originated.

The expenditure on water-works was 5¼ lakhs, for 5 lakhs of which sum the eight towns with large installations accounted. At Agra Rs. 50,000 was received from the Military Department in part payment for the cantonment share in the water-works; the extension of the clear water reservoir and the construction of a new filter were commenced. Some new mains were laid at Cawnpore. The scheme for Mussooree was sanctioned, and arrangements were commenced for the collection of materials.

Education.

119. The expenditure rose by Rs. 26,854, and was 4·7 per cent. of the net income. The number of schools increased from 732 to 820, and the number of scholars by nearly 3,000.

Vital statistics.

120. Both the birth-rate and the death-rate declined, but the latter remained the greater. Malarial fever and plague were very bad. Fifteen towns had death-rates over 70 per thousand. Kosi heads the list with 149·82, Brindaban comes next with 107·41. Cholera decreased, as also did small-pox, though vaccination work was diminished by plague.

General.

121. The administration was on the whole successful, but in places sufficient attention was not paid to the collection of octroi. In some six or seven outlying towns the board did not show adequate interest in municipal affairs. The Examiner of local fund accounts noticed continued improvement all round, but commented adversely on the accounts of ten boards. There were three serious cases of embezzlement. At Benares the financial position causes anxiety; the board seems to be approaching the end of its resources, and has costly work of importance to do. At Cawnpore no difficulty will be felt if the income remains stable and certain economies in the outlay on conservancy can be effected. The Allahabad and Naini Tal boards have a very narrow margin of income over charges.

27.—LOCAL BOARDS.

(Report on the working of the Local and District Boards, 1904-1905, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. *Local Boards, XVIII.)*

Constitution.

122. The number of district boards and committees remained unaltered. The chairmanship was in every case held by the district magistrate. Nearly two-thirds of the members were elected, the rest were nominated: nearly 90 per cent. were natives. The average number of meetings was eleven, and the average attendance of members was between seven and eight.

Income.

123. The receipts, excluding contributions from provincial funds, were Rs. 50,91,417 or Rs. 86,193 more than in the previous year. There was an increase under every head except Civil Works. The income from rates rose with the revision of settlements, school fees were enhanced, and the revenue of hospitals from endowments was more than doubled. The decrease in the receipts from civil works was mainly due to a fall in the income from the ferries under the management of district boards. The contribution from provincial funds to the deficit boards fell slightly, and a somewhat larger sum than in the year before was taken as a contribution from the surplus boards; the amount of financial assistance rendered from provincial funds was thus reduced by nearly Rs. 57,000.

Expenditure.

124. Upon the services entrusted to them the boards spent Rs. 1,76,805 more than in the previous year; the increase was chiefly on account of civil works Rs. 99,302, education Rs. 36,122, and medical relief

Rs. 36,273. Under the first head the growth of expenditure was mainly the result of a special grant of one lakh made by the Local Government for the purpose of cleansing towns and large villages. The closing balances were Rs. 11,89,743, nearly three times the minimum four lakhs. In three cases a contribution had to be made to adjust the finances of a board which had a closing balance below the minimum.

Education.

125. The prominent features of the administration are mentioned in Chapter VII of this report. Much was done to improve the position and increase the qualifications of the staff. Plague seriously interfered with work. Efforts were made with a varying degree of success to associate the people with the management of village schools. In some districts the interest taken by elected members in educational questions is very satisfactory; in others there is a tendency to depend too much on officials.

Medical.

126. In some parts of the province the attendance at hospitals and dispensaries declined owing to plague scares, in others it rose on account of the prevalence of malarial fever. In thirteen districts the minimum guaranteed income was not subscribed. The alterations recently made in the rules in order to render subscriptions entirely available for local use have not yet largely stimulated public liberality. The want of trained hospital assistants prevented some dispensaries from being opened. Extensions and improvements of buildings were made or projected in many places.

Public Works.

127. The grant of one lakh for cleansing towns and large villages was used mainly in filling up pits and hollows, in removing refuse and rubbish, in levelling ruined houses, opening out blocked drains and improving or repairing wells. Eleven lakhs were spent on repairs of roads, two on repairs of buildings, four on establishment, and about ten and a half lakhs on original works. Of the sum last mentioned about three-fifths was spent on communications, and nearly two-fifths on schools and dispensaries. The larger works were carried out by the Public Works Department, the smaller by the boards themselves with such agency as they had at their disposal. Difficulty is still found in arranging for the proper execution of the latter; the staff is not efficient, and the members' supervision is imperfect for want of technical knowledge.

Arboriculture.

128. The frost of January and February 1905 did serious damage; in some districts a whole year's labour was lost. The working-plans were followed and in some cases exceeded. Perhaps the most suitable trees have not always been selected, and new plantings have sometimes not received care for a sufficiently long period. The general result is satisfactory considering the agency employed.

Sanitation.

129. The attempts to make improvements in villages are still liable to be frustrated by the perverseness or apathy of the inhabitants. In the previous year protecting walls were built round wells under the best expert advice. The villagers ignoring the sanitary advantages of this arrangement knocked off the coping to suit their convenience. Non-official members give little help in popularizing sanitary science, or indicating suitable improvements.

General.

130. It cannot be said that district boards and committees generally take a keen interest in local self-government. The members have certainly had this excuse, that their control of the administration was nominal, the funds at their disposal were small, and the direction of expenditure was determined beforehand. Under the new system which has begun from the current year the financial position of the boards is much stronger, and their control of the money will be much greater. It is hoped that this enhancement of their powers will cause the members to take more interest in their public duties.

28.—MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING).

(Reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps, 1904-1905.)

Active strength.

131. The enrolled strength was 3,942 consisting of 408 cavalry and 3,534 infantry. The numbers in both forces were nearly the same as in the previous year. There were 3,271 extra efficients, 550 efficients, 1,144 marksmen, 2,133 first class shots. There is little difference in the relative proportions of the figures under these heads for cavalry and infantry except that

the number of marksmen is relatively higher for the cavalry. The total number of marksmen for both forces has decreased by about 50 per cent. since the previous year owing to the enhancement of the required standard. The income of all the corps amounted to Rs. 2,36,676 including the opening balance, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,00,437.

Reserve.

132. The enrolled strength was 326 practically the same as in the previous year. There were 312 efficients.

Reorganization.

133. This was the first year of the United Provinces Light Horse. The regiment was formed by the amalgamation of five corps. A proposal to break it up into two or three regiments was negatived by the Government of India as premature, because the experiment had not had a long enough trial.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURE.

(*Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1903-1904, report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904 for 1904-1905, report of the Civil Veterinary Department, 1904-1905, and Agricultural Statistics of India, 1904-1905*).

Implements.

134. There was no marked change in the total demand for all kinds of implements. The stock was revised. The late continuance of the rains caused the soil inverting plough to be in much request ; this implement is very useful to clear weeds out of damp soil, but causes too much loss of moisture to be worked in dry weather. Twenty chaff cutters were sold.

Distribution of seed.

135. In the cash sales department 443 maunds of 28 different kinds of seed were issued from Cawnpore, and 274 maunds from other centres. Large indents were received from outside the province. On credit 4,400 maunds of seed were distributed, ten per cent. more than the quantity in the previous year. The Director does not contemplate the increase of the demand without anxiety. His object is to introduce to each locality in a year or two enough of the new seed to establish that kind of plant, and to leave future propagation to the cultivators themselves. He, however, notices a tendency on the part of his customers to depend on him for their yearly supply instead of saving seed for themselves. On account of the magnitude and difficulty of the business and for fear of opposition from the local baniyas he does not like the idea of accepting responsibility for the permanent supply of seed to an ever-growing number of constituents. An attempt is being made to found co-operative seed societies to take work off the hands of the department in places where operations have been in force for some time.

Cotton seed.

136. The results with cotton have been disappointing. The unfavourable season of 1903 left but a small supply of acclimatized medium stapled seed for future use. Some varieties received from the Inspector-General of Agriculture failed altogether. Experience shows that the long stapled cottons are not likely to succeed, and that the medium stapled class suffers too much from insect pests to be at present safe. There seems little hope of improving the indigenous plant.

Wells.

137. The demand for the service of trained borers continued to increase, the number of borings made was 251 against 183 made in the previous year. Five more men were trained raising the available staff to 19. The experiments in the Tarái were so successful that a sub-overseer was employed to carry out similar operations on a large scale. Attention was paid to the improvement of the appliances, and experiments were made with a boring contrivance invented by Mr. T. Martin of Azamgarh. With the assistance of Mr. E. A. Molony, I.C.S., attempts were made to solve the difficulty of constructing a permanent percolation well in a stratum of sand.

Cattle.

138. Three bulls were procured for applicants, but the difficulty of purchasing bulls fit for breeding increases. A depôt was established in the Bánda district for keeping bulls bought young till they are fit for use. Stud bulls were kept in six districts by the department or district boards. At the Sultánpur fair young bulls of good breeds were given as prizes. Plague interfered with cattle shows, further experience is necessary to decide whether they will do much good.

Arboriculture.

139. Operations on provincial and local roads showed a satisfactory surplus of nearly Rs. 30,000 without any undue reduction of expenditure. An adequate amount of planting was done. In ten districts practically the whole length of provincial roads is provided with avenues, in some districts the work even on local roads approaches completion. Improvement was noticed in the selection of trees best suited to the locality. The Director has prepared a concise manual of arboriculture for the guidance of officials. Private persons planted 40 miles of road.

Associations, shows and demonstration.

140. The associations seem to be incapable of any practical work. Agricultural shows were held at seven towns, but were regarded too much as places of popular entertainment. It is difficult to attract the public by an exhibition of nothing but produce and implements. The Meerut demonstration farm had not been under management long enough to be pronounced a success or failure. The sugar factories attracted attention, and may lead to the general adoption of improved processes.

Publications.

141. Owing to press of work no English bulletins were issued. A vernacular note on inoculation for cattle disease was published in parts of the province. The issue of translations of the entomological circulars brought out by the Indian museum was stopped, because the information contained in them was found to be not up to date. The Director published "The Agriculture of the United Provinces" a hand-book of agriculture. The circulation of the Urdu "Agricultural Journal" increased to 660 monthly. The department was addressed by 1,027 unofficial correspondents during the year.

Education.

142. There were 29 students, 25 of whom passed the examination. The health of the school was satisfactory, the difficulties of sanitation seem to have been overcome. Some important improvements including an increase in the number and pay of the staff were sanctioned during the year. There are indications that men with agricultural training will soon be preferred to others as land agents. If these anticipations are correct, there will be a wide field of lucrative employment open to the students of the school. The course is therefore being remodelled to turn out men with a practical knowledge of the principles of estate management. The agricultural class at Moradabad which was opened to provide teachers for agricultural secondary schools was closed, as the idea of starting such schools was abandoned.

The staff.

143. The important scheme sanctioned after the close of the year for the development of the department does not fall within the scope of this report. During the year the Assistant Director and the Personal Assistant to the Director were graded as members of the executive branch of the provincial civil service. It was decided to appoint an Economic Botanist.

Co-operative credit societies.

144. A Registrar, Mr. J. Hope Simpson, I.C.S., was appointed in November 1904, and submitted his first report in 1905. This report was for the year ending March 31st, 1905. The Registrar does not belong to the agricultural department, but has taken over the work from it. Mr. Hope Simpson and his inspector visited a number of districts to examine the working of co-operative credit societies.

145. There were 223 societies in November 1904, all were village banks of the Raiffeisen type. A large number had ceased operations, and most of those which remained active were agencies for the distribution and collection of agricultural advances without any co-operative principles. It was not possible to obtain figures for all, the statements attached to the report show the working of 159 societies in 30 districts, and may be summarized as follows. On March 31st, 1905, there were 12,215 members, the cash in hand was Rs. 8,225, the loans outstanding were Rs. 58,005, the amount deposited Rs. 6,009, the amount borrowed for working capital Rs. 56,085, the surplus of assets over liabilities Rs. 10,319. These figures show that the movement is in its infancy. The promise of the future is a more important subject than the progress already made. There are some societies in which business is done on a considerable scale and on satisfactory principles. In Bánda, Bulandshahr and Rohilkhand the prospects are favourable for an extension of the system. The most encouraging feature is the readiness of the members to make periodical deposits, this seems likely to become general in the more flourishing banks. The capital raised by loan may in many cases be regarded as a charitable donation, the subscribers often refuse to accept interest. Assistance of such a character is deprecated by the Registrar as inconsistent with business principles. On the other hand native moneylenders in Bundelkhand who have money lying idle owing to the effects of the new legislation have begun to regard these societies as affording means of investment. Reserve funds have in most cases been started.

146. Enquiries were made as to the indebtedness of the Thárus in the Tarái, soon after the close of the year a central bank and four branches were started for their accommodation. An attempt was made to start a co-operative seed store; it was unsuccessful owing to the effects of the frost and to local difficulties, but the experiment was not discouraging. Enquiries were undertaken as to the possibility of extending co-operative credit to other callings than agriculture, the time was too short to arrive at any definite result.

147. No societies were registered during the year, but applications began to come in after March 1905. Action was taken to frame rules under section 27 of the Act, and model bye-laws were prepared. Greater latitude is being allowed as to the objects and terms of loans.

Horse-breeding.

148. The Superintendent of the civil veterinary department was relieved of his imperial duties and brought into closer relation with the Director of land records and agriculture. Thirty-eight provincial stallions covered 2,132 mares or 116 more than in the previous year, 47 mares were covered by stallions of the district boards or of private persons. The average cost of feed and keep was Rs. 219-3-4 per stallion. Of the coverings made in the previous year 51·5 per cent. turned out successful. There were six donkey stallions, four covered 285 mares.

Disease.

149. There was no serious epidemic among horses, but two provincial stallions were lost owing to dourine. Rinderpest caused 3,798 deaths among cattle, anthrax 8,392, foot-and-mouth disease 3,460. Anthrax occurred principally in Azamgarh, inoculation was restricted by a deficiency of serum. It is a pity that inoculation was not employed in some other districts to combat epidemics. The opposition to preventive inoculation is disappearing, 15,645 animals were treated, double the number of the previous year. Three new veterinary dispensaries were opened making the total number 13, there were 1,389 in-patients and 7,290 out-patients. There were 59 veterinary assistants, eight additional appointments being made, the itinerating officials of this class treated 56,517 animals.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(Season and crop report for 1904-1905, and Agricultural Statistics of India, 1904-1905.)

Character of the season.

150. General rain began to fall about June 21st in 1904, and lasted with one short break till nearly the end of August. There was wet weather in the second and third weeks of September, and a late storm passed through the eastern part of the province in the third week of October. On the whole the monsoon was favourable to the *kharíf* crops, though sowings were considerably retarded in Bundelkhand by the excessive rain of July; in the same part of the country and to a smaller extent in Agra division there was not enough general rain in September and October for the ripening crops. The winter rains began in November and were unusually copious, lasting well into March and slightly into April. Jalaun was the only district in which the want of moisture restricted sowings. Nowhere was the rainfall insufficient after the crop was sown. The winter was extraordinarily cold, damp and cloudy. At the end of January and early in February came a succession of severe frosts, such as had not been known for very many years. In Allahabad the minimum temperature went down so low as 18 degrees one night.

Area under crops.

151. The cultivated area was the largest ever known exceeding that of the previous year which was itself a record. The gain was under the *kharíf* crops, the *rabi* showed a decrease as compared with the exceptionally high figures of 1903-1904. Rice recovered a great deal extending to 10½ lakhs more acres, cotton increased by 3½ lakhs; these changes were principally due to the nature of the season. Sugarcane regained some of its lost ground in expectation of a higher price. Wheat nearly maintained its position, the decline in the *rabi* area was almost confined to the least valuable crops.

Average yield.

152. On the whole the *kharíf* was about 80 per cent. of a normal crop, it was better in Oudh than in Agra, and worst in Bundelkhand. The continuous rain in July and August interfered with weeding. The

produce was very unequal, there were great variations from village to village, almost from field to field. The *rabi* harvest promised well at the end of December, but began to suffer from rust, blight and similar affections in January, and then was injured by the frost. The damage done by the latter was greatest in the centre and south of the province, where the crops were more forward than in the north. Arhar was almost entirely destroyed. The rain of February did much to remedy the mischief done by the frost, the plants took a fresh start and threw out new ears, this recovery, however, was far from complete where the mischief was greatest. The same rainfall caused an outbreak of rust in the eastern districts. The rabi crop eventually turned out worst in the centre and south of the province, and best in the northern and some of the eastern districts, better in Agra than in Oudh. The average outturn for the whole province was about 65 per cent. of a normal crop, for the Allahabad division it was below 50 per cent. The gross produce of both harvests was about 30 per cent. less than in the previous year, and unfortunately this loss was not spread equally over the country, but fell mainly on districts with small resources.

Irrigation.

153. Owing to the excessive rainfall the irrigated area fell from 11 to 8 millions of acres. The decrease in canal irrigation was 370,000 acres. The Betwa canal gave water to 104,826 acres of rabi, and therefore was very beneficial to Jalaun. The Mát branch irrigated a lakh of acres. The storage capacity of the former had been lately improved and the latter is the most important of the newly-completed projects.

Depression or deterioration.

154. Bundelkhand had a bad year, but may hope for future benefits from the extension of irrigation and the improvement of communications. The people seem to be showing more energy in struggling with *káns* the great obstacle to the spread of cultivation. The lower Duáb and the south of Oudh suffered much from frost, but can hardly be said to have been distressed areas at the close of the year. The Naini Tál Tarái was not much affected.

Condition of labourers.

155. Labour was scarce and dear both in towns and villages. For this condition of things there were two causes. Firstly, owing to good wages and low prices labourers had been able to save a little money and could afford to take a holiday. Secondly, there is a general tendency on their part to work gradually upwards to the rank of cultivator, a rising labourer begins by taking a field and making his living partly out of the produce of it and partly out of wages. Now that prices have risen and the seasons have become unfavourable, the supply of labour should increase, for there will be no more holiday making, and men who are struggling upwards will drop back.

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(*Report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, and the Botanical Gardens, Sahâranpur and Mussoorie, 1904-1905.*)

Botanical Gardens.

156. These gardens have been placed in charge of the Economic Botanist recently appointed. Frost did much damage to young plants. There was a considerable fall in the number of plants distributed, chiefly in strawberry plants and agave bulbils. The distribution of seeds was normal. Experiments were made with various kinds of Egyptian and American cotton, the yield was small but the quality of the staple was good, the process must be continued before any definite conclusions can be attained. Rhea and sisal hemp did not do well. The operations of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 703 in money, but there was a surplus of Rs. 3,501, including indirect receipts.

Horticultural gardens.

157. The death of Mr. Ridley, the superintendent, was a great loss to the province, and particularly to Lucknow. The gardens have been improved by wire fencing and ornamental gateways. Great damage was done by the frost. The total issue of plants of all kinds was slightly less than in the previous year, but there was some increase in the issue of seeds. The operations of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 721 after taking into account indirect receipts.

32.—FORESTS.

(Report on the operations of the Forest Department, 1904-1905.)

158. The only substantial change in the area was the addition of 4,740 acres to the leased deodár forest of Tehri-Garhwál. The large decrease shown for district protected forests is due to correction of measurement. In the Oudh circle 2,443 acres received under the Amargarh exchange were transferred from unclassed to reserved forests. **Area.**

159. The settlement of the 2,443 acres mentioned in the preceding paragraph was completed, also the settlement of the 14 Bardia villages and of the area received from Nepál by the realignment of boundary in 1898. Some petty work was done in the Central circle. No expenditure was incurred anywhere. **Settlement.**

160. Boundaries were artificially demarcated for 36 miles, repairs were carried out for 878 miles. In the Central circle work was delayed on account of a law-suit relating to a village with the zamíndárs of which an agreement had to be made. No surveys were carried out by the Imperial Survey Department during the year, but some progress was made in preparing maps. **Demarcation and survey.**

161. Working-plans were completed for 96 miles. The existing plans were observed with few exceptions. In Naini Tál a few clumps of bamboos remained unsold. In the Oudh circle improvement fellings were to some extent deferred for want of a demand. In the School circle want of labour and seed caused work to fall behind the programme. In district protected forests there are no working-plans in force, in Naini Tál the preparation of a stock map was completed. **Working-plans.**

162. Rupees 70,299 were spent on new work, Rs. 61,875 on repairs. The former sum includes Rs. 9,200 the cost of a house at Naini Tál used for the Conservator's office. Rs. 13,783 was spent in commencing an important tramway and a fuel shoot to serve Chakráta. The tramway is connected with the shoot which is a planked canal. **Roads and buildings.**

163. The number of reported cases rose from 1,387 to 1,466. There were 244 prosecutions, and convictions in 198 of them. Injury to the forest by fire in Naini Tál was not nearly so frequent as in the previous years. In the Garhwál division there was an important case of illicit felling and theft of timber after counterfeiting the Government hammer mark; the culprit was suitably punished. The number of grazing offences continued to increase in the Oudh circle. **Breach of Forest rules.**

164. There were 54 fires affecting 5,003 acres. In only five cases was the fire supposed to be intentional. In many instances the occurrence was due to an accident in burning a new fire line. The damage was not serious except perhaps in one case where a contractor lost some sleepers. The nature of the season was unfavourable to the spread of conflagrations. **Fire protection.**

165. The area closed to all animals increased by about 100 square miles or 5 per cent., but the area closed to browsers decreased by 320 square miles, the net result was an increase of 230 square miles in the open area. In the Dehra Dún division the closed area was considerably increased under the new working-plan. The income from fees for cattle paying full rates Rs. 63,226 was more than Rs. 3,000 above the receipts of the previous year. The fees at privileged rates showed a decrease of nearly Rs. 1,000 and amounted to Rs. 31,561. There was a large fall in the number of cattle impounded. **Grazing.**

166. The net addition to the area of plantations was 244 acres. Great damage was done by the frost especially to sál, reproduction was hindered and full-grown trees were injured, the loss was least in the Oudh circle. Insects also did much mischief. The only benefit received from the abnormally cold weather was a good season for the seeds of deodárs and other firs in the hills. An experiment was made in the artificial defoliation of young sál trees as a protection against frost, but no success was obtained. Rubber planting in the Dún has been discontinued. Sowing has been stopped in **Reproduction.**

Bundelkhand, as it does not seem likely to answer. Creeper cutting, cleaning, etc., were carried on as usual. Efforts were made to supply bark of the *Bauhinia vahlii* climber to paper mills, but the cost of the preparatory process was prohibitive.

Outturn.

167. There was a decrease in the outturn of timber and fuel. For this result the Central and Oudh circles were responsible. In the former the falling off was mainly due to the figures of previous years for the Garhwál division having been abnormally swollen by the accumulation of a great stock of dry timber in the form of trees killed by drought; the cold weather had also some effect in impeding removal. In Oudh too the figures for the previous year were abnormally high. In the School circle there was a large demand for fuel on the part of builders at Dehra. The value of minor forest produce declined by about Rs. 29,000. The decrease was entirely under the head of bamboos which yielded nearly Rs. 54,000 less than in the previous year, both the other heads were more productive than before. The production of bamboos is chiefly in the Central circle, there the blocks in the Ganges division were worked on a rotation for three years instead of two years, some inaccessible blocks were not sold, and cold weather interfered with work. Grazing was afforded to more than eight hundred thousand head of cattle, the number was about ten thousand larger than in the previous year.

The manufacture of turpentine and colophony yielded a substantial profit. The continuance of the industry depends on the amount of damage which the trees suffer from being tapped, this question is being investigated. There is a great demand for tufaceous limestone, it will pay to construct a small tramway line from the Railway to the quarry at Lachiwala in the Dún. Attention was paid to the cultivation of lac on dhák and other trees.

Financial.

168. The receipts amounted to Rs. 23,43,551, and the expenditure to Rs. 14,01,025, the surplus was therefore Rs. 9,42,526. The figures for the previous year showed a surplus of Rs. 12,20,383 with smaller receipts, but did not include an expenditure item of one lakh which properly belonged to the year and was not paid soon enough to be included in the accounts. This item was paid in 1904-1905, so should be deducted from the expenditure of 1904-1905 and added to that of 1903-1904 to make a fair comparison between the two years. If the figures are treated in this way the surplus of the year under report will be Rs. 10,42,526 as compared with Rs. 11,20,383 the surplus of the previous year. The main reasons for the decrease were the decline in the sale of timber and bamboos in the Central circle as already explained, and the rise of expenditure in the School and Central circles. More money was spent on supplying timber to Government and on communications and buildings. It was only in the School circle that the receipts rose, but the rise there more than counterbalanced the fall in the other two circles. The surplus though smaller than that of the previous year was much greater than the average surplus of the preceding five years. There is no reason to suppose that there has been anything more than a temporary check to the growth of the net income from the department.

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

(*Twelfth issue of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India*, viz. *Mineral Production, Table XXVII, and report on the Mirzapur Stone Mahal, 1904-1905.*)

Mines.

169. No regular mines were worked. Native workings produced iron worth Rs. 2,450 in Almora and Garhwál. Gold valued at Rs. 1,250 was washed in Bijnor, Garhwál and Naini Tál.

Quarries.

170. The receipts for duty on stones from the Mirzapur Stone Mahál amounted to Rs. 97,552. The management yielded a profit of Rs. 44,534. The expenditure was mainly on road making. In Kumaun 4,720 tons of slate were quarried.

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(Twelfth Issue of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, viz. Tables XXI—XXV, XXVIII.)

171. The number of workmen employed in the woollen and jute mills of Cawnpore was greater than in the previous year. There was no alteration in the number of spinning or weaving cotton mills in the province, but the number of factories for ginning and pressing rose from 100 to 106. One of the four tanneries of Cawnpore was closed owing to the failure of the concern. Four new iron and brass foundries were established at Agra, Chandauli (Benares), Bara Banki, and Shahzadpur (Fyzabad). There was a decrease of nine in the number of lac factories at work owing, it is said, to the high speculative price of the new material. Six new oil mills were opened at Cawnpore and Meerut. Indigo production continued to decline, the number of factories fell from 402 to 252. There is nothing worthy of note regarding handicrafts.

35.—TRADE.

(Reports on Inland and Foreign Trade, 1904-1905, and accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India, 1904-1905.)

Inland Trade.

Additions to railway system and changes of rates for freight.

172. The lines opened for goods traffic in the course of the year were the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, the Hapur-Meerut branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the Phaphamau-Allahabad section of the same railway, the Shikohabad-Mainpuri section of the East Indian Railway, the Uska Bazar-Barhni section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the Agra-Raja-ki-mandi branch of the Indian Midland Railway. Some important reductions of rates were made for the freight of cotton, grain and sugar.

External rail-borne traffic.

173. The external rail-borne traffic increased by 93½ lakhs of maunds in weight and 467¾ lakhs of rupees in value, or by 10·8 and 11·1 per cent. respectively. The total figures for the year were 95,786,310 maunds and Rs. 46,96,01,668, they do not include trade in animals or in treasure.

Imports.

174. The imports amounted to 38,301,702 maunds, and their value to Rs. 20,49,08,285. The rise as compared with the previous year was 3·3 per cent. in weight and 11·9 per cent. in value. The increase occurred chiefly in cotton goods from Calcutta, stone and lime from Rájputána and Central India, and grain from the Punjáb. The variations in the following articles may be noticed. The fall in the quantity of coal imported does not signify a decrease in the consumption, for the fall is really in the quantity in transit to the Punjab and other places. The trade in European yarn and piece-goods recovered at the expense of Indian commodities of the same kind: this was a return to the normal state of things. There was an increase of 20 lakhs of maunds in grain and pulse mainly due to the rise of price caused by the frosts of January and February 1905. There was a rise in the quantity of jute, lac, and kerosine oil. The importation of sugar declined, though the quantity received *viâ* Calcutta, apparently from Java, increased.

Exports.

175. The exports amounted to 57,484,608 maunds valued at Rs. 26,46,93,383, and were the largest on record. The percentage of increase as compared with the trade of the previous year was 16·5 in weight and 10·4 in value. Grain, oilseeds and raw cotton were the commodities which contributed most to this result. The following variations deserve mention. Nearly 5 lakhs of maunds more cotton was exported because the crop covered a larger area, Bombay took almost twice as much as Calcutta. The quantity of grain and pulse rose by about 86 lakhs of maunds, over 218 lakhs of maunds of wheat were exported chiefly through Calcutta, this quantity is a record. Hides and skins increased on account of a rise in prices and of mortality among cattle. One hundred and twelve lakhs of maunds of oil seeds were

exported a record quantity, the value dropped owing to a fall in prices. Increased production enlarged the exports of sugar and tea. On the other hand the quantity of opium declined for the opposite reason.

Internal rail borne traffic

176. Internal rail-borne traffic dropped by 16 lakhs of maunds owing chiefly to the completion of the Allahabad-Fyzabad railway line. The changes in the figures of the different parts of the province as compared with the previous year were mainly due to the construction of railways being started or completed, and in part to variations in the harvest.

River-borne traffic.

177. The imports and exports amounted to 7 lakhs and 29 lakhs of maunds respectively, both declined especially the former. The import trade in cotton-goods, grains and pulse, metals and sugar fell off, as did the export trade in grains and pulse and oil-seeds. The export of sugar increased.

Foreign Trade.

Nepal.

178. The imports from Nepál rose by about half a lakh of maunds to 23,68,266 maunds, there was a fall of 9¾ lakhs in value to Rs. 1,04.85,047 because less timber was imported, the quantity of timber does not affect the weight because it is counted by cubic feet. The decrease in the import of this article exceeds eight lakhs of cubic feet, and was probably due to local causes affecting the relations of the traders with the Nepálese authorities. The imports of grain and oil seeds increased.

179. The exports to Nepál rose by about 29,000 maunds to 342,842 maunds. The increase was chiefly in cotton goods, there was a decrease in sugar. The total value was Rs. 50,26,490 or about five lakhs more than in the previous year.

Tibet.

180. Political events had an effect in restricting the trade. Imports from Tibet dropped by nearly 12,000 maunds to 75,892 maunds and exports to Tibet by nearly 5,000 maunds to 60,569 maunds. Among the imports the decrease was greatest in the quantity of borax and salt and in the number of sheep and goats. Among the exports sugar fell off the most.

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(*Administration report, Public Works Dearptment, Buildings and Roads Branch, 1904-1905.*)

Expenditure.

181. The expenditure excluding contribution works was Rs. 90,17,533. Provincial civil buildings took nearly 26 lakhs, and provincial communications nearly 19 lakhs, incorporated local works 25 lakhs, original works of all kinds 50½ lakhs. Nothing was spent on famine relief works.

Buildings.

182. At Allahabad the teaching theatre of the training college, two residences for Secretaries to Government and the leper asylum at Naini were completed ; materials for the new civil hospital were collected, and water was supplied to the Alfred Park. At Cawnpore nearly Rs. 70,000 was spent in acquiring land and collecting materials for a new currency office. At Lucknow the kotwáli and another police-station were completed ; a normal school for girls was commenced. At Bareilly the circuit-house was completed at a cost of Rs. 48,936. In Agra much archæological work was done (see Chapter VIII), some buildings for the medical school were completed or commenced, and a dâk bungalow was constructed at Fatehpur-Sikri. At Dehra over 1½ lakhs were spent on buildings for the Imperial Cadet Corps. In Naini Tál the bovine lymph depôt was completed. At Moradabad a kotwáli was constructed at a cost of Rs. 85,290, and a dispensary was begun on an estimate of about Rs. 1,15,000. At Gházipur progress was made with a project estimated to cost nearly a lakh, relating to the opium factory. In Gorakhpur the sub-divisional quarters at Deoria were finished and nearly Rs. 60,000 was spent on the combined normal and model school. At Jhánsi a circuit-house and new lines for the reserve police were started. At Aligarh Rs 1,34,481 was spent on the new court-house.

Communications.

183. At Sultánpur the bridge over the Gumti was practically completed, the expenditure was Rs. 74,521. In Gorakhpur the bridge over the Chota

Ganduk river was finished at a cost exceeding 1½ lakhs. In Garhwál Rs. 87,440 was spent on improving the pilgrim routes and constructing inspection-houses, and Rs. 1,38,092 on the second section of the Kotdwára-Lansdowne cart-road. Altogether 94·70 miles of new metalled roads were constructed in the province.

184. The sum of Rs. 7,992 was spent on improving the navigation of the Ganges for about 275 miles in the Allahabad district and the Benares division. Navigation.

185. This subject is discussed in section 29, Agriculture. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 28,489 on arboriculture, and received Rs. 43,047, and planted 21,000 trees. Additional work was done by other agencies. Arboriculture.

37.—CANALS.

(*Administration Report, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, 1904-1905.*)

186. The capital outlay amounted to nearly 23½ lakhs, of which over 6¾ lakhs were spent on the Ken Canal, a new protective work, and nearly 3½ lakhs on the Mát Branch Extension. Protective works absorbed Rs. 8,93,000, productive works Rs. 11,90,000, minor works the remainder. Capital outlay.

The Mát Branch Extension was completed. For the Ken Canal and some of its subsidiary channels the earthwork was finished in a rough state to allow the banks to settle in the two rainy seasons preceding the admission of water. The necessary preliminaries were completed for starting the construction of the Dukwa weir on the Betwa Canal, and work was done on several tanks connected with this system. Throughout the province progress was made in remodelling distributaries and in other measures connected with the development of irrigation; many buildings were also constructed. The total capital outlay on canals amounted, on March 31st, 1905, to nearly 969 lakhs. The length of channels open on that date was 13.553 miles including 184 miles added during the year. The Agra Canal was closed to general navigation.

187. The irrigation revenue was derived from the *rabi* and *kharíf* harvests of 1904. The gross receipts of all kinds amounted to nearly 104 lakhs. A higher sum has never been collected except in the famine year of 1896-1897. The direct receipts were over 88¼ lakhs, and the indirect nearly 15¾ lakhs. The working expenses were slightly above 36 lakhs, and the net revenue was about 68 lakhs or almost five lakhs more than in the previous year. The percentage of the net revenue to the capital outlay up to date was highest for the Eastern Jumna Canal 22·82, the Bijnor Canals 14·70, and the Upper Ganges Canal 9·88. For the province as a whole the percentage was 7. After the deduction of interest charges the net profit was Rs. 33,81,302 as against Rs. 29,47,307 in 1903-1904. On this basis the Betwa Canal produced a deficit, but it had gross receipts beating all previous records, and showed a smaller sum on the wrong side of the account than it had ever done before. Financial results.

188. This was the first year of the new contract, under which the Local Government retains the whole of the revenue from productive and minor works, but continues to pay interest to the Imperial Government on the total capital outlay on major productive works, and also on the old capital outlay from Imperial funds on minor works and navigation. The Government of India will make up the deficiency if the net earnings ever yield less than 40 lakhs to the Local Government. Provincial Contract.

189. The total direct and indirect revenue assessed amounted to Rs. 90,09,502 and was Rs. 11,14,733 less than in 1903-1904. As the figures for that year were abnormally high, and the rainfall of the cold weather in the year under report was unusually copious, the decrease is less than would have been expected. The total is much above the average of the preceding twelve years. Assessments.

38.—IRRIGATION.

190. The *kharíf* season was normal, and there was a full demand for water. For the *rabi* crop irrigation was required less than usual, because a storm in October rendered waterings previous to sowing unnecessary, and frequent falls of rain throughout the cold weather supplied enough moisture

Irrigated area.

to the growing plants. Excluding the figures for the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, the irrigated area of the year was 544,972 acres below the area of 1903-1904, and 121,786 acres below the average of the last twelve years. The decrease was altogether in the rabi. It is satisfactory to find that the area irrigated from the Betwa Canal shows a large rise in the face of the general decline, pointing to the success of the steps taken to improve this work. The Mát Branch Extension which was opened in the previous year also did very well.

Crops.

191. The most notable variations not due to the fall in the demand for *rabi* irrigation are in the areas of sugarcane, cotton and rice. For the two first the figures are records. The acreage of irrigated cotton has never been approached in previous years, this crop seems to have taken the place of indigo. The area under rice has recovered some of the ground lost in 1903-1904, but is still much below the average of the preceding twelve years.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a*).—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

39.—GROSS REVENUE.

(*Accounts, 1904-1905.*)

Gross revenue, Imperial.

192. This was the first year of the new contract with the Government of India. The terms are explained in paragraph 205 below. Two points not fully explained there may be noticed. The Imperial Government have assigned wholly to the province the receipts from major irrigation works other than the Betwa Canal, and have undertaken to make good the deficiency if the net earnings from this source fall short of 40 lakhs. Expenditure on buildings used by Imperial departments will be borne entirely by the Government of India. The gross revenue (imperial) amounted to Rs. 6,38,73,382, excluding Railway receipts. The corresponding total for the previous year was Rs. 5,69,34,499. Owing to the alteration of the terms of the contract, these two sums are not calculated on the same basis; the great difference between them, however, is due not to this cause; but to the fact that the amount of the special grants made to the province by the Government of India was smaller in the year under report than in the previous year. Such special grants are made by deductions from the share of land revenue taken from the province: the smaller they are, the greater is the imperial portion of the receipts.

40.—LAND REVENUE.

Land revenue.

193. The land revenue realized in the financial year was Rs. 6,32,04,427. The imperial share, after adjustments of the kind mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was Rs. 4,58,10,634—over 50 lakhs more than in the previous year.

41.—CANAL REVENUE.

Canal revenue.

194. Owing to the change in the terms of the contract, the imperial share of canal revenue consisted of the receipts from the Betwa canal alone. This sum was Rs. 1,72,992. In the previous year the share was Rs. 26,14,064.

42.—EXCISE.

(*Report on the administration of Excise, 1904-1905. Twelfth Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India,* viz. *Excise, V.*)

Receipts.

195. The commencement of the year for the departmental report has been changed from October to April; the figures now quoted refer to the period April 1904 to March 1905. The gross receipts rose to Rs. 1,02,25,065; the increase was 8 per cent. and came from all the major heads except "native fermented liquor," but was greatest under country spirits Rs. 4·36 lakhs, and drugs Rs. 2·09. It is satisfactory to find that, under the former head, the increase in consumption was only 1·2 per cent., while the net income rose by 7·4 per cent. License fees were 1·45 lakhs greater than in the previous year in spite of some enhancements of still-head duty. Prosperity seems to have given the trade a stimulus which the high price of liquor could not counteract. The changes of system were unimportant. Bonded warehouses were unpopular because the rules (now altered) favoured wholesale shops. Rosa rum seemed to be competing unfairly with country spirit; the licenses for its vend were therefore tentatively sold by auction at Cawnpore. The experiment may have checked the rise of consumption, but did not cause it to fall.

196. The income from hemp drugs increased by more than two lakhs; license fees rose by 1·84 lakhs, and the proceeds of the duty by about Rs. 25,000. The former circumstance can be ascribed only to the growth of prosperity; the latter is partly the result of an enhancement

in duty. The reported consumption of drugs actually decreased. The receipts from *tári* and *sendhi* have declined by about Rs. 21,000; part of the difference is due to the figures of the previous year having been swollen by payments made in advance; for part interruptions caused by plague are responsible. The receipts from opium remained constant. In some districts where the official vend of this drug has been stopped the licensees have combined to raise the price to a monopoly level. This may check consumption but may also encourage smuggling and illicit sale. The question of restoring official vend is under consideration.

General policy.

197. The still-head duty has been raised without any increase of illicit manufacture or smuggling; the success of this policy has been due no doubt to the growth of prosperity during the last few years. The labouring classes who are the chief consumers of country spirit have had full pockets, and been able to afford the increase in price. Now that unfavourable seasons have begun to cause hard times, the temptation to use liquor which has not paid duty may gather force, and it may be advisable to await a good occasion before raising the taxation still higher. Action is being taken to change the situation of objectionable shops; officers are enjoined to proceed cautiously, and to make no sudden alterations which will give the trade a sensible grievance. The difficulty of securing a suitable site in a town is likely to prove an obstacle to the removal of an existing shop. Some restrictions have been made on the sale of liquor at fairs. No increase in the number of shops for the vend of European liquor will be made without due consideration. The rules regarding private accommodation in shops have been revised.

43.—STAMPS.

(*Report on the administration of the Stamp Department, 1904-1905. Twelfth Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics*, viz. *Stamps, VII.*)

Receipts.

198. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 84,46,783, nearly two lakhs more than the total for the previous year. The imperial share was one-half.

Judicial stamps.

199. The receipts from judicial stamps were nearly 65 lakhs, about Rs. 1,86,000 more than in the previous year. This rise was due to the increase of litigation, to full fees being charged for ejectment under the Tenancy Act and to settlement operations. Allahabad was the only division which did not show an increase; as has been explained in paragraph 87 of this report with reference to Jhánsi, the imminence of the special Bundelkhand Acts caused the litigation of the previous year to be abnormally great. The receipts from copy stamps increased in Oudh; but the reason has not yet been explained.

Non-judicial stamps.

200. The receipts rose slightly owing to a larger sale of impressed stamps. Húndis declined a little; receipt stamps advanced. The net increase in the total of all heads was probably due to the growth of business.

General.

201. The number of stamp-vendors decreased, though the amount of discount rose; there seem to be still too many in some districts. The sales through postmasters upon advances fell off. Action was taken to enforce the law in more cases relating to insufficiently-stamped documents, but the figures do not point to any general practice of evading duty.

44.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(*Report on the administration of the Income Tax, 1905. Twelfth Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics*, viz. *Income Tax, VIII.*)

202. The income tax is the only assessed tax in the province. The receipts after the deduction of refunds amounted to Rs. 20,29,636, and were nearly half a lakh more than in the previous year. The increase is ascribed to the growth of prosperity. The imperial share was three-quarters. The uncollected balance was Rs. 5,662. There were 326 coercive processes, and 1,885 writs were issued; these numbers are greater than the figures for 1903-1904; but there was a fall in the number of objections

and appeals. As compared with the tax paid by Government officials the burden of assessments under Part IV does not seem to have been unduly heavy, though objections were prevalent to an unsatisfactory extent. The exemption of incomes under Rs. 1,000 has not caused a reduction in the number of severe coercive processes. There seems to have been some tendency to press into the lowest grade of assessees persons who were formerly taxed on incomes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 750.

45.—ANY OTHER TAXES LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

Other taxes.

203. Customs yielded Rs. 80,586 to the imperial revenues.

46.—FORESTS.

Forests.

204. The total revenue was Rs. 23,97,319 : the imperial share was three-quarters.

(*b*).—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

47 and 48.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(*Review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds, 1904-1905.*)

Financial position.

205. The year 1904-1905 was the first of the new financial settlement which is intended to be a permanent one. Under it the provincial share in the receipts from stamps has been reduced from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the receipts from assessed taxes, forests, and registration from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. This means a loss of Rs. 33,38,500 in the year's income. On the other hand the province has received from the imperial account canal revenue amounting to Rs. 26,76,761, and on the expenditure side of the account it has been relieved of half the charges falling under " 3—Land revenue " (save certain entirely provincial items), and its liability under stamps, forests, and registration has been reduced from $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$, to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively. This represents a saving on the year's account of Rs. 27,29,900. The province would therefore have been better off by Rs. 20,68,161 than in the year before, but that the amount credited by the Imperial Government to the province under the adjusting head fell by Rs. 53,84,000. The assignment made in 1903-1904, however, included Rs. 45,49,676 on account of exceptional and non-recurring conditions. When the real decrease under the adjusting head is taken at Rs. 8,34,000, the province may be said to have had Rs. 12,34,161 more to spend in 1904-1905 than in 1903-1904. But (after allowance for the partial transfers of some heads to the Imperial account) it spent about Rs. 20,42,200 more, and depleted its balance by over eight lakhs. This is no ill result of the first year's working; it is considerably better than was anticipated in the budget.

206. The receipts classed as provincial exceeded the original estimate by 7,61, ; while the expenditure was less by 8,54, than the budget provision. The anticipated deficit of 24,60, was thus reduced to one of 8,45, ; and the year closed with the high balance of 66,83,.

207. The local account shows a surplus of 90, instead of an estimated deficit of 3,64, ; for the receipts were 3,99, better than the budget, and the expenditure 55, below it. The closing balance was 26,49,.

208. The year on the whole was a favourable one in spite of the continued presence of plague and of the failure of the *kharif* over a large part of Bundelkhand. The severe frost of the spring of 1905 came too late in the year to affect the revenue in it. The income steadily improved under almost all heads, the most noticeable increase beyond the estimate being from irrigation. The expenditure was in most directions well up to the estimate ; the larger variations under police and civil works occurred because the relief of municipalities from police charges was effected in a manner different from that first intended, and because the original provision for civil works included a lump-sum of six lakhs intended for use for any provincial purpose. Apart from these two heads the estimate was well devised to meet the year's necessities.

Receipts.

209. The year's accounts may be thus compared with those of the year before, in thousands of rupees :—

	1903-1904.			1904-1905.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	38,16,	23,84,	62,00,	75,27,	25,59,	1,00,86,
Receipts ...	4,32,51,	1,35,26,	5,67,77,	3,80,08,	1,37,16,	5,17,24,
Total ...	4,70,67,	1,59,10,	6,29,77,	4,55,35,	1,62,75,	6,18,10,
Expenditure ...	3,95,40,	1,33,51,	5,28,91,	3,88,52,	1,36,26,	5,24,78,
Closing balance ...	75,27,	25,59,	1,00,86,	66,83,	26,49,	93,32,

The difference of 53,84, in the transfers from the imperial account would disturb the comparison of receipts; and for the purpose of that comparison the provincial receipts of 1903-1904 may be taken at 3,78,67,.

210. The principal differences between the two years were in the following heads of receipt:—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	−	+	−
Stamps	...	19,65,	...	...
Excise	1,92,	...	...	...
Provincial rates	8,	...	77,	...
Assessed taxes	...	4,92,	...	...
Forest	...	5,41,	...	...
Registration	...	1,14,	...	...
Interest	...	37,	...	...
Miscellaneous	34,	...	...	...
Irrigation, major works	29,75,	...	...	...
„ minor „	31,	...	..	...
Contributions	38,	...	31,	...

For those heads which have sections assigned to them in the report explanations of the variations in income and expenditure will be found in the appropriate places. Provincial rates increased under the revision of settlements and the reassessment of patwári rate in permanently-settled districts. The great changes in stamps, assessed taxes, forest income, registration, and irrigation (major works) are due to the terms of the new contract. They have entirely obscured the natural increases. Advance payments by certain municipalities in 1903-1904 caused the apparent fall in the following year in receipt of interest. Conscience money (15,) and audit fees (26,) cover the increase under miscellaneous, and larger resumptions from surplus district boards with higher contributions to deficit boards account mainly for the changes under contributions.

Expenditure.

211. The expenditure side shows the following large variations :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	−	+	−
Land revenue	...	20,53,	34,	...
Stamps	...	58,	...	...
Forest	...	1,92,	...	...
Registration	...	58,	...	...
Courts of law	59,	...	...	...
Police	1,03,	...	...	...
Education	1,44,	...	49,	...
Medical	...	83,	37,	...
Scientific and minor departments ...	72,	...	24,	...
Superannuation	1,01,	...	17,	...
Stationery and printing ...	...	91,	...	...
Irrigation, interest	52,	...	...	...
„ works	90,	...	...	...
Minor irrigation works ...	74,	...	...	...
Civil works under civil officers ...	1,03,	...	30,	...
„ „ „ public works officers	10,97,	...	69,	...

The fall in stamp, forest, and registration charges is simply the result of the transfer of liability to the Imperial account. A like transfer of Rs. 22,65, under land revenue was partly set off by the inclusion for the first time in the public accounts of the cost of partition amins, by increases in settlement expenditure, and in the work on encumbered estates in Bundelkhand, and by smaller additions in the cost of sub-divisional and record-room establishments. The increased local land revenue charge was in the patwári budget. Higher payments in salaries to judicial officers and the revision of establishments account for the addition under courts of law. Large grants for parks and gardens and the appointment of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies caused the increase in provincial minor departments; the corresponding local increase was due to extension of veterinary work.

The grants made to municipalities in relief of the police charges, which were of larger amount than the special sanitation grants made in the previous year, account for the increase in provincial civil works under civil officers; while the village sanitation grants made to district boards caused the parallel increase in local charges.

212. The actual provincial receipts and charges may be thus compared with the budget estimates of the year :— Budget.

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	78,10,	75,27,
Income	3,72,47,	3,80,08,
Expenditure	3,97,07,	3,88,52,
Closing balance	53,50,	66,83,

213. The account of incorporated local funds for the year stands as follows :—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	24,96,	25,59,
Income	1,33,17,	1,37,16,
Expenditure	1,36,81,	1,36,26,
Closing balance	21,32,	26,49,

214. When the difficulty of forecasting the exact working of a new contract is considered and allowance is made for the disturbing influences of lump additions to the funds and to the budget made just before the beginning of the year, it is clear that the estimates were satisfactory. The great increases in irrigation, excise, and forest revenue were more than could have been anticipated and the greater part of the savings in expenditure were caused by unforeseen delay in bringing into effect contemplated reforms.

49.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(*Review of Municipal Administration, 1904-1905.*)

215. The opening balance was Rs. 19,82,793, the income Rs. 69,55,194, the expenditure Rs. 68,17,592, and the closing balance Rs. 21,20,395.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50.—DETAILS OF CENSUS IF TAKEN IN YEAR OF REPORT.

(See under Chapter I of the Report for the year 1901-1902. Details of the last census.)

51.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. *Births and Deaths, XIII.)*

Births.

216. The provincial birth-rate was 46·67 as compared with 46·13 in 1903 and 44·35, the mean for the previous five years. The excess of births over deaths per thousand of population was 11·97. The three districts which showed the highest birth-rates are in Bundelkhand, then come all the Rohilkhand districts. The birth-rate in municipalities and notified areas was 41·24 as compared with 42·88 in the previous year.

Deaths.

217. The death-rate was 34·70 against 40·28 in 1903 and 33·50 the mean for the previous five years. The decrease as compared with 1903 was due to the mortality from fever and measles being less. The death-rate in municipalities and notified areas was 48·75 against 55·50 in the previous year. The infantile death-rate was 226·6 as compared with 274·4 in the previous year and 229·4 the decennial average for the period 1891—1900. The districts which showed the highest death-rates are scattered over the province. The general decrease in deaths and increase in births accompanied the growth of prosperity. As has been stated in paragraph 9 of this report there was a downward tendency in prices.

Registration of vital statistics.

218. There was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths verified by the medical officers, but even the numbers of the previous year were too small to be of much value. The number of entries tested by the local authorities declined, the percentage of omission found in this way was slightly greater than in 1903. Vaccinators also did less work in checking vital statistics. There is, however, no reason to suppose that the figures are more faulty than usual.

Cholera.

219. The mortality due to cholera was extraordinarily small, only 6,617 deaths, or ·14 per thousand against the decennial average of 1·20 and the quinquennial average of ·93. In only one district (Gonda) was the rate over 1·00, in three towns including Hardwár it was over 3·00.

Small-pox.

220. The mortality from small-pox was ·15 per thousand, about one third of the rate in 1903, but slightly higher than the quinquennial average. Allahabad had the highest rate ·83 among districts. Two towns in Bijnor had 13·35 and 3·92.

Plague.

221. The deaths from plague numbered 179,082 or 3·75 per thousand as against 1·77 in 1903. The proportion of males to females among the persons who died was about 3 to 4. The eastern part of the province suffered most. Ballia district had a rate of 17·63, two towns in Azamgarh had more than 100·00. The mortality was greatest in March and least in July. The number of persons inoculated was shown as 3,258, only four of them are said to have died from plague, but the information is untrustworthy.

Fevers.

222. The death-rate declined from 27·65 to 23·92 which is 1·23 below the quinquennial average. October was the worst month. Muttra was the district with the highest death-rate 36·08, and Brindaban in Muttra was the first among the towns 58·19. The preventive measures employed were the improvement of drainage and the distribution of quinine. The destruction of mosquitoes and their larvæ does not find much favour with local authorities. More than half a million pice packets of quinine were sold, more than double the sales of the previous year.

223. The greatest number of suicides occurred in the districts of Hardoi, Sháhjahánpur and Farrukhabad which adjoin each other, though they are in three different divisions, no common cause is apparent. The number of suicides among females increased considerably. The mortality caused by snakes and wild beasts fell from 5,864 to 5,590, it was greatest in the east of the province. The deaths 'from all other causes' declined owing to measles being less prevalent than in 1903.

Miscellaneous.

52.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

(Report on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 *for 1904-1905, report on Emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1904, and Twelfth Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, XXXV-4).*

224. Emigrants were recruited only in Gházipur district, the number was 101, less than half the recruitment of the previous year. Fifty-four garden sardárs were licensed, but only 38 actually engaged labourers under Chapter IV of the Act, they worked under the supervision of a local agent deputed by the Tea District Labour Supply Association of Calcutta. A change in the management of the Association, and the prevalence of plague adversely affected recruitment. The emigration officer regularly inspected the depôt at Gházipur, and found its condition satisfactory. The only irregularity discovered was unlicensed engagement of labourers in the Mirzapur district, the recruiters were prosecuted and fined. The rules worked well. There was no emigration under Chapter VI of the Act, but the Magistrate of Gházipur received permits of specially authorized garden sardárs during the year.

Inland emigration.

225. Of the persons registered for emigration from Calcutta 7,501 or 72·92 per cent. were recruited in the United Provinces, and 7,609 were born in the United Provinces, of the last number 5,207 actually embarked. Basti supplied more emigrants than any other district; Natal, Demerara, Mauritius, Trinidad took most.

Foreign emigration.

226. No statistics are available.

Immigration.

53.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(Report on the administration of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. *Medical Relief, XIV and XV.)*

227. There were 508 dispensaries open at the close of the year, an increase of 8 as compared with 1903. The total number of in-door and out-door patients at public and aided dispensaries was 3,635,155. Owing to differences in the basis of calculation it is hard to make a comparison between the statistics for the year and those of previous years; the total attendance seems to remain fairly steady, but there is an unsatisfactory decrease in the number of patients at female dispensaries probably due to the distrust engendered by rumours about plague. On the other hand the number of visits paid to women at their homes by lady doctors and female hospital assistants has increased by more than a thousand. The number of patients treated at private non-aided dispensaries rose from 231,920 to 344,087, because sixteen more such institutions were included in the returns for 1904. The total of patients treated at dispensaries of all kinds amounted to about one-tenth of the population of the province.

Attendance at dispensaries.

228. The figures for attendance at dispensaries show that malarial fever was more prevalent than in 1903. It is strange that the death-rate from this cause was smaller, see paragraph 217 of this report. The obvious reason for the contrary tendency in the two sets of figures is that there was more sickness and less mortality, but the cause of death owing to the weakness of the reporting agency must often be wrongly recorded. There is no head for plague in the returns, so the cases that have been admitted cannot be distinguished from others included in the class "other general diseases." There was little small-pox or cholera.

Diseases.

Operations.

229. The number of operations declined considerably, but the decrease was chiefly in operating on abscesses, and may be ascribed to an improvement in the general health of the people. There were nearly 70,000 cases of extraction of teeth, not far short of half the total number of operations. There were more than 5,000 cases of cataract and nearly 8,000 of hydrocele. There was not a single operation for appendicitis.

Financial.

230. The sum shown as the closing balance for 1903 was reduced by the exclusion of some fictitious items to Rs. 3,55,969 as the opening balance of 1904, at the end of 1904 there was Rs. 3,97,256 in hand. It is unnecessary to detail the changes in the sources of income, as the figures have been altered by an adjustment of the system of accounts. Subscriptions remained about the same, the total realized from the native population Rs. 1,06,795 is far from satisfactory. During the year the permanent Government grant for European medicines was revised and considerably increased. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,60,217, about Rs. 30,000 less than the sum spent in the previous year, the decline was due to the figures of 1903 having been swollen by a special grant for European medicines. Rupees 1,22,478 were spent on buildings, and Rs. 22,600 invested. An apparent decrease in the amount of invested capital was due to the exclusion of the funds of certain institutions. Progress was made in extending the Agra medical school to provide for the training of more hospital assistants, and in other important projects, particularly the collection of materials for a new civil hospital at Allahabad, and the extension of the Ishwari Memorial Hospital at Benares.

54.—SANITATION.

(*Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905*, viz. *Sanitation, XIII.*)

Municipalities.

231. A notice of the expenditure on sanitation and of the principal works of the year will be found in paragraphs 116, 117 and 118 of this report. Benares had the greatest daily consumption of water, 17 gallons per head of population, and the largest number of water connections 5,582. The analyses of filtered water were in almost all cases satisfactory. It is disappointing to find that the death-rates are higher than they used to be in big cities which have spent large sums on water-supply and drainage. To some extent plague is responsible for the increase in mortality, but there is also reason to suppose that the construction of water-works without the accompaniment of drainage did not improve the general health. The chief work of the year was therefore the extension of drainage, and this process will be continued in the future. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of the present policy, but one extraordinary fact may be noted, the town which had the highest death-rate in 1904, Kosi in Muttra is a place where there is no water-supply and where a drainage system was being carried out with professional agency under the best expert advice. At Benares a Dibdin system contact filter worked satisfactorily, the effluent was odourless and colourless.

Village sanitation.

232. A grant of one lakh was made for the sanitation of towns and large villages that were not municipalities or notified areas. The money was spent on cleaning up and improving the inhabited area and the surroundings. A new form of village inspection-book was issued for use in 1905.

Sanitary Board.

233. The Sanitary Board held five meetings and considered projects with a total estimated cost of over 15 lakhs. The fees charged on account of the Sanitary Engineer's services amounted to Rs. 19,163.

Fairs.

234. The usual fairs were held without any prohibition of attendance and were kept free of epidemics. The most important assemblages were visited by the Sanitary Commissioner or the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

55.—VACCINATION.

(*Report on Vaccination, 1904-1905, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905*, viz. *Vaccination, XVI.*)

General.

235. There were 922 vaccinators in 1904-1905, five more than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,48,638, an increase of nearly Rs. 5,000, more than a lakh out of this was paid from provincial funds. The

cost of each successful case worked out to Re. 0-1-6. The number of persons vaccinated was 1,671,760, an increase of about 4,500. The number of successful primary cases was 1,517,491. The proportion of persons successfully vaccinated to a thousand of population was 33·25. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 97·62, not quite so good as in the previous year. The percentage borne by successful primary vaccinations to the number of births was 44·83 for infants less than one year old. As usual the people of Oudh were averse to the vaccination of young children. The figures are satisfactory on the whole, for plague might have been expected to interfere a great deal with work, and did seriously affect operations in some districts. Small-pox was worst in Allahabad district, where vaccination work is particularly bad.

Municipalities.

236. Owing to plague the results were less than in the previous year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per thousand of population fell from 33·80 to 32·94. The proportion was greatest in Naini Tál. The Act is in force in all municipalities.

Supply of lymph.

237. A provincial depôt was established at Patwa Dangar in Naini Tál district. The quantity issued thence was 21,049 tubes of glycerine lymph and 1,185 grains of lanoline lymph paste. The percentage of success obtained by the use of the glycerine lymph in primary cases was 93·33. The lanoline lymph was found more expensive and less pure. The receipts from sales were Rs. 105, and are expected to increase ; this depôt supplied Nepál and places in Rájputána and Central India with lymph.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

56.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(See page 58 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

57.—EDUCATION.

(General Report on Public Instruction, 1904-1905, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, Education X.)

General results.

238. The number of educational institutions open in the year was 14,211, as against 14,709 in 1903-1904. There were more public institutions (9,418—9,253) but fewer private. The total number of scholars was 502,389, about 500 less than in the previous year: the decrease was in the figures for private schools; for public institutions there was an increase of 5,183. The results may be considered satisfactory in view of the adverse influence of plague. The percentage of children receiving instruction was 7·02, for boys 12·91, for girls ·75. The classes which advanced the most were Brahmans and Native Christians, Muhammadans made some progress.

Expenditure.

239. The total expenditure was Rs. 57,30,323, or about Rs. 5,16,000 more than in 1903-1904. Provincial revenues provided more than 13 lakhs, district and municipal funds about 21½ lakhs, fees Rs. 12,38,000, private sources more than 9½ lakhs. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,14,510: of this sum Rs. 7,10,255 was spent on colleges, Rs. 16,70,342 on secondary schools, Rs. 12,24,517 on primary schools, the remainder on special schools. The indirect expenditure included Rs. 3,57,292 for inspection, Rs. 1,03,257 for scholarships, Rs. 7,73,425 for buildings. The increase in comparison with the figures of the previous year was Rs. 45,886 for colleges, Rs. 1,63,591 for schools giving general education, Rs. 27,248 for cost of inspection, Rs. 2,39,089 for buildings and apparatus, Rs. 2,31,000 for direct expenditure of all kinds, Rs. 2,84,000 for indirect expenditure. The sources from which the augmented expenditure was met were mainly (1) provincial revenues which contributed Rs. 1,61,000 more than before, (2) fees which yielded Rs. 1,26,000 more, (3) private sources which produced Rs. 1,27,000 more, chiefly for buildings.

Collegiate education, constitution of University.

240. The Indian Universities Act, 1904, came into operation in the province on October 1st, 1904. The area assigned to the Allahabad University contains a population of 82 millions, it includes the Central Provinces (with Berar), Ajmer-Merwara, and the states in the Rájputána and Central India Agencies besides the United Provinces. The Hislop and Morris colleges at Nágpur, the Canadian Mission college at Indore and the Holkar college at Indore are now affiliated to the University. The new Senate formed according to the requirements of the Act was declared to be duly constituted on November 12th, 1904, and held its first meeting on January 14th, 1905. A provisional syndicate was elected, and provisional Faculties of Art, Science and Law were established. The Faculty of Engineering was abolished.

University examinations.

241. The intermediate and degree examinations were postponed till the middle of July on account of plague. In comparison with the previous year there were fewer candidates for the M.A. and D.Sc. degrees: success was obtained by a larger proportion: the figures for the B.A. were much the same as before, and there was not much difference for the B.Sc. There were more candidates in the intermediate examination, but the percentage of success was much smaller because the results for the previous year had been abnormally good.

English Arts Colleges.

242. One more unaided college, the Christian college of Allahabad, was opened. The number of students rose from 1,454 to 1,825, the increase was chiefly in unaided colleges on account of the low fees charged in them. The expenditure borne by provincial revenues was about Rs. 12,500 greater, than before. Fees covered about 20 per cent. of the total cost. The Muir Central College had 33 more students than in the previous year, the

Muhammadan boarding-house was enlarged: there is a satisfactory demand for men who have passed through the Science course. There was a slight decrease in the number on the rolls of the Queen's college, Benares: the examination results were fair. The Local Government has given a site for a boarding-house to the Canning college, Lucknow, and the Mahárája of Balrámpur has presented three lakhs of rupees for the building. The enrolment of the Agra college has fallen a little: subscriptions were collected for making a new hostel; the results were fair for the higher examinations, but poor for the intermediate. The numbers at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college, Aligarh, are rapidly increasing: the buildings are being extended: nearly Rs. 33,000 was collected by deputations during the year: 29 students passed the B.A. examination. The enrolment of the Meerut college has increased by 30 per cent. Government has granted Rs. 20,000 for a new boarding-house, and a larger sum has been raised by subscriptions; short-hand and typewriting are taught. Christ Church college, and St. John's college, Agra, are flourishing. The Central Hindu college is a very promising institution: the number of students increased by nearly 50 per cent.: the instruction in science is good, and there is a special lecturer on religious subjects. The Reid Christian college, Lucknow, is celebrated for the excellence of its commercial education in short-hand and typewriting. Bareilly college, after being threatened with the withdrawal of the Government grant, has made satisfactory progress in improving its financial position and erecting suitable buildings.

Oriental colleges.

243. The number of students at the Sanskrit college, Benares, has risen from 427 to 473: this institution has much influence in promoting the study of the classical language of the Hindus. There are Oriental Departments attached to the Central Hindu college and the Canning college.

Colleges for professional training.

244. The students attending law classes were considerably more numerous, but will decrease in consequence of the decision of the High Court to require a higher educational standard as a preliminary qualification from candidates for a pleader's certificate. The Thomason Civil Engineering college at Roorkee is steadily progressing: the gross educational expenditure was Rs. 1,66,809: there is a growing demand for passed students. The Government Training college for teachers has not yet been affiliated to the University.

Secondary education for boys.

245. There were two fewer schools, and the number of scholars declined by 600: there was a considerable increase of attendance in the English branch; the falling off was in the vernacular. More money was spent on each branch. There were 540 candidates from the province at the school final examination, 60 per cent. more than in the previous year, Government schools passed 80 per cent.; other schools about 70 per cent. There was a smaller increase (1,195--946) in the number of candidates from provincial schools for the entrance examination; about 70 per cent. passed. At the vernacular final examination there was a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number of candidates, and of 10 per cent. in the number passed. The sum spent on scholarships was Rs. 10,284 more than in the previous year.

Curriculum and system of instruction in secondary schools.

246. The higher examinations showed that the study of science was being extended, but that history and geography required more attention. In spite of the revision of the curriculum there were complaints of over-work. Perhaps the inefficiency of the teachers is responsible for the difficulties of the students; much is being done to raise the qualifications of the staff, defects in the system of tuition should soon disappear. Owing to the abolition of the English middle examination the average standard of the boys who enter high schools after completing the middle course has sensibly fallen, this is another obstacle to the course of instruction. English is the subject in which there is most room for improvement, many of the masters do not know the language well enough to teach it, the students acquire faulty pronunciation. An important change has been made in taking out of the hands of the inspecting officer the promotion of boys from class to class and giving the power to the headmaster subject to the sanction of the inspecting officer. It is hoped that the control over the headmaster in this respect will in time need to be only nominal.

247. Three new schools were built at a cost exceeding Rs. 22,000, and extensions were made in several places; but there are still many instances of unsuitable and deficient accommodation. The want of boarding-houses is severely felt. Six new buildings were constructed during the year, and others were improved.

Buildings and boarding-houses for secondary schools.

248. The number of boys receiving primary education was 378,894, practically the same as in the previous year; 335,552 were attending primary schools, the remainder were in the lower classes of secondary schools, 245,134 were in State schools and 86,143 in aided schools. No doubt the figures would have been much larger if plague had not interfered with attendance. In the Agra division many schools had to be closed for fear of this disease. It is difficult to determine what has been the result of substituting aided schools for board schools. As far as statistics show, the policy has not been successful; but opinions differ as to its value, and the disturbing element of plague prevents the experience of the year from being accepted as a satisfactory guide. As in the case of secondary schools: the expenditure showed a considerable increase. The fees remained much the same on the whole; there were enhancements in some districts. Many new school buildings were made, but many more are required. The results of the upper primary examination were satisfactory.

Primary education for boys.

249. Training classes are being started in each district for lower primary teachers with a short course of one year. It is not possible to admit them all to the normal schools, so this cheaper and quicker method has been devised. Annual meetings of untrained teachers are also held in most districts for instruction in the modern methods of teaching. These meetings are for the benefit of masters who cannot be spared for the normal school or training classes. In some districts circles have been formed and assigned to members of the district board for supervision, in the hope of encouraging an interest in education on the part of the gentlemen who administer the local affairs of the department. In places village committees have been constituted for the supervision of schools. Neither of these two last experiments has met with more than a comparatively small measure of success. The power of promoting boys from class to class has been given to headmasters as in the case of secondary schools: class IV, the end of the upper primary course, is alone excepted.

Teachers and management of primary schools.

250. The number of institutions rose from 800 to 833, but on account of plague there was a fall of more than 200 in the number of scholars. There was an increase of about Rs. 3,000 in the expenditure on female education. Three more model schools were opened. There is a want of trained female teachers: at present men have sometimes to be employed as suitable women are not available. About 3,000 girls are reading in boys' schools. Eight women passed the B.A. examination: girls did better in the English examinations and in the upper primary than in the vernacular final. Of those who were successful, the majority were native Christians: they and Eurasians supply almost all the students to schools above the primary grade. Action could not be taken during the year on the report of the Committee appointed to discuss the best means of extending female education: the question is still under the consideration of Government. It is satisfactory to find in several districts indications of a growing tendency to give girls elementary instruction.

Female education.

251. The number of students at the Government Training college, Allahabad, was 59, an increase of 11. More than Rs. 15,000 was spent on the buildings: a new teaching theatre and more class-rooms were made. The allowance of the teachers deputed for training to the college has been increased. It is satisfactory to notice that candidates for employment are as a rule superior to the teachers who come to go through the course. The superiority of the candidates shows that the department is attracting a better class of men. Knowledge is most backward in English and mathematics, many students when they first join the school have to work at these subjects before they are fit to be trained in the methods of tuition.

Training schools for teachers.

252. A fifth normal school was opened, the number of students rose from 475 to 536, there were 231 candidates who qualified at the examination. The maintenance of the five normal schools cost nearly Rs. 70,000. It has been decided to build five more such institutions, that each division may have at least one.

253. There were 21 scholars under training in the normal school for women at Lucknow: the Committee mentioned in paragraph 250 reported favourably on the work done there. Two more schools of this kind already exist under the management of missionary societies.

Schools for technical education.

254. In the previous year the reintroduction of elementary general education caused a rapid increase in the number of boys at the Industrial school, Lucknow: in the year under report the enrolment grew still greater, from 94 to 161. There were 59 sons of clerks and mukhtárs, 29 of artizans, 23 of servants; all attended a course either in wood or iron work. No student reached the highest or final class; but, so far as is known, all the boys hitherto educated at this school have obtained employment.

255. In the Medical school at Agra the number of students rose from 258 to 297: the results of the examinations were satisfactory: the women did well; one of them obtained the first place. The preliminary educational test for candidates has been raised from the middle class Anglo-vernacular to the school final or matriculation examination. The hostel was nearly completed: it will provide accommodation for 168 students. The staff of instructors was strengthened.

256. It was decided to raise the Agricultural school of Cawnpore to the status of a college. A revision of the scale of the staff to provide more teachers on higher pay was sanctioned: the course of studies was made more elastic in order to embrace technical education in some kind of business. There were 61 scholars.

Europeans and Eurasians.

257. There was practically no difference in the number of institutions. The Philander Smith institute at Mussoorie and the Oak Openings school at Naini Tál have been amalgamated into the Philander Smith college at Naini Tál. There was a small decrease in the number of scholars. The expenditure on the part of Government was Rs. 2,22,355: the ordinary grants increased by about Rs. 6,000. There were fewer candidates for the high and middle examinations: the results were best for the Roman Catholic schools.

Reformatory school.

258. The progress noticed in the previous year continued: the examination results were better, the field of instruction was enlarged and the methods improved. The expenditure rose to Rs. 25,816, about Rs. 4,000 more than before. There was a decrease in the profits of the factories, because more time was given to training. There were 180 boys, 29 less than in the previous year. Of the 156 boys released during the past three years only 11 are known to have been reconvicted, 33 are untraced, the remainder are leading honest lives. During the year one boy escaped: he has not been arrested.

Private institutions.

259. The figures are not trustworthy, but there has certainly been a fall in the number of schools and scholars. Perhaps owing to the absence: of official responsibility, the prevalence of plague caused more interruptions at these institutions than at state schools. The elementary schools where the vernacular is taught seem to have suffered most; Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian students appear to be more numerous than before.

Physical and moral training.

260. Owing to plague, tournaments for high and district schools could be held in only two circles. Similar meetings do not gain popularity among boys of vernacular schools. Native physical exercises are no longer regarded with favour by the Department: they are unsuitable for some of the students. There were 16 itinerant gymnastic instructors and one peripatetic cricket professional. The number of the former is being increased, and the entertainment of the latter was a successful experiment. Moral training remained chiefly indirect, consisting of the influence of the teacher and the mental discipline of study.

Text-books.

261. To obtain better vernacular readers for primary schools nine prizes of Rs. 500 each were offered for competition among authors willing to prepare books for approval. A committee, with the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I., as president, was appointed to report on the merits of the works submitted. A lower primary reader and an upper primary science reader with a sequel were accepted subject to certain conditions. These productions came from the

Indian Press. A special language committee has been appointed to examine and revise the vernacular versions of all books in use. Official depôts are being gradually abolished owing to the spread of private booksellers.

Staff and administration.

262. The number of circles was increased from five to six by the appointment of an additional inspector. Three more posts for assistant inspectors were created and five for sub-deputy inspectors. The office establishment of the Director was strengthened at an annual cost of Rs. 6,750. Deputy inspectors, sub-deputy inspectors and headmasters of district board English schools were declared eligible for pension. An educational code was provisionally issued.

58.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(Tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, the Press, XII.)

Number of works.

263. The number of publications registered in the year 1904 was 1,588, an increase of about 13 per cent. as compared with 1903. The total consists of 1,165 original works, 309 republications, and 114 translations; or, if divided in another way, of 1,421 books and 167 periodicals. Hindi works numbered 616, an advance of nearly 43 per cent.; there were 487 Urdu works a slight decrease. Sanskrit and English productions increased considerably. Among the subjects religion and poetry come easily first, covering more than two-fifths of the total between them. Language and fiction make up nearly one-fifth.

Subjects of literature.

264. Religious controversy was a copious source of literature. Many books were written to defend or attack the Arya Samáj; their tone was generally bitter; advocacy of Christianity, Islam or Hinduism is the theme of another large section. The differences between Sunnis and Shiahs have been made the subject of several works. The conflict between conservatives and social reformers has also been prolific. Another class of religious productions, not breathing a militant spirit, comes from some thoughtful Hindu authors, speculations on abstruse subjects marked by a vein of mysticism. The biographies chiefly relate to religious leaders. There is nothing to be specially noticed in poetry; the stories of Rama and Krishna form the subject of a large number of books. Urdu erotic poetry was well represented. More than half the novels are translations, the original stories have no particular merit. There are some useful historical works relating to India, mostly in Urdu; a well-written life of Omar Khayyam may also be noticed. Plague has produced a good deal of literature, mainly distinguished by crudeness of ideas. Good work has been done by the Benares pandits in Sanskrit; they have discussed grammar, rhetoric, logic, philosophy and astronomy. Arabic and Persian were poorly represented, especially the former.

The native press.

265. The total number of newspapers on the register was 133, the majority were weekly or monthly publications. Twenty-four papers were started during the year: 16 of these were in Urdu and four in English. Among the new papers the Allahabad Law Journal, a weekly magazine, deserves notice. Eighteen old and five new papers became extinct. Meerut, Lucknow, Agra and Moradabad continued to take the lead in native journalism. The Central Hindu College Magazine, the Hindustan Review and Kayasth Samachar had the largest circulation in English. In Urdu the principal papers were the Arya Patra, the Satopkari and the Hindustani; in Hindi the Nigamagam Chandrika, the Rájput, the Bharat Jiwan, the Sarasswati, the Arya Mitra, the Chhatra Hitaishi, the Sanatan Dharm Pataka and the Ved Prakash.

Principal topics of the native press.

266. Japan's success in her war with Russia was welcomed. The Tibet expedition excited keen interest: the general opinion was against the charge of the cost to the Indian treasury. Afghan affairs attracted little attention. The harsh treatment of Indians in South Africa was resented. Co-operation between Hindus and Muhammadans in supporting the National Congress was advocated. On the occurrence of an affray between Europeans and natives, there was a tendency to accuse the authorities of showing partiality to the former. A number of protests appeared against the partition of Bengal. The Official Secrets Bill was regarded as a mistake; it was urged that Government

should guard its secrets by watching its servants, and not by hampering the press with penalties. The Universities Bill was opposed on the ground that it gave too much power to officials and missionaries. Lord Curzon's review of his administration was criticised unfavourably. Numerous measures were suggested for preventing the spread of plague, and the extension of female education was commended. On the whole the tone of the papers was moderate : there were no prosecutions of the press on the part of Government.

59.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

(*See page 66 of the report for the year 1901-1902.*)

60.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(*Report on Lucknow Museum for 1904-1905.*)

Lucknow Museum.

267. The net cost of maintaining the museum was Rs. 9,402. An additional sum of Rs. 7,400 was spent on purchasing new specimens and show cases. There were nearly 140,000 visitors, a considerably larger number than in the previous year. Great difficulty was experienced in the preservation of stuffed specimens : they collect insects which spread over the rooms. Important purchases of artware were made at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in December 1904. The depôt kept for the benefit of artizans was attended with success. A valuable collection of ancient Egyptian pottery was acquired through the courtesy of the Beni Hasan Excavations committee. An iron tripod of Buddhist times was found at Allahabad, and 19 fragments of Jaina sculpture in black stone were discovered in Hamírpur district. The excavations made by the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey in Gorakhpur yielded 12 Indo-Scythian copper coins and a collection of terra-cotta objects. Mr. R. W. Ellis' collection of Græco-Bactrian and Kushan coins was purchased for Rs. 2,400. Some silver coins of great interest similar to Gupta coins were found in Fyzabad.

CHAPTER VIII.

61.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

(Report on the Archæological Department, 1904-1905.)

General.

268. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 83,021. The greater part of the money was spent in the Agra district. In Lucknow with the help of contributions the Juma Masjid was repaired and renovated, the gateways of the Kaisar Bagh enclosure and the Alam Bagh house were restored, the Dilkusha Palace, the Sikandar Bagh and the Nawabi bridge were repaired. The important works done in other places were special repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujaat Khan at Jahanabad in Bijnor and to the mosque and tomb of Makhdum Jahaniya and Balapir at Kanauj in Farrukhabad. Many photographs were taken, and some inscriptions copied. The late Mr. E. W. Smith's report on Sikandra was revised.

Agra.

269. In the Táj the water channels and balustrade of Saheli Burj No. 1 were restored and the platform there planted with grass : the special repairs to Saheli Burj No. 3 were completed : the tank and platforms in front of the Fatehpuri Masjid and Saheli Burj No. 4 were reconstructed. In the fort the balustrade at the edge of the steps leading to the Moti Masjid was restored, so were the west colonnades of the Anguri Bágh and the balustrades and screens in the north-east bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahál. The modern casemates and other military buildings in the western portion of the Diwan-i-am quadrangle were dismantled and the colonnades reconstructed. The plaster and the doors of the Machli Bhawan were repaired and renovated. Other important work was also in progress. In the course of these operations in the Fort a large quantity of white marble, valued at about Rs. 10,000, was discovered in a place where it had apparently been stacked for use in the times of the Mughal Emperors. In Sikandra the expenditure on restoration and special repairs was about Rs. 6,500. At Fatehpur-Sikri the most important work was the restoration of the King's stables. Zohra Bágh kiosk was repaired.

CHAPTER IX—MISCELLANEOUS.

62.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(*See page 68 of the report for the year 1901-1902.*)

63.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

270. It has been decided that ministers of the Episcopal Methodist Church of America are entitled to solemnize marriages under section 5(1) of Act XV of 1872 as persons who have received episcopal ordination. They therefore do not require licenses.

64.—STATIONERY.

Stationery.

271. The total value of stationery stores supplied to the province in the year 1903-1904 was Rs. 4,13,144, or Rs. 904 less than in the previous year. The decrease Rs. 32,000 in the cost of the requirements of the Government Press was almost counterbalanced by the increase in the expenditure incurred for other offices, chiefly for the purchase of typewriters.

65.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Press.

272. The receipts of the year 1904-1905 amounted to Rs. 76,329 and were Rs. 7,362 less than in the previous year. The difference was mainly due to a fall in the demand for municipal forms. The expenditure declined from Rs. 6,26,464 to Rs. 5,69,382. This reduction (Rs. 57,082) was chiefly caused by a decrease in the amount of the bill of the stationery office. The contract rates for paper were the lowest on record. Less work was given to the Jail Department and private presses. The Naini Jail branch press was closed for five months on account of plague. The value of the work turned out by the press was much the same as in the year before.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1905-1906.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1905-1906.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Royal Visit.

1. The most notable event of the year was the tour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who visited Lucknow, Agra, Benares and Aligarh, their presence evoking everywhere the most loyal and spontaneous enthusiasm among all classes of people. At Lucknow His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the Medical College which is destined to be the memorial of the royal visit to the United Provinces. During the absence of His Royal Highness at Gwalior, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales paid visits to Dehra Dun, Mussooree and Cawnpore.

Administration.

2. The Honourable Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh throughout the year.

Condition of the people.

3. The kharif of 1904 gave a normal yield except in Bundelkhand where an unevenly distributed rainfall resulted in a widespread loss of crops. A late storm in October facilitated the rabi sowings, and the winter rains were early and plentiful. There was a record area under cultivation, and up to January 1905 the outlook had seldom seemed so promising. But a few nights of severe frost entirely changed the scene, and shattered all hopes of continued prosperity. The shadow of plague already lay heavy on the people, when this fresh calamity, so unexpected and sudden, was added to their afflictions. But, strengthened by the prosperity of the preceding years and helped by prompt and liberal remissions of revenue, they met their misfortunes with courage and success. All hopes were fixed on the coming monsoon. A favourable season, though it could not undo, at least would have repaired their losses. Unfortunately the rainfall was capricious and scanty, and still more unfortunately the deficit was most marked in many of the tracts where the frost had caused the greatest amount of injury. It was soon evident that a famine could not be averted. Distress first declared itself in the Jalaun district where the loss of crops had been most complete, and famine was formally announced from 1st November 1905. In January 1906 famine conditions were recognised in Jhansi, Muttra and two tahsils of the Cawnpore district, and by the end of March Hamirpur, Etawah, and parts of Agra and Banda were added to the affected area. By the middle of April the number of people on relief works or in receipt of relief aggregated nearly two lakhs, and the total did not fall below one and a half lakhs till the monsoon broke towards the end of June. Relief works were then gradually closed, but the distribution of gratuitous relief continued till October when the last valedictory doles were given. Outside the famine area the high prices of food caused hardship to the poorer classes and to those whose wages were paid in cash, but there was no marked scarcity of work.

Land revenue.

4. In spite of unfavourable circumstances and indifferent harvests the collection of the land revenue presented no exceptional difficulties. Liberal remissions in the worst tracts contributed largely to the comparative ease of the ultimate realization of the Government demand, though they may have delayed its payment by their tendency to encourage revenue-payers to hold back for a time in the hope of establishing the need for further reductions. An increase in the milder forms of process indicates the necessity found for an antidote to check this procrastination. There was no increased resort to the severer processes of transfer and sale. Nearly the whole of the realizable demand was collected, and, great as the losses from the frost undoubtedly were, it is a matter for congratulation that the revenue-payers were enabled to commence the succeeding year almost entirely free from the burden of suspended balances and arrears.

Survey.

5. In consequence of the withdrawal from the province of all officers of the Survey of India who could be spared, the provincial survey ceased to exist as a separate organization, and its work was brought under the direct control of the land records department. Cadastral surveys were continued in three districts, and useful work was done by the traverse section in different parts of the province.

Settlement.

6. Comparatively little settlement work was in progress. Operations were completed in one district and nearly completed in two others. In three districts alone was there much work remaining to be accomplished, but in three others operations were commenced.

Land records.

7. Sanction has been given for the appointment of a Deputy Director of land records, whose time will be entirely devoted to the supervision of the land records staff and their work. The staff of assistant registrar kanungos has been redistributed and their pay raised, and the number of patwaris in certain districts has been increased. There was an improvement in the percentage of patwaris who had passed their examination, and the obligation of residence is becoming more and more of a reality.

Court of Wards.

8. During the year one hundred and ninety-eight estates with a rental demand of seventy-six lakhs were under the management of the Court of Wards. Twenty estates were released, and management was assumed of eleven estates during the year. Among the estates taken under charge were the important taluqa of Nanpara, with a gross rental of over ten lakhs, and two other large estates in Oudh, Payagpur and Bilehra. The rent rolls of the released estates increased during their period of management by nearly a lakh of rupees; debts aggregating twenty-nine lakhs were discharged, and about nine lakhs were invested, spent on improvements, or handed over in cash to the proprietors on the release of their estates.

9. The rental collections for a year so unfavourable to agriculture were good. Remissions of revenue were given in the distressed tracts, and the proportionate rental remission in the Court of Wards estates aggregated three lakhs. The unfavourable character of the year prevented much progress being made in the liquidation of debts, but the liabilities of several estates paying high rates of interest were paid off and consolidated by means of loans bearing interest at more reasonable rates. Management charges amounted to a fraction over ten per cent. of the gross income of the estates.

Rent law litigation.

10. The total number of suits and applications filed under the Agra Tenancy Act decreased. Suits for arrears of rent and applications for

ejectment fell slightly, suits for distraint and for enhancement fell considerably, and suits for ejectment showed a drop of seven per cent., but were still twenty-nine per cent. above the average of the last three normal years under the old Act. One of the chief objects of the present Act was to place restrictions on the ejectment of tenants. It was hoped that the difficulties intentionally placed in the way of ejectment would reduce their number to an insignificant figure, and would at the same time induce landlords to grant long leases as the only means of preventing the accrual of occupancy rights. Both these hopes have been frustrated by the facility with which landlords have overcome the difficulties of effective ejectment and by the suspicions with which they regard the provisions for dealing with tenants on the expiry of their leases. An alteration in the period for filing suits and a simplification of procedure are matters which are under consideration. Litigation in Oudh increased slightly, but the variations were unimportant.

Special Bundelkhand laws.

11. The second year's working of the special Bundelkhand Acts has now been concluded. In all 15,331 applications were made under the Encumbered Estates Act within the prescribed period. The total number of claims was 30,811, of which 15,919 have been disposed of. The claims disposed of represent fifty-seven lakhs of rupees, and the amount awarded was twenty-nine lakhs. It is satisfactory to find that both debtors and creditors have rendered assistance, and that little opposition has been encountered. The results of the working of the Alienation of Land Act also strengthen the prospect of its ultimate success. They show that there have been few attempts to evade its restrictions, that alienation to persons not members of agricultural tribes has been effectively restrained, that there has been no rise in the rate of interest and that the selling value of land has been maintained. Some contraction of credit was inevitable, but it does not appear that the Act will materially affect the transactions of the small village banker whose assistance is necessary for the financing of agricultural operations.

Legislation.

12. The passing of the Local and Rural Police Rates Bill and of the District Boards Bill, which as Acts II and III of 1906 have come into force since the close of the year, marks an important step in local self-government. The constitution of the boards has been altered, the scope of their duties has been enlarged, and their powers have been increased.

Police.

13. The criminal history of the year was largely influenced by the scarcity and high prices which prevailed, and the effect of these was enhanced by the occurrence of an unprecedentedly severe outbreak of plague which caused the evacuation of a large number of villages and offered tempting opportunities to thieves. There was a considerable increase in the bulk of crime, the increase being, as might have been expected, entirely confined to offences against property. Offences against the person showed a falling off. There was a severe outbreak of dacoity, which was combated by the police with much energy and success, and there is reason to believe that most of the principal gangs have been broken up and their power for evil destroyed. In the western districts the outbreak was due to the scarcity which prevailed in Bundelkhand, the Agra division and the adjoining native states. The eastern districts were the scene of operations of several gangs of Haburahs who had disappeared in 1903, and, as now appears, had scattered and taken refuge in Nepal after the raid made on them in that

year. Some members of these gangs were convicted of offences committed by them, others were dealt with under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and others were punished as belonging to a gang of dacoits or to a wandering gang of thieves.

14. The exemption of proclaimed villages from the provisions of the Infanticide Act has long been in progress and since the close of the year all the remaining villages have been exempted. The Act, in short, has done its work. Infanticide, or the systematic murder of infant girls to forestall the difficulties attending their marriage, no longer exists in the United Provinces, and the protection of infant life may now safely be left to the ordinary law and to public opinion. As with *sati*, a case of which occurred this year, instances of infanticide will doubtless occur, but as an approved and established custom, it has disappeared.

15. The difficulty of obtaining suitable men for the post of village headmen is again noticed in many districts. This is no doubt a real difficulty, but probably not an insurmountable one. It is to be feared that in some districts the police do not obtain the assistance that they ought from the headmen, and that this is principally due to the attitude of the police towards them.

16. A substantial improvement has taken place in the police in the past decade both in their work and position. Irregular methods of detection are being gradually discarded for straightforward and proper methods, a sounder system of criminal surveillance has been learnt, and the old sense of insecurity arising from the prosecutions and punishments of police officers which the malpractices of the past inevitably necessitated, is fast disappearing. Among the reforms that have been recently introduced one of the most important is the creation of the new post of deputy superintendent. The association with the superior officers of the department of gentlemen specially chosen from the upper grades of Indian society cannot but be of the greatest advantage and will certainly conduce to greater confidence in the force and to a better understanding between it and the public generally.

Criminal Justice.

17. The number of cases brought to trial was slightly lower than in the preceding year, though the amount of crime rose considerably. This apparent anomaly is explained by the unfavourable circumstances of the year which led to a disproportionately large number of petty and untraceable thefts. The percentage of conviction, both in Courts of Session and before magistrates, was considerably higher in Agra than in Oudh. The average duration of trials before magistrates was nine days. There were one hundred and fourteen sentences of death, three hundred and ninety of transportation and twenty-three thousand of rigorous imprisonment. More whippings were inflicted, but on the other hand more first offenders were released without punishment, both being results which were to be expected in a year marked by the large number of petty offences against property. Honorary magistrates continued to render efficient service, and relieved the ordinary courts of an appreciable amount of case work.

Prisons.

18. The number of admissions was greater than in the preceding year, but the average daily population decreased. This was due to a larger proportion of short-term punishments, resulting from the expansion of petty crime. Discipline was well maintained, and the punishment roll was comparatively light. Corporal punishment decreased. The health of the

prisoners was good, though the high standard of the preceding year was not to be expected. Adverse climatic conditions coupled with high prices of food led to the admission of many prisoners in a poor state of health. Though plague was raging in close proximity to most of the jails, the few cases that occurred among prisoners are evidence of the thoroughness of the preventive measures that were taken.

Civil Justice.

19. Litigation increased in Agra and decreased in Oudh, but in neither province was the variation very marked. The pending file of appeals was reduced in Oudh but rose in Agra, and that of original suits increased slightly in both jurisdictions. The duration of contested suits was seventy-days. The total value of suits before the courts aggregated six hundred and fifty lakhs of rupees. Again about fifty per cent. of the applications for execution of decrees were wholly infructuous. The High Court has been unable to make any impression on its accumulated arrears, and at its present strength there is little hope that it will be able to do so. Village munsifs decided more cases than in the preceding year.

Registration.

20. An amendment to the Transfer of Property Act was the main cause of an increase in the number of documents registered, but bad harvests with their resultant indebtedness were doubtless a contributory cause. The system of recording thumb impressions has worked well, and has been extended to the registration of bonds affecting moveable property in two divisions where the forgery of such documents was common.

Municipalities.

21. In spite of bad harvests and scarcity the income of the municipalities shows a substantial increase, nearly half of which was derived from enhanced octroi receipts. Expenditure also rose. Six and a half lakhs were spent on water works and nearly eleven lakhs on drainage and sewerage schemes. Loans aggregating seven lakhs were paid by Government and were utilized mainly on improvements to water supplies and drainage systems. More money was also spent on conservancy, roads and education. Police charges decreased with the transfer of the cost of municipal police to provincial funds. There was less direct expenditure on plague, but much was done indirectly to check its ravages in the way of drainage, pavement of lanes, conservancy and general extension of sanitary supervision. On the whole it may be said that municipal boards justified the trust reposed in them; that their administration was guided by an increasing sense of responsibility, and that their services merited the approval of the Government and of the citizens.

District and local boards.

22. The ordinary income of district boards was slightly lower than in the previous year, but large grants from the Government of India for expenditure on primary education and civil works made an addition to their resources of nearly twelve lakhs. Their closing balance exceeded ten lakhs. A great advance was made in education in consequence of the utilization of the special grants, but more money for its further development and the improvement of school buildings is required. There was an increased expenditure on civil works and arboriculture. In most districts a few non-official members were found ready and able to render assistance.

23. Next year's report will deal with the boards as constituted under the new Act. It is hoped that the wider financial and administrative powers conferred on them by the new law and the orders issued under it will, while increasing their responsibility, add also to their usefulness in the management

and control of local affairs. Their financial position has been improved, and the possibilities of their future have been clearly placed before them by the adoption of a contract system, under which the contributions which they will receive have been fixed for the next three years.

Agriculture.

24. An important scheme for improving the department of agriculture and extending its operations has been initiated. The agricultural school at Cawnpore has been converted into a college with a three years course, and arrangements have been made for scientific enquiry into agricultural problems that specially concern this province. Next in importance to the foundation of the college is the establishment at suitable places throughout the province of agricultural stations with experimental farms, where seed most suited to the locality will be raised for local distribution, local difficulties investigated and the value of ascertained improvements demonstrated. The organization of a trained well-sinking staff is nearly complete, and the cultivator will soon have within easy distance experts who will assist him and save him from what in the past has often proved unprofitable expenditure. Continued attention has been paid to improvements in sugar manufacture. The demand for seed was unprecedented and the issues from the seed depôts increased considerably. Similar depôts will be attached to each of the agricultural stations, and it is hoped that they will eventually result in the establishment by the people themselves of seed depôts on a co-operative basis.

Civil Veterinary Department.

25. The year was comparatively free from serious outbreaks of disease among horses and cattle. Good work was done in inoculation, and no signs of opposition were shown. Additions are being made year by year to the number of veterinary dispensaries and there are now eighteen in the province. That there is still room for more is indicated by the fact that, notwithstanding the general absence of the worst forms of disease during the year, there was a marked increase in the total number of animals treated in dispensaries. In the scheme for the expansion of the agricultural department the question of the improvement of the breed of cattle has not been neglected, but so far the advance has been slow.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

26. The assets of the societies dealt with in last year's report amounted to seventy-five thousand rupees. This year's report shows assets of upwards of two lakhs. Progress has been made in weeding out and closing the accounts of those village banks which showed little hope of ultimate success, and very few banks of the original type were started during the year. It seems probable that development in the future will be mainly on the lines of the central or district banks, with affiliated societies gradually spreading as branches or agencies throughout the locality served by the central bank. Compared with other forms of societies the central bank attracts more capital as it affords greater security; it also offers a solution of the difficulty of keeping proper accounts, and its operations can be more easily supervised by the Registrar and his inspectors.

Weather and Crops.

27. The rainfall in July 1905 was everywhere sufficient for the kharif sowings, but in the following month was seriously in defect in the western and south-western portions of the province. There was an unequal distribution of rain in the first fortnight of September, and the latter part of that month was wet in the east and dry in the west, until just at its close a

storm brought useful rain to the western divisions and the Jhansi district. October was rainless, but the September storm limited the area of serious loss to the districts of Muttra and Agra, the south of the Etawah and Cawnpore districts and the greater part of Bundelkhand. The cold weather was practically rainless until the middle of February 1906, when heavy and general rain did good to the unirrigated crop in the west of the province, but was too late to be of much benefit elsewhere. The kharif area was almost a normal one, but the deficiency in ground-moisture restricted the autumn sowings and limited the area under rabi crops. There was a fairly satisfactory kharif harvest in the eastern divisions, Rohilkhand and the greater part of Oudh. Elsewhere the outturn was indifferent; the districts of Muttra, Jalaun and Unao suffered most. The rabi crops were fairly good in most divisions, but failed in Bundelkhand and in the Muttra and Agra districts. In the province as a whole none of the important food crops gave anything like a normal yield on a normal area.

Forests.

28. The forest circles have been reconstituted, and the Forest School at Dehra Dun has been converted into an Imperial Forest Research Institute and College with a full staff of experts, whose attention will be mainly directed to scientific research in connection with Indian forests.

29. The preservation of the forests in the hill stations and cantonments received attention. A length of sixty-one miles of new road was constructed, but much work in this direction still remains to be done in several of the hill divisions, where profitable export business is checked by the present inaccessibility of the forests. The policy of constructing good serviceable rest houses for forest officers to replace the old unsuitable buildings has been continued. Extensive losses were caused by fire, for which the exceptionally dry character of the year was mainly responsible. Frost also did serious damage especially in the drier submontane areas of the Eastern circle, where it not only injured the fallen seed, but caused a temporary loss of vitality in the trees. The abolition of departmental agency marks an important change in the system of exploitation in the forests of the Jaunsar division, and its effect on the railway sleeper trade will be watched with interest. The financial results of the year were satisfactory, and the surplus of income over expenditure amounted to upwards of ten lakhs of rupees.

Manufactures and trade.

30. Cotton and jute mills, iron and brass foundries and other recognised industries gave employment to a larger number of workmen than in the preceding year. More factories for ginning and pressing cotton were opened, but the number of indigo factories continued to decline.

31. The course and extent of trade were mainly influenced by the agricultural conditions of the year, and the frost and the capricious monsoon which followed it had a predominating effect on the traffic returns. The varying fortunes of the different parts of the province are reflected in the figures of the internal rail-borne traffic, which show a marked rise in consequence of the brisk movement of grain from one block to another within the province. Short supplies of grain and of other agricultural produce and the resultant high prices naturally restricted exports, and at the same time led to an expansion of the import trade. The net result was a decline of one hundred and thirty-five lakhs of maunds in the weight of the total external rail-borne traffic, but an increase of one hundred

and sixty-three lakhs of rupees in its value. Among individual articles of import and export, grain and pulse contributed most largely to the increase in imports. The coal trade revived, and the imports of salt, sugar, tobacco and railway materials also rose, while that of cotton goods declined. Exports of wheat and other grain fell off by more than two hundred lakhs of maunds, and of oilseeds by upwards of sixty lakhs of maunds. Increased exports of hides followed on the loss of cattle in the distressed tracts, the export trade in raw cotton was brisker, and that in sugar was the largest on record. The weight of river-borne traffic amounts to about one-thirtieth of the weight of rail-borne traffic, and, as in the case of the latter, shows an increase in imports and a decrease in exports.

32. Trade both with Nepal and Tibet improved. High prices stimulated the import of grain from the former country, and the treaty of Lhasa has probably begun to affect the conditions of trade with the latter.

Public Works.

33. Nearly ninety-four lakhs of rupees were spent through the Public Works Department on the construction and repair of public buildings and communications. The most important buildings, the construction of which was completed during the year, were the quarters for the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, the court house at Aligarh, the normal school at Gorakhpur, and the normal school for girls at Lucknow. Among buildings under construction may be mentioned the currency office at Cawnpore and the hospital for Europeans at Allahabad. In many places new tahsils and police stations were built, and numerous other works and additions to existing buildings were completed or in course of construction. Seventy-four miles were added to the list of metalled roads.

Canals and canal irrigation.

34. The total capital outlay amounted to approximately thirty-two lakhs of rupees, of which nearly twenty lakhs were spent on protective works. Excellent progress was made in providing irrigation for the dry tracts of Bundelkhand which, in addition to the Betwa canal, will soon be further protected by the Ken and Dhassan systems. The lakes in Hamirpur and Jhansi have been formed into a separate division, and are being improved for irrigation purposes. The progress made with the Fatehpur-Sikri distributary, and the construction of the Mursan distributary show that the precarious tracts in the Agra division have also not been forgotten. In all one hundred and fifty-six miles of new channels were constructed, bringing the total of all channels up to thirteen thousand seven hundred miles. The total capital outlay on canals now exceeds ten crores of rupees. The gross realizations of the year amounted to nearly eighty-nine lakhs, or fifteen lakhs below the receipts of the preceding year. The falling off was due to the copious winter rains of 1904-5 which limited the demand for rabi irrigation. The area irrigated during the year, the assessments on which will be collected in the current year, exceeded thirty-five lakhs of acres and is the largest on record, being seventeen per cent. above the area irrigated in the famine year of 1896-7, and more than a million acres in excess of the average irrigated area of the preceding nine years. The cause of this extraordinary demand for canal water was the failure of the monsoon and early winter rains. The value of the crops grown during the year on land irrigated from canals amounted to more than thirteen crores of rupees.

Provincial finance.

35. The terms of the settlement with the Government of India remained unaltered, but the province received large new assignments for

definite purposes and reforms aggregating over forty lakhs of rupees. The year was not a favourable one for the provincial finances. Large reductions of the rabi revenue demand were occasioned by the disastrous frosts of the spring of 1905, and remissions and suspensions of the kharif demand also were necessitated by the capricious character of the monsoon. The accounts, which opened with a balance of sixty-six lakhs, closed with a balance of thirty-eight lakhs. On the receipt side the chief increase appears under land revenue, the head through which the assignments from imperial funds were made. Stamps contributed two and-a-half lakhs more than in the previous year. Reductions of fifteen lakhs in the irrigation revenue and of ten lakhs in provincial rates were the most important items of decrease. On the expenditure side there was an increase under most heads of account, but the differences were particularly marked under police, famine relief, contributions, jails and education.

Excise.

36. The most conspicuous feature of the year was a large and probably temporary decrease in the consumption of country spirit. It is ascribed to the phenomenal frost of the spring of 1905, which impoverished the country and reduced the cane crop, and to the drought of the autumn of that year. The loss in income from country spirit was in part made up by increased revenue from tari, opium, and hemp drugs, but the principal addition to receipts occurred from Rosa rum. Apart from a considerable increase in the issues of this spirit to the Panjab, a very large quantity was removed from bond in the closing days of the year in anticipation of the rise in duty. The raising of the duty from its former rate of four rupees a gallon which took effect from 1st April 1906 was not premature, for during the year the average duty on ordinary country spirit all over the province was appreciably higher than that figure. There has been a steady progress in raising the taxation upon intoxicating drugs.

Stamps.

37. The income from stamps rose by four and-a-half lakhs of rupees and was the highest on record. An increase in litigation, both civil and revenue, an extension of borrowings owing to the drought, and a greater activity in trade were the causes mainly responsible for the higher revenue.

Income tax.

38. A rise in the amount of receipts and a drop in the number of objections are the most noticeable features of the income tax returns. Receipts exceeded twenty lakhs of rupees.

Public health.

39. The climatic and economic conditions of the year were not conducive to its healthiness. The early months were exceptionally cold and damp, the rains were late and generally scanty, harvests were indifferent and prices high. These circumstances, combined with an unusually virulent epidemic of plague and several severe outbreaks of cholera, raised the mortality to the abnormally high rate of forty-four per mille, nearly ten per mille above the quinquennial mean of the province. A high death-rate was accompanied by a low birth-rate, and a considerable excess of deaths over births has been recorded. More than half the total number of deaths are attributed to fever. Plague, during the few months that its outbreaks lasted, caused a terrible mortality, almost decimating the Muttra district where forty-seven thousand people died from its effects, and raging with more or less severity in every district in the plains. In the latter part of the year an epidemic of cholera was added to the misfortunes of the people, causing most havoc in Oudh and in the Gorakhpur division. Small-pox was not anywhere very

prevalent, and the death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was below the average.

Medical relief.

40. The year was a busy one for the medical department. That the hospitals maintained their popularity is shown by an increase of half a lakh in the attendance. Plague, or rather suspiciousness and fear of possible preventive measures, no longer frightens people away. The system of issuing medicines in quantities sufficient for longer periods adds materially to the comfort and convenience of the sick, and has worked well. In view of the large annual mortality from malarial fever it is satisfactory to find that the sale of quinine has made so marked an advance, and it is hoped that the appreciation of its use will, with the additional agency for its sale, become more widespread. The use of both anti-venene and permanganate of potash for the treatment of snake-bite is reported to have been beneficial.

41. The foundation of the Medical College has already been noticed. The project, which was originated thirty-five years ago by the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, was revived by the Talukdars of Oudh, and received throughout the United Provinces with an unparalleled cordiality and enthusiasm. Subscriptions exceeding thirteen lakhs of rupees have been promised.

Sanitation.

42. The sanitary works in most of the large towns were extended during the year. Nearly eleven lakhs of rupees were spent by municipal boards on drainage and sewerage schemes, the bulk of the expenditure being incurred in Lucknow, Cawnpore, Mirzapur, Agra and Moradabad. The sanitation of Mussooree has lately engaged the attention of Government and the report of the committee which was appointed last year is under the consideration of the municipal board. The calls upon the services of the Sanitary Engineer were too numerous for all to be attended to, but he has since the close of the year been given an assistant to help him in the performance of his duties. The effect of the progress in sanitary improvement, though overshadowed by the prevailing unhealthiness of the year, will doubtless be felt when more favourable conditions return.

Vaccination.

43. The increase in the number of vaccinations, notwithstanding that both plague and cholera were prevalent, is satisfactory. Lymph was regularly supplied to all districts in the plains from the bovine lymph depôt at Patwa Dangar.

Education.

44. Education has made remarkable progress. The number of educational institutions rose during the year by over a thousand and the number of pupils by close upon seventy-five thousand, but in a province where only fifteen per cent. of the boys and less than one per cent. of the girls go to school, there is still much leeway to make up. The total expenditure exceeded sixty-six lakhs.

45. The University has been reconstituted in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Universities Act. A school of Arabic has been established at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and in commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the College, a science school has been founded. Since the close of the year Government has allotted nearly two lakhs for the buildings and other requirements of the new technical classes of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, one lakh to the University for the establishment of a Central Law College, and half a lakh to the Canning College for a hostel, in addition to many other special grants to other educational institutions.

46. More schools and a larger enrolment are features common both to secondary and primary education, but the number of primary schools and their enrolment show the most marked increase. This development was largely owing to the utilization of the grant of six lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India, which enabled district boards to open new board schools, to increase their lists of aided schools, to add to the number of teachers, and to improve existing buildings or construct new ones. Progress, too, has been made in the training of teachers. There were at the end of the year five normal schools, and a sixth has since been opened. The course has been extended to two years, and to provide for practical instruction a model school has been attached to each of these institutions. Training classes for lower primary teachers have also been started in forty-six districts and have been attached to selected vernacular schools. The prospects of the subordinate inspecting staff have been improved, and in ten districts their number has been increased.

47. Effect is gradually being given to the recommendations of the committee on the education of Indian women, but there is little real demand for female education. At the present stage Government prefers to rely mainly on aided schools managed by the people themselves and on home classes.

48. One lakh and seventy thousand rupees were spent on the repairs and restoration of ancient monuments and buildings. The colonnade round the Taj quadrangle, the Diwan-i-am in Agra fort, the minarets at the gate of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, Salim Chishti's tomb at Fatehpur-Sikri, and the Zohra Bagh kiosque at Agra were the buildings to which most attention was devoted. **Archæology.**

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

(*See pages* 1 *to* 4 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

2.—POLITICAL.

(*For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur and Tehri States.*)

RAMPUR.

Finance. 1. The financial position of the State remains sound. The total revenue was 35 lakhs, and the expenditure 33 lakhs. Government paper worth 2 lakhs was purchased, raising the total amount held by the State in Government securities to 181 lakhs. There was a cash balance of 3½ lakhs at the close of the year. Collections of the current demand were good, and progress has been made towards reducing the outstanding balances of previous years.

Agriculture. 2. The harvests were fairly good, and the condition of the people was satisfactory. A system of irrigation canals is maintained by the State and is being improved. The sugar industry remains depressed and under existing conditions cannot withstand the competition of foreign sugars.

Education. 3. Twenty new schools have been started, and the attendance shows a 10 per cent. increase. There are now 149 schools in the State, including six girls' schools.

Public health. 4. The year, with the exception of an outbreak of plague, was a healthy one. Plague was practically confined to the towns of Rampur and Shahabad. At the former a segregation camp and special plague hospital were opened. Vaccination has advanced and shows a marked increase in the number of successful operations.

General. 5. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Rampur in April 1905, and His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in July of the same year. The latter opened the new palace known as the "Hamid Manzil."

TEHRI.

6. The revenue, which is mainly derived from forests, amounted to 7 lakhs, and was half a lakh less than that of the previous year. Expenditure, including 1½ lakhs invested in Government paper, amounted to 5 lakhs, and the surplus at the end of the year was 11½ lakhs. Rainfall was ample, crops fair, and the general health good. The dispensaries continued to do good work, and the female hospital has made a satisfactory start. Education has also made some progress.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

(*For sections* 3 *to* 7 *see pages* 4 *to* 36 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(There were no changes.)

9.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

7. Mr. Sherring, Deputy Commissioner of Almora, visited Taklakot, Gartok and other places in Western Tibet during July and August 1905. Friendly relations were established with the Tibetan officials and the people generally.

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(*For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for* 1904-1905.)

Agriculture.

8. The year 1904-05 was not a prosperous one for agriculture, the industry with which the majority of the population is directly connected. The season began hopefully. The moisture in the ground was ample for sowings, and the area under cultivation was the highest on record. An unusually early cold weather storm, which brought general rain to the provinces in November, supplied any possible deficiency due to the early disappearance of the monsoon, and throughout the cold weather the amount of rain received was exceptional. All other climatic influences, however, pale before the frost which, in the four nights between 31st January and 3rd February 1905, destroyed the crops over large tracts of country, and changed the expectation of a bumper harvest into the certainty of a disastrous loss. The succeeding monsoon was scanty and ill-distributed, and before the cold weather was far advanced scarcity and famine had begun to show their presence in the south-western portions of the province.

Prices.

9. The immediate effect of the frost was a general rise of prices, which then remained practically unchanged until the partial failure of the monsoon led to a further general rise. Thus, except in the first few months, prices were unusually high throughout the year, and continued high during the months which succeeded its close.

General.

10. But the ruin of a harvest, and the losses which follow on a deficient rainfall, were not the only troubles that befell the country, for plague attacked with exceptional severity nearly every district carrying off in the year ending 31st December 1905 more victims than in any previous year. Cholera too was severe in many districts, and the general unhealthiness of the year is indicated by the high mortality from fevers, But there is no reason to believe that the adversities of the year have caused more than a temporary check to the advancing prosperity of the province, except perhaps in Bundelkhand, where the losses from frost were enhanced not only by the deficient monsoon which succeeded that calamity, but by the unfortunate kharif harvest which preceded it, and in the Muttra district, which had the ill-fortune to share in almost every calamity that visited the country. The most hopeful thing that can be said of this calamitous year is that the people met their misfortunes with determination and success. So far as the frost is concerned this can be said without hesitation. The province was then in an exceptionally strong position : prompt measures of revenue relief put heart in the people, and a period of great strain and difficulty was passed through with comparative ease. The final effects of the drought, which had to be faced with weakened resources, will be recorded in the report of another year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1904-1905.)

Total demand and collections.

11. The total demand, exclusive of nominal items, in respect of all sources of income under the control of the Board of Revenue was Rs. 8,15,93,084, about 16 lakhs less than the corresponding demand last year. The difference is due chiefly to a large falling off in the demand for occupiers' rate and the reduction of local rates. The disastrous effects of the frosts, and to a less extent of other calamities, are shown by the fact that collections were only Rs. 7,69,38,588 as compared with Rs. 8,30,94,925 in the previous year.

Land Revenue.

12. The real demand for land revenue was Rs. 6,38,60,921. Out of this total a sum of Rs. 42,79,319 was remitted and Rs. 77,004 suspended. Rupees 37,47,830 were remitted on account of injury caused by frost, mainly in the Allahabad and Lucknow divisions, Rs. 5,03,106 on account of injury by excessive rain in Bundelkhand, and Rs. 26,122 on account of injury by hail in several Oudh districts. The demand reduced in this way and capable of realization was Rs. 5,95,04,598. The actual collections were Rs. 5,94,38,631, being 93·1 per cent. of the real demand, but 99·9 per cent. of the realizable demand for collection. The result of the remissions was excellent. To some extent they delayed collections as revenue-payers naturally held back if only in the hope of establishing the necessity for further remissions, but in the end the revenue was realized with remarkably little difficulty. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the loss attributable to the frost was written off and the accounts of the calamity adjusted within the year. An increase in the use of coercive processes was to be expected, but it was comparatively small, and indicates that the payment of the revenue demand put no undue strain on the resources of the people.

The land revenue on the roll increased during the year by Rs. 2,17,021, mainly because of regular settlement.

Cesses.

13. The abolition of the further rate under Act III of 1878 and Act V of 1894, and the reduction of the rural police rate in five of the Oudh districts relieved the revenue-payers to the extent of nearly 14 lakhs per annum. The realizable demand was practically collected in full.

Advances.

14. Advances under the Land Improvement Act decreased from Rs. 1,24,557 to Rs. 76,462. Under the Agriculturists Loans Act Rs. 3,50,477 were advanced, three times the amount advanced in the previous year. Most of the advances were made in the divisions affected by the frost, where the cultivators required assistance to sow their kharif crops.

12.—SURVEYS.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1904-1905.)

Traverse Survey.

15. An area of 323 square miles, included in the riverain tracts of the Moradabad district along the Ganges, was traversed. A traverse was run along the Allahabad-Rewah boundary for a length of 98 miles in order to fix the sites of boundary pillars and to facilitate a cadastral survey. The traverse section also revised the plans of 8 square miles of Cawnpore city and environs, surveyed and mapped part of the lands of the Hapur Remount depôt, prepared general maps of the Fyzabad and Ajodhya towns from the recent surveys of those municipalities, and surveyed the boundaries of 1,364 linear miles of first class roads.

Cadastral survey.

16. Cadastral surveys were continued in Moradabad, Hamirpur and Banda. In Moradabad maps and records of 807 villages with an area of 669 square miles were prepared. In 320 square miles the maps were corrected, and in 349 square miles a survey was made. In Banda the maps were revised and new annual records written for 720 square miles, and in Hamirpur the maps for 782 square miles were corrected and records written for the same area.

General.

17. The provincial surveys ceased to exist as a separate organization in October 1905, owing to the requirements of the Survey of India, which led to

the withdrawal from provincial work of all technical officers, who could be spared. The drawing office alone was retained for another year, and the remaining cadastral map correction, and the miscellaneous work of the traverse section were transferred to the direct supervision and control of the Land Records department, which was strengthened by the appointment of a Deputy Director for Surveys.

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1904-1905.)

General.

18. The final report of the Farrukhabad district was received and the settlement confirmed for 30 years. The work in Hardoi and Etah was completed, in Mainpuri and Jalaun it was nearly completed, but in Cawnpore, Jhansi and Azamgarh much remained to be accomplished. In Moradabad, Banda and Hamirpur the work of settlement was commenced.

Oudh.

19. In Hardoi, the last district in Oudh in which operations continued, the few remaining cases of distribution and under-proprietary rent were disposed of and the settlement was confirmed for 30 years.

Agra.

20. In Etah the revised revenues of parganas Bilram, Soron, Sahawar, Sirhpura and of tahsil Jalesar were declared and distributed, and all work connected with the settlement was finished. In Cawnpore the revenues of tahsils Bilhaur and Sheorajpur were declared and distributed, and three parganas and portion of a fourth were inspected. In Azamgarh the work of assessment is complete. The laborious and intricate task of attestation in this district was brought to a close in July, and the Deputy Collectors were then engaged in clearing off the enormous files of pending cases. The revision of assessment in pargana Kashipur of the Naini Tal district resulted in a decrease of Rs. 14,724 in the revenue.

In tahsil Dehra of the Dehra Dun district, the only tract which was actually brought under settlement during the year, maps were corrected and inspection work finished, except in a small hill area and the lands of a dozen villages within the municipality of Dehra.

In Moradabad, Banda and Hamirpur, work preliminary to assessment was carried out, and arrangements made for the commencement of regular operations.

Cost.

21. The total cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 4,46,590.

Case work.

22. There were 63,206 cases for disposal, of which 41,081 were decided. Work was heaviest in Azamgarh where 33,857 cases came before the settlement courts, of which 18,542 were disposed of during the year.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1904-1905.)

Establishment.

23. A new post of Deputy Director of Land Records was sanctioned, and the officer selected for the post was attached to the department pending the receipt of formal sanction to his appointment.

A scheme was approved for reallocating the staff of registrar and assistant registrar kanungos. The existing staff was inadequate in many of the eastern districts, and the additional staff required was provided by reductions in those districts, mostly in the western divisions, where the staff was in excess of requirements. The net result of the scheme is the addition of two registrar kanungos to the staff and the abolition of the posts of four assistants.

Sanction was also accorded to the raising of the pay of one post of assistant registrar in each tahsil from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. The number of patwaris rose by twenty-four, as the net result of the revision of circles in various districts, and assistant patwaris were sanctioned for ten circles. Junior officers of the Indian Civil Service were attached to the department for overhauling the land records work in Aligarh, Etawah and Allahabad.

Boundary marks.

24. The boundary marks were generally reported to be in good order. The rules and orders on this subject were collected and revised, and the introduction of the new rules was sanctioned experimentally in six districts.

25. In most of the Agra districts no difficulty was experienced in keeping the maps up to date. In Allahabad the correction of the maps of the trans-Jumna tahsil was completed, and considerable progress was made in Basti where the map-correction in *halbandi* villages presents special difficulties owing to the minute sub-divisions of fields. The scheme for resurveying the alluvial villages in the Ballia district was dropped, but the supervising staff will be strengthened, and proposals for revising the patwaris' circles in that tract considered. **Map correction.**

In Oudh the general condition of the maps was reported to be satisfactory in most districts. In Hardoi the maps of all villages were corrected, except in those cases where they were so hopelessly out of date that special action was necessary. In Kheri the maps of 6,307 out of 6,739 villages were fully corrected.

As regards the maps in pargana Bhitauli of the Bara Banki district, it has been decided that a resurvey by professional agency is necessary.

26. The new registers of Ghazipur and Jaunpur were completed by the special staff, which was then moved to Allahabad and Ballia. Registers for Cawnpore, Jalaun, Azamgarh and Mainpuri are under preparation in the settlement offices, and a special staff is engaged on the registers of the Agra district. **Tahsil registers.**

27. The percentage of patwaris who have passed the school course rose from 91 to 92, and of patwaris returned as resident from 75 to 78. Papers were filed with fair punctuality. Sufficient testing of the annual records was done by supervisor kanungos, but retesting on the part of officers on the headquarters staff was inadequate in many districts. **Patwaris.**

28. Special attention was paid to the rent-rolls in Basti. In the Kasia sub-division of Gorakhpur considerable progress was made in getting the real assets recorded, and the rent-rolls of nearly 500 villages were verified. **Rent-rolls.**

29. The surplus of the patwari funds for the year amounted to Rs. 1,84,022, and the sum at the credit of the funds to Rs. 8,44,881. Proposals for utilising the recurring surplus have been sanctioned. **Patwari funds.**

15.—WASTE LAND.

(There is nothing to record.)

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(*For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for* 1904-1905. *Separate reports on the administration of Special Government Estates in the Kumaun and Benares Divisions for* 1904-1905.)

30. There were 446 estates under the supervision of the Board of Revenue at the close of the year. The total demand including arrears amounted to Rs. 3,19,019 and collections to Rs. 2,65,194 or 83·1 per cent. The short recoveries were due chiefly to remissions necessitated by damage caused by frost. **Minor Estates.**

31. The income of the Tarai and Bhabar estates in Naini Tal, the largest Government property, was Rs. 6,24,002 and the surplus Rs. 2,00,583, or Rs. 47,898 less than in the preceding year. Over 2 lakhs were spent on public improvements and repairs. Experiments for improving the drinking water supply were continued and showed satisfactory results. Cultivation slightly decreased. **Special estates.**

The Almora and Garhwal-Bhabar estates brought in Rs. 38,902, about Rs. 3,000 more than in the preceding year. Rs. 17,730 were spent on public improvements and the maintenance of public works.

The income of the Dudhi estate in Mirzapur was practically the same as last year, *viz.* Rs. 28,000. Rs. 5,057 were spent on the construction and bridging of the Mundi-Semar road.

17.—WARDS ESTATES.

(*For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards for* 1904-1905.)

32. The Court of Wards assumed charge during the year of 11 estates with an aggregate rent-roll of Rs. 19,02,371, and released from its superintendence 20 estates with a rental of Rs. 6,48,762. The number of estates under management at the close of the year was 178. **General.**

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The most important estates of which charge was assumed were: Nanpara in Bahraich with a rent-roll of Rs. 10,25,900, and a Government demand for revenue and cesses of Rs. 2,62,190; Payagpur in Bahraich with a rent-roll of 4 lakhs, and a Government demand of Rs. 1,36,856; Bilehra in Bara Banki paying Rs. 1,03,548 for land revenue and cesses out of a rental of Rs. 2,88,462; Bijaigarh in Mirzapur, and the estate of the late Raja Lachman Das in Muttra.

Estates released.

33. The estates released during the year had when superintendence was assumed a rent-roll of Rs. 5,56,383, which rose during the period of management to Rs. 6,48,762. Debts aggregating Rs. 29,36,769 were paid off; two and a half lakhs of rupees were spent on improvements; nearly 6 lakhs were invested; and Rs. 76,284 in cash were handed over to the proprietors on the release of their estates. The Bhadri estate in Partabgarh, and the Surajpur estate in Bara Banki were the chief properties released.

Financial.

34. The cash balance at the credit of the Court of Wards was Rs. 21,14,758 at the beginning of the year. The gross income of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 95,77,915 including Rs. 17,32,782 realized by sale of property or borrowed, and the closing balance was Rs. 15,41,914. After deducting remissions allowed on account of injury to crops, the recoverable rental demand was Rs. 72,78,143, of which Rs. 68,13,095 or 93·5 per cent. were collected.

Land revenue.

35. Rupees 31,44,890 were paid on account of land revenue, rates, and cesses. Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,32,247 were sanctioned by Government in consequence of the failure of the harvests. The demand unabated by remission amounted to 42 per cent. of the current rental demand, and despite the unfavourable character of the seasons to no more than 48 per cent. of the actual rental collections.

Cost of management.

36. Management charges amounted to Rs. 7,91,651, or 10·2 per cent. of the gross income of the estates. Every endeavour has been made to keep the cost of management within reasonable limits, and the Board are convinced that, except in the case of a few estates, any further reduction of expenditure would be incompatible with efficiency and with ultimate economy.

Maintenance and education of wards.

37. Rupees 14,22,617 were spent on the maintenance and education of wards, of whom 98 are studying at colleges or schools. Nineteen of the older wards received practical instruction in the management of their estates.

Repayment of debts.

38. The payments made during the year on account of principal, interest and costs amounted to Rs. 24,12,139. Progress in the repayments of debts was in the case of many estates somewhat retarded by the reduction of income caused by the failure of the crops.

Improvements.

39. The expenditure on buildings and works of improvement amounted to Rs. 4,38,378.

The tenantry.

40. Some indication of the general moderation of the rental demand in Court of Wards estates, and of the consequent prosperity and stability of the tenantry, is to be found in the fact that they were able in a year of agricultural stress to pay a sum equivalent to 95·5 per cent. of the current demand as reduced by remissions, or to 91·7 per cent. of the unabated demand. Advances amounting to Rs. 68,205 were granted for the purchase of seed and cattle, and the construction of wells. Rs. 40,803 were spent on sanitation and the provision of medical aid for the tenantry and Rs. 33,415 on their education.

Agricultural banks.

41. Agricultural banks made fair progress, but their establishment and success depends on the initiative and support of the management.

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(*For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for* 1904-1905; *on the working of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act for* 1904-1905; *and on the working of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act for* 1904-1905.)

Rent law litigation in Agra.

42. The number of suits and applications filed under the Tenancy Act in the province of Agra was 264,238, and is slightly lower than in the previous year.

Arrears of rent.

43. Suits for arrears of rent fell by 2,287 or 2 per cent., the decrease being general in all divisions but Agra and ranging from 2 to 8 per cent.

There were also fewer applications under section 59, *i.e.* for ejectment on the basis of an unsatisfied decree for arrears. But suits and applications of these classes still remain at a high level, and the Board are of opinion that the provisions of Act II of 1901 have favoured the institution of rent suits, not as a means of ejectment, but by increasing their efficiency in the recovery of arrears, and in support of this view they point to the disproportionately great decrease in suits connected with distraint in Agra as compared with the decrease in Oudh, where similar provisions are not in force.

Enhancements.

44. Suits for enhancement fell from 9,060 to 6,280 or by 31 per cent. The average under the old Act was 6,788 cases, but comparison is misleading, as the provisions of the new Act enable tenants to be sued collectively. Allowing for such collective suits, it is probable that the number of enhancements in the last few years has been considerably above the normal, and it seems clear that landlords have been taking full advantage of prosperous times to increase their rent-rolls. The present decrease was due to the unfavourable agricultural outlook, which was particularly depressing at the period fixed for filing suits.

Ejectments.

45. The number of suits for ejectment (including 2,161 suits filed on 2nd October 1905) was 74,264, as compared with 80,003 filed in the previous year. These figures show a decrease of 7 per cent., but they are still 29 per cent. above the average for the last three normal years under the old Act. As the object of taking ejectment proceedings is in the majority of cases merely enhancement, the decrease may undoubtedly be regarded rather as the result of the adverse character of the year than as an indication of a return to the former level. It has been decided that a reversion to the old system of notices is undesirable as improperly placing the burden of proof on the tenant, and that it is impracticable to combine a system of notices for uncontested cases with a system of suits for contested cases. The questions of altering the dates for instituting suits, and of simplifying the procedure are under consideration. Ejectment was ordered in 63,022 cases, and decrees for ejectment were executed during the year in respect of an area of 167,698 acres.

Leases.

46. The area held on lease for not less than seven years in the year ending 30th June 1905 was 485,614 acres, or 75,499 acres larger than in the previous year. Before these figures can be regarded as indicating a general tendency in favour of long-term leases, allowance must be made for exceptional circumstances in the majority of the districts where the increase was most marked.

Litigation in Oudh.

47. Suits and applications filed under the Oudh Rent Act showed an increase of 2,694, chiefly under arrears of rent, relinquishments, applications to eject a tenant, and notices of ejectment. The damage caused by the frost to the rabi crops did not materially affect litigation. Ejectment was quite unaffected by it, as notices have to be served before 15th November. The variations in the statistics of litigation were generally of little importance.

Mutations in the revenue registers.

48. There has been a falling off in cases of proprietary mutations for the first time for several years, the total being 197,640 against 207,252 in the preceding year. No general conclusions can be drawn from these figures except in the case of Bundelkhand, where the effect of special legislation in reducing the number of sales and mortgages is clearly shown.

Partitions.

49. The number of partitions for disposal was 7,569, of which approximately half were fresh applications and half were cases pending from the previous year. The number of applications, though only slightly above last year's figure, exceeds the average number filed in 1896—99, before the present Revenue Act was passed, by 68 per cent. Additional officers to clear off the arrears in certain districts were required.

Lambardars.

50. The lambardari system shows signs of continued weakening, especially in the eastern districts where the use of bachhbandis, or revenue distribution sheets, has been recognised as essential in the interests of the revenue-payers and to the maintenance of proper accounts.

Court work.

51. In Agra the year opened with a large pending file, but institutions fell about 25,000, and the total for disposal was 353,832 suits and applications of all kinds against 364,817 in the previous year. In Oudh there was

an increase from 75,507 to 77,807 cases. Ejectment suits constitute the bulk of the pending file.

Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act.

52. The last date for making applications under the Act was 30th September 1904. The Special Judges had for disposal 9,895 applications representing 26,266 claims, and disposed of 4,315 applications with their accompanying 11,150 claims. The total amount of these claims was Rs. 41,86,577, and the amount awarded was Rs. 20,58,265, or 49·16 per cent. of the amount claimed. Realization proceedings were completed in 1,810 cases, in which the amount due under the awards was Rs. 9,04,936. About half this sum, or 4½ lakhs of rupees, was discharged by loans, Rs. 97,933 were paid into court by proprietors themselves, and Rs. 71,394 only raised by the sale (whole or in part) of proprietary rights. The amount by which claims have been reduced, and the fact that in 90 per cent. of the cases hitherto finally disposed of the entire debt was liquidated without recourse to sale, indicate the success of proceedings under the Act. It has worked smoothly. So far as debtors are concerned the operations, unless perhaps when they result in sales, have given rise to no sort of dissatisfaction; and their efforts to assist in liquidation show their appreciation of the objects for which proceedings have been undertaken. Creditors have begun to realize that what they lose in the amount of the claims is largely compensated by the cheapness of the proceedings, the promptitude with which their claims are settled, and by the fact that Government stands behind the debtors. Their disposition generally has been far from hostile, and the first feelings of distrust have vanished.

Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act.

53. In a year, which even for Bundelkhand was one of exceptional calamity, it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions from the working of this Act, but its results are hopeful. Agricultural tribes made a net gain in transfers of land paying a revenue of Rs. 4,520; there has been no serious attempt at evasions of the restrictions on alienation, and no depreciation in the market value of land, nor have the rates of interest risen. Credit has contracted, but the cause is to be sought rather in the bad harvests, than in the special legislation.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

(*See page 40 of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Legislation.

54. The following three bills were dealt with during the year:—

(1) The United Provinces Excise Law Amendment Bill, 1905.

(2) The United Provinces Local and Rural Police Rates Bill, 1905.

(3) The United Provinces District Boards Bill, 1905.

All these bills were passed into law during the year 1905-1906 and are now respectively Acts I, II and III of 1906.

21.—POLICE.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police Department for* 1905; *and the tables under VII—Police appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Cognizable crime.

55. The total volume of reported cognizable crime shows an approximate increase of 23 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The increase is chiefly in offences against property, and is mainly explained by the scarcity and high prices which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year. Plague was also exceptionally severe throughout many months, and the evacuation of villages on this account was doubtless a contributory cause. Offences against the person decreased, as usually happens in a year of comparative distress. The actual number of true cases of cognizable crime was 175,243, of which 138,193 are classified as offences against person and property or against property only. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population rose from 32 to 37.

Non-cognizable crime.

56. There was a decrease of about 1,600 cases of non-cognizable crime, the figures being 95,284 against approximately 96,900 in 1904. A decrease in non-cognizable crime is an usual accompaniment of a bad season, when people have less money to spend on frivolous litigation and petty squabbles. Approximately one-third of the total number of cases for disposal were dismissed without trial, a little less than one-third were compounded or withdrawn, and slightly over one-third were tried by the courts. Nearly two-thirds of the cases tried ended in convictions.

Murder.

57. There were 501 murders as compared with 405 in 1904. About 20 per cent. of the reported cases remained undetected.

Dacoity.

58. There was an unusual outbreak of dacoity attributable in the western districts to the scarcity prevailing in Bundelkhand, the Agra division and the adjoining Native States, and in the eastern districts to the return of the Haburahs from Nepal. Apart from these disturbing influences there was little dacoity. The total number of cases was 534, in 136 of which firearms were used. Considerable success was achieved by the police in breaking up the gangs which infested the Agra division. The Haburahs who disappeared after the raid made on them in 1903 had evidently scattered, and collected again in Nepal. Their return was marked by a series of characteristic offences committed by scattered gangs throughout the eastern districts, and though they styled themselves Karwals, their identity with the old Haburahs was soon proved. Numerous arrests were made, and a severe campaign was kept up until the gangs were dispersed.

Poisoning.

59. Twenty-three cases of poisoning occurred, of which seventeen were the work of professional poisoners.

Robbery.

60. There were 843 cases of robbery against 683 in 1904. Detection was somewhat less successful; but the prosecution of cases improved. Two cases of mail robbery were reported, both of which remained undetected.

Summary of other crime.

61. Cases of burglary and house trespass rose from 54,627 to 77,681, a direct consequence of the scarcity and of the temptation afforded by the evacuation of houses on account of plague. There were 293 cases of kidnapping and 208 cases of coining. Rioting decreased, and was more successfully prosecuted. Two hundred and thirty-one cases of culpable homicide were reported and 2,507 cases of grievous hurt, both offences being less than in the previous year. Mischief to cattle fell from 604 to 484 cases,

and was more successfully dealt with by the police. Both cattle and ordinary theft increased, but the increase in the former is to some extent due to the inclusion of thefts of goats, sheep, and other animals in the returns. There were 944 cases of attempt at or abetment of suicide. A case of *sati* occurred in the Sitapur district.

Investigation.

62. Investigation was made in 51 per cent. of the cognizable offences, *viz.* in 93,969 out of the total number of 183,010 cases for disposal. The number of cases decided during the year was 54,734. In cases investigated by the police, the percentage of convictions was 47·6. The percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police was 76·9. Investigation at the option of the complainant has recently been substituted for compulsory investigation into cases of burglary with loss.

Absconded offenders.

63. Five hundred and sixty-five absconded offenders were arrested. The number on the registers at the close of the year was 2,683 as compared with 2,660 at the end of 1904.

Armed and mounted police.

64. The strength of the armed police at the close of the year was 7,143 and of the mounted police 260.

Railway police.

65. The mileage under the jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police increased from 4,745 to 4,857 miles owing to the opening of new sections of line, but will be reduced to 4,564 miles when the recently sanctioned proposal of the Police Commission, that jurisdiction should be coterminous with the limits of a province, has been carried into effect. Crime increased, but, except as regards recoveries of property, a general improvement in work was shown. Thirty-five cases of obstructions placed on lines were reported, and convictions were obtained in 15 cases. Thefts from goods sheds and running trains increased. Sixteen cases of telegraph wire cutting occurred, of which 11 were in the Aligarh district. The offenders were believed to be railway and telegraph employés, but no offence was brought home.

Rural police.

66. Rupees 38,982 were distributed as rewards to 12,152 chaukidars. The number of punishments increased. Only 166 chaukidars are now remunerated by *jagirs*. There are still 1,244 paid by zamindars in four Oudh districts.

Training school.

67. Instruction was given to 114 students. The class of candidates who joined the school continued to improve.

Rewards.

68. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 82,206 were earned by 10,069 members of the force for good services, in addition to Rs. 16,598, awarded for preventive duty in connection with the excise and opium revenue.

Finger impression slips.

69. The number of slips received for search was 10,617, and 2,218 criminals were identified.

Criminal tribes.

70. The Sanauriahs are now more or less a settled tribe, and their record is improving. Recommendations made by Mr. Hailey, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, for improving the system at the Barwar settlement in that district have been sanctioned. The Sansiahs maintained their reputation as notorious criminals, and the Haburahs in addition to the raid described above continued in the same unsatisfactory state as before. A large sum of money was spent on the construction of new sheds for the Gorakhpur Doms, all of whom are now said to be accommodated with dwellings. The Aheriahs of Aligarh, the Badaks of Shahjahanpur, and the Bauriahs of Muzaffarnagar, continued to give trouble.

Infanticide.

71. The Infanticide Act remained in force in 158 villages scattered through 10 districts. Thirty villages were exempted during the year. Special local enquiries were made, in all the remaining villages, and in view of an almost general consensus of opinion that the Act had done its work, and that the special procedure was no longer anywhere required, they have all been exempted since the close of the year.

Village headmen.

72. The lists of village headmen have been revised for the purpose of eliminating bad characters and the near relatives of criminals. Eighty-two headmen were convicted during the year. In some villages difficulty is experienced in obtaining the right stamp of men. Some drawbacks and difficulties are inevitable in the development of a new system, but its value is acknowledged by the great majority of superintendents and magistrates, and many instances are given of good work done by headmen.

Reforms.

73. All municipal and cantonment police establishments are now treated as provincial, and are paid for from provincial revenues. The

reorganization of the district clerical staff has been carried into effect. The principal reforms sanctioned and carried out as the recommendations of the Police Commission were—

(1) the minimum pay drawn by a sub-inspector was raised to Rs. 40 with a horse allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem;

(2) the pay of 3rd grade head-constables was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per mensem;

(3) the pay of the lowest grade of constables was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per mensem and that of all constables over three years' service from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per mensem;

(4) Circle inspectors were given an allowance of one rupee per diem when absent from headquarters.

Mr. Hoskins, who was placed on special duty, submitted his proposals for the reallocation of police stations and the redistribution of the police force. The police manual was under revision by Mr. Trethewy. Twelve candidates for the new post of deputy superintendent have been selected.

22.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(For details see the annual report on Criminal Justice for 1905; and the tables under IV—Criminal Justice appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

AGRA.

Number of trials.

74. The number of cases brought to trial was 85,236, and was practically the same as in the previous year. Of the persons tried 74,824 were convicted. The percentage of convictions in Courts of Session was 66, and before magistrates 49. The Courts of Session disposed of 1,950 cases, as compared with 1,952 in the previous year. There was not more than an ordinary amount of serious crime, but offences against property increased.

Duration of trials.

75. The average duration of cases in magisterial courts was nine days, and the number of cases pending over six weeks was 1,241. Out of 304,986 witnesses who attended the courts of magistrates 268,308 were examined, and 92,624 were paid their expenses.

Punishments.

76. There were 74 sentences of death, 315 of transportation, 18,039 of rigorous, and 969 of simple imprisonment. The number of persons fined was 47,192, and the amount imposed in fines Rs. 2,76,231, of which Rs. 2,36,868 were realized during the year. Whippings numbered 4,203. Security to keep the peace or for good behaviour was required from 6,095 persons, of whom 4,129 were imprisoned in default. Under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 439 persons were released on probation, and under the Reformatories Act, 75 youthful offenders were discharged or delivered to their guardians, and 14 were sent to a reformatory school.

Appeals and revisions.

77. In 8,340 cases the appeal or application was rejected, and in 9,443 cases the sentence or order was confirmed; sentences were reduced in 1,712 cases, and reversed in 2,453 cases, and in 1,046 cases proceedings were quashed, or further enquiry was ordered.

OUDH.

Number of trials.

78. The number of cases brought to trial was 32,807, being slightly less than in 1904. The percentage of convictions was 57 in Courts of Session and 44 before magistrates.

Duration of trials.

79. The average duration of cases in the courts of magistrates was 9 days, varying from 6 days in Lucknow to 12 in Hardoi. Out of 91,970 witnesses examined, only 3,544 are said to have been detained beyond the second day. Diet-money to the amount of Rs. 24,407 was paid to 42,628 witnesses.

Punishments.

80. There were 40 sentences of death, 77 of transportation, 5,807 persons were sentenced to rigorous and 409 to simple imprisonment; fines to the amount of Rs. 90,070 were imposed on 16,923 persons. Whipping was inflicted in 1,840 cases. Out of 3,145 persons ordered to find security to keep the peace or for good behaviour, 1,417 persons were imprisoned for failing to comply. Under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 185 persons were released, and 28 youthful offenders were discharged or delivered to their guardians under the Reformatories Act.

Appeals and revisions.

81. Of the 4,331 appeals 799 were summarily rejected, and in 2,117 cases the orders of the first courts were confirmed. The average duration

was 13·88 days. The Judicial Commissioner's Court dealt with 444 appeals and 215 cases for revision.

23.—PRISONS.

General.

(*For details see the annual report on the Jail department for* 1905 ; *and the tables under V—Jails appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

82. At the commencement of the year there were 23,010 prisoners of all classes in jail, and at its close 24,401. Admissions numbered 78,382 and show an increase of 6,149, but the average daily number of prisoners was 23,684, or 204 less than in the previous year. The increase in the number of admissions taken with the diminution in the daily average is a further indication of the fact pointed out in previous sections of this report that the increase in crime was in petty crime against property, the result of scarcity and high prices. The number of convicts received in the jails was 31,922, or 1,023 more than in the previous year. The increase was practically confined to those who were sentenced to one year or less. There was a slight decrease in the number of convicts sentenced to transportation for life and a considerable decrease in the number sentenced to term transportation.

The percentage of literate convicts was as usual very small, and, notwithstanding the general spread of education, the proportion of illiterate convicts is practically the same as it was 15 or 20 years ago. The number of previously convicted convicts admitted during the year was 3,483 and their percentage to the total number of convicts admitted was 10·91, as compared with 9·43 in 1904. Of the convicts released at the Coronation only 34 were re-convicted during the year. Juvenile convicts numbered 165, and were kept apart from other prisoners under the charge of specially appointed teachers. Sentences combining solitary confinement with imprisonment increased. Seven convicts escaped, two from plague segregation camps, and five from gangs employed on labour outside the jail. Four of the escaped prisoners were caught within four days of their escape.

The pay and prospects of the subordinate jail officials were considerably improved.

Punishments.

83. The total number of punishments inflicted on convicts was 38,721, of which only 5,024 were "major" punishments. No less than 24,476 or 63 per cent. of the punishments were for offences connected with work. Corporal punishment continued to decrease and was only found necessary in 104 cases. The decrease is due not only to the fact that jail superintendents do not consider it necessary to resort to flogging as often as they formerly did, but also to the fact that serious insubordination and assaults are far less common in the jails than they formerly were, owing to the higher standard of discipline now maintained.

Health.

84. The health of the prisoners continued good. The daily average of sick was 26 per mille and the death rate was 17 per mille. These rates were low, in view of the fact that the year was generally an unhealthy one. The extreme cold of the early months was fatal to many of the aged prisoners, and the trying hot weather caused a large number of deaths from heat apoplexy. Influenza was also prevalent for a considerable portion of the year. There were comparatively few deaths from plague, though it was epidemic in the immediate neighbourhood of almost every jail, a testimony to the efficacy of the measures adopted.

Employment.

85. Forty-two per cent. of the convicts were employed on manufactures. All the annual repairs to jail buildings were done by convict labour, and practically all the vegetables required for the prisoners were produced in the jail gardens. The chief industries carried on in the central prisons were carpet and blanket weaving, printing, oil pressing, tile making, cloth and tent making, and the manufacture of munj matting and daris. Nearly 72 per cent. of the prisoners in the Aligarh district jail were daily employed in making up packets of quinine for sale to the public.

Expenditure.

86. The total expenditure, excluding money spent on buildings, was Rs. 13,50,515, and the average cost per prisoner for the year Rs. 57. The increased expenditure was due mainly to the high price of food grains, the acquisition of land for sanitary purposes in the vicinity of jails, and the introduction of the recently sanctioned higher rates of pay of superintendents of central prisons.

24.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(For details see the annual report on Civil Justice for 1905 ; and the tables under III—Civil Justice appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

AGRA.

Original suits.

87. Institutions in courts of original jurisdiction, excluding village courts, numbered 93,645 as compared with 92,035 in the previous year. Increases are to be found exclusively in the western districts, and decreases are almost entirely confined to the eastern districts. No satisfactory explanation of this fact has been put forward.

The number of suits for disposal was 107,148, and the number pending at the close of the year 10,549, of which 3,126 had been pending for over three months. The average duration of contested cases was 71 days, and of uncontested 32 days. The total value of suits was Rs. 3,83,52,930 and exceeds the value in 1904 by over 25 lakhs of rupees. The increase is largely due to a suit filed by the Rani of Landhaura of the value of over a crore of rupees. 42,035 miscellaneous cases were also disposed of.

Appeals.

88. There were 12,777 appeals for disposal before the subordinate courts, and the pending balance was 3,593 at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals was 120 days.

Execution of decrees.

89. The number of applications for execution of decrees before the courts was 96,772 as against 102,362 in 1904, and the pending file at the close of the year was slightly reduced. In 23 per cent. of the applications complete satisfaction was obtained, in 18 per cent. partial satisfaction was obtained, and 53 per cent. were wholly infructuous.

High Court.

90. The High Court disposed of five original suits, 579 miscellaneous cases and 1,699 appeals. The pending file of appeals numbered 2,114, and has not decreased. The Court points out that the utmost it can do is to keep abreast of the current work, and that it cannot at its present strength hope to make any impression on the accumulated arrears.

Village Munsifs.

91. The number of village munsifs' courts increased from 465 to 474. The number of cases instituted rose from 11,395 to 15,473 and the value from Rs. 1,74,566 to Rs. 2,33,454. Cases valued at between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 accounted for Rs. 1,65,360. The number of cases disposed of was 14,918. Over half the suits were instituted on oral contract. Of the cases disposed of, 36 per cent. were compromised, 23 per cent. decreed or dismissed *ex parte*, 23 per cent. decreed on confession or withdrawn, and under 9 per cent. decided after contest. The system is still in its infancy, but its working is promising. An appreciable amount of case work was got through, and, though some of this may have arisen owing to the existence of these courts, it is improbable that a large proportion of it owes its origin to this cause.

Honorary Munsifs.

92. There were five honorary munsifs who disposed of 350 suits.

OUDH.

Original suits.

93. Institutions numbered 50,850 and fell by 904. There were 58,893 suits for disposal and 11,119 miscellaneous cases, and the year closed with balances of 7,219 and 920 respectively. The average duration of contested cases was 70 days, and of uncontested 30 days. The value of suits was Rs. 2,74,96,494, and exceeds last year's value by 115 lakhs of rupees. The increase is mainly due to a large suit in Hardoi for possession of a taluqa valued at 105 lakhs.

Appeals.

94. The number of appeals before courts other than the Chief Court was 3,947, of which 688 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of appeals was 94 days, and compares favourably with last year's duration of 128 days. There were also 356 miscellaneous appeals, of which 318 were disposed of.

Execution of decrees.

95. There were 44,343 applications for execution of decrees, and all except 5,119 were disposed of. Forty-seven per cent. of the applications were wholly infructuous.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

96. The Judicial Commissioner's Court decided 683 appeals, and had a closing file of 483 at the end of the year. Out of 407 miscellaneous appeals and applications for revision, 358 were decided.

Village Munsifs.

97. There were 282 village munsifs. They disposed of 6,326 cases, and had a pending file of 321. Nearly half the number of suits instituted were on oral contracts. Fourteen per cent. of the decided cases were contested.

25.—REGISTRATION.

(*For details see annual report on registration for* 1905-1906; *and the tables under IX Registration appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Offices.

98. The inclusion of the military cantonments of Meerut in the Meerut sub-district has reduced the number of offices to 263. Accommodation was improved by the construction of eight new offices.

Registrations.

99. The total number of all classes of documents registered during the year was 220,377 as against 207,556 in the previous year. The increase is due to a certain extent to bad harvests, but mainly to the amendment of the Transfer of Property Act by Act VI of 1904, which has made compulsory the registration of all instruments of mortgage.

Miscellaneous.

100. The fees on all registrations amounted to Rs. 3,94,498, and the total income was Rs. 4,75,823. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,65,149. Two prosecutions were instituted during the year. The rule regarding the identification of persons appearing before the sub-registrars was modified in order to lessen the harassment of the parties, and to limit the scope of the professional identifier.

The system of recording thumb impressions was extended to registrations affecting moveable property in the case of bonds executed in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, where the forgery of such bonds was common.

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(*For details see the annual review of municipal administration for* 1905-1906; *and the tables under XVII—Municipal Administration appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Constitution.

101. The number of municipalities was, as last year 89, in 76 of which octroi is in force. There were 17 notified areas. Polls were held in 49 municipalities, and 53 per cent. of the qualified electors voted. There were non-official chairmen in three places, but in Nanpara, where the non-official chairman was absent during the whole of the year, an official chairman has since been elected. The boards held 1,962 meetings, and the average attendance was 9·43 at each meeting.

Revision of octroi and new taxes.

102. Ten octroi schedules were revised completely, and in 14 places the rates on certain imports were altered. Mussooree revised its toll rates to provide funds for its hydro-electric and water-supply scheme, and Etawah and Benares revised the rates of their vehicle taxes.

Rules.

103. The process of revision of rules and by-laws continued. Rules for the assessment and collection of taxes were revised in eight municipalities, and changes in other rules were made in nearly all municipalities. Dairies were regulated in Mussooree, Allahabad and Agra, and livery stables and cow-houses in the first-named. At Agra some restrictions were imposed on the throwing of dead bodies into the river. Numerous instances of rules to regulate the sale of meat, the control of burial and burning grounds, the growth of high crops, the drawing of water from wells, the trenching of night-soil, the control of slaughter-houses, markets, bazars and so forth are all evidence of the general desire for more complete sanitary reforms.

Income.

104. The ordinary income (excluding loans and grants) of the 89 municipalities was Rs. 61,40,973, against Rs. 57,72,064 in the previous year.

Octroi and other taxes.

105. Octroi shows a net increase of Rs. 1,78,380, which is fairly well distributed among all the divisions of the provinces, all of which show an increase in their net income with the exception of Gorakhpur. In that division the fall is due to the municipality of Gorakhpur, which was hampered by an epidemic of plague. The general causes of increase were recovery from plague, accompanied by the return of the population, revision of schedules, large imports of grain or cattle caused by the presence of famine in the neighbourhood (*e.g.* in Agra, Etawah, Cawnpore and Kunch), and in Allahabad the occurrence of the Kumbh *mela*. In many places also better supervision led to the good results obtained.

The average apparent consumption of grain per head of population rose from 6 maunds 9 seers to 6 maunds 37 seers, and in 20 places was in excess of 8 maunds. This rise is due to scarcity and high prices which led to the collection of large stocks of grain in the centre of distressed tracts, and to its disposal in small quantities in the vicinity without refund. The average consumption of sugar was 53 seers as against 49, consumption again showing remarkable variations in the different municipalities.

The receipts from taxes other than octroi were Rs. 13,16,444 or Rs. 65,092 more than in the previous year.

Incidence of taxation.

106. The incidence of taxation rose slightly from Re. 1-7-0 to Re. 1-8-3, the expansion of the octroi income being the main factor.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

107. The income from sources other than taxation rose considerably, the chief increase being under conservancy, market and slaughter-house dues, and registration fees.

Grants and loans.

108. Grants aggregating Rs. 89,685 were made to thirteen municipalities for specific objects, in addition to the sum of Rs. 23,249 representing the municipalities' share of the six lakhs grant for the extension of primary education. Six more boards were relieved of all police charges at a cost to Government of Rs. 3,70,762.

Loans to the amount of Rs. 7,20,750 were paid by Government during the year, and were utilized for a hydro-electric and water-supply scheme (Mussooree), sewerage works (Cawnpore), water works (Allahabad and Dehra), a new town (Ballia), drainage schemes (Mirzapur, Chandausi, and Fyzabad), and the construction of a meat and vegetable market (Naini Tal.)

Expenditure.

109. Expenditure rose from Rs. 68,17,592 to Rs. 71,23,452. The chief increases were under drainage, Rs. 1,52,291; water-supply, Rs. 1,25,136; conservancy, Rs. 1,13,528; roads, Rs. 1,30,986, and repayment of loans, Rs. 64,121. Excellent sanitary reforms were carried out in many municipalities. Establishment charges rose in connection with the expansion of drainage and sewerage. Ballia spent nearly Rs. 50,000 in acquiring land and laying out a new town, as the present town is being washed away by the Ganges.

The main decrease was under police charges, the result of the relief given to certain boards by Government. Plague charges showed a decrease of Rs. 43,540, out of which the reductions in Allahabad accounted for over Rs. 32,000.

Water and drainage works.

110. The expenditure on water works amounted in all to Rs. 6,52,270, and was mainly incurred in the eight large towns.

On drainage and sewerage the amount spent was Rs. 10,97,209. Agra has completed its intercepting sewer: Cawnpore spent nearly 2½ lakhs on extending its sewerage. Allahabad received a grant of Rs. 20,000 for draining the new settlement of Lukerganj, and Benares carried on its general drainage scheme. Good progress was made in the Mirzapur scheme, and various drainage improvements were carried out in Farrukhabad, Aligarh and other places. Many towns have schemes under consideration, or ready to be put in hand.

Education.

111. The expenditure on education rose from Rs. 2,65,680 to Rs. 2,88,486, the number of schools aided or managed from 820 to 876, and the number of scholars from 50,340 to 58,823. The expenditure was again 4·7 per cent. of the net income of all municipalities.

Vital statistics.

112. Both the birth-rate and the death-rate declined, and were 38·63 and 46·51 per mille respectively.

General.

113. In spite of the late frosts and of plague, which was epidemic throughout the province, the general health during the year was fairly good. In the latter part of the year Bundelkhand and parts of the Agra division were affected by famine and drought, but the effect was not always to the detriment of municipal incomes, and the year on the whole was a prosperous one. Though the direct expenditure on plague was less, much was effected indirectly to check its ravages in the way of drainage, pavement of lanes, conservancy, and general extension of sanitary supervision. If more money was available much more could be done in these directions. The supervision of octroi showed a continued advance, seven boards only being adversely criticised in the audit notes of the year: in some cases better income was attributed solely to improved supervision. No embezzlements were reported.

27.—LOCAL BOARDS.

(For details see the annual report on the working of the Local and District Boards for 1905-1906; and the tables under XVIII—Local Boards appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

Constitution. 114. No change took place during the year in the number of boards and committees. The number of members increased by nine. There were 614 elected members, 299 nominated members including forty-four chairmen, and 30 members appointed *ex-officio* in district committees. The forty-eight boards held in all 519 meetings, the average attendance at each being eight.

Income. 115. The receipts, excluding contributions from provincial funds, amounted to Rs. 50,86,027, about Rs. 5,000 less than in the previous year. The receipts from local rates show the usual steady increase. The income from pounds decreased largely owing to various causes. The educational expansion brought some development of fees, and in Bahraich a large subscription for school buildings was received. The Meerut board took over the Nauchandi fair, which caused additions both on the income and on the expenditure side of the account. The loss in ferry receipts was fairly general, but was most marked in the areas of drought. Contributions from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 20,21,431 and included large grants for expenditure on primary education and civil works.

Expenditure. 116. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 71,90,818 or 9½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The main heads of expenditure were "civil works" 38 lakhs, "education" 24 lakhs and "medical" 7½ lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 11,000 in the cost of general administration, due in the main to the permission given to boards to contribute for pensions for their clerks. Educational charges increased, owing chiefly to the expenditure through boards of 4½ lakhs out of the grant of 6 lakhs made by the Government of India for the advancement of primary education. The expansion of work and the opening of new institutions led to an increased outlay of Rs. 35,185 upon medical relief. The large expenditure upon civil works includes additions of Rs. 3,35,000 spent upon new buildings, of Rs. 1,47,000 upon new roads and of Rs. 1,36,000 upon road repairs, to the figures of the previous year.

Education. 117. Education is dealt with more fully in chapter VII of this report. The year marked a great advance, the number of schools increasing from 13, 527 to 14,648, and of scholars from 470,037 to 538,935. The special grant for primary education was used in opening new board schools, in giving new grants-in-aid, in supplying furniture, in increasing the numbers and pay of teachers and of the inspecting staff, in starting training classes for lower primary teachers, and in constructing school buildings. It is generally reported that still more money is wanted for school buildings, for boarding-houses, and for middle schools. The policy of working through aided schools seems now to be generally accepted.

Medical. 118. There was a marked growth in the attendance at hospitals and the operations performed there. The improvement in buildings was carried on vigorously; new head quarter hospitals were under construction at Moradabad and Orai, and in many districts new out-lying dispensaries were built or arranged for. The lack of hospital assistants for new institutions still continues. In most places the guaranteed income was maintained, and in the majority of divisions the subscriptions for medical relief were up to or above the amount of former years. A more complete account of medical relief will be found in section 53, chapter VI of this report.

Public works. 119. Seven and a half lakhs of rupees were spent on new buildings, and two lakhs on repairs to existing buildings. Roads and buildings cost nearly 14 lakhs to repair, and an outlay of nearly 9 lakhs was made on original works. The more important of the new buildings were hospitals, dispensaries and schools. Among communications the raising and metalling of feeder roads to meet railway extensions were the most noticeable works. No practicable plan has yet been evolved for providing boards with a more efficient agency than the present sub-overseers for the works that boards themselves execute. In many districts assistance was rendered by members

in supervising works, but some difficulty exists as to accounting in works actually carried out by members.

Arboriculture.

120. The expenditure on arboriculture increased from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 79,000. It is generally reported that the approved working-plans were followed. The work was much hindered by want of rain in some divisions, and in others it is reported that special efforts were needed to replace the losses from frost of the spring of 1905.

Sanitation.

121. The amounts available for expenditure on sanitary purposes were in most cases used upon small improvements in the larger villages. The water-supply was the first object in most places. It is encouraging to read that the villages in Basti in which the water-supply was protected were comparatively free from cholera during an epidemic.

General.

122. On the whole members of boards have rendered more assistance than in the previous year. It is possible that the financial and administrative powers conferred on boards by the new law and the orders issued under it, will promote local interest in the affairs of the boards and create a growing sense of responsibility and public spirit.

28.—MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING).

(*For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps*, 1905-1906.)

Active strength.

123. The enrolled strength of the active force was 3,815 of which 355 were cavalry and 3,460 infantry. Both forces showed a slight decrease. There were 3,359 extra efficients and 365 efficients, 1,372 marksmen and 1,966 first class shots. Thirty-six per cent. of the total strength were marksmen against 29 per cent. last year. In the cavalry, *i.e.* the United Provinces Light Horse, 60 per cent. of the enrolled strength were marksmen, and in the infantry 33 per cent. There were 201 officers and 263 non-commissioned officers. The Light Horse had the honour of providing all the escorts for Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to Benares.

Reserve.

124. The reserve rose from 326 to 346, of whom 291 were efficient.

General.

125. Receipts including the opening balance were Rs. 2,51,250, and expenses Rs. 2,18,247.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURE.

(For details see the annual reports on the operations of the department of Land Records and Agriculture for 1904-1905; *on the administration of the Civil Veterinary Department or* 1905-1906; *on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of* 1904 *for* 1905-1906; *and the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India.)*

General.

126. An important scheme has been sanctioned for reorganizing the department of agriculture on the larger scale rendered possible by the extra funds placed at the disposal of the Director by the Government of India. The main features of the scheme are the establishment of an agricultural college with research laboratories at Cawnpore in place of the present agricultural school, the establishment of agricultural stations with experimental farms throughout the province, and the organization of a general agricultural staff with a special staff for well-sinking. The ground plan of the college and laboratories has been settled, and the residences for the European staff are well advanced. A farm at Orai has been opened, and land for other agricultural stations has been selected in Aligarh and Partabgarh. Two officers for the agricultural staff have been asked for from England in addition to the two already employed, and a beginning has been made in the organization of the native staff which now numbers 25, and will be increased as the young men in training qualify for more or less independent work.

Arboriculture.

127. Special interest has been raised in arboriculture during the year by the issue of a Resolution of the Government of India dealing with the whole subject. A manual of arboriculture has been issued, and arrangements have been made for training supervisors. The total length of roads without avenues has also been verified and is about 19,700 miles. Enquiries are being made to ascertain how many of these miles can be usefully planted with trees. During the year 234 miles of road were planted with young trees, and 238 miles were added to the list of established avenues; but on the other hand 148 miles of roads erroneously classed as having avenues were struck off on revision. Working plans were adhered to in most districts. The damage done to young trees by the exceptional frost was severe and in some districts the working plans will have to be revised in consequence. The expenditure on provincial roads was Rs. 28,481 and on local roads Rs. 75,987, the receipts being Rs. 43,045 and Rs. 74,801 respectively.

Distribution of seed.

128. The issues of seed increased considerably, the total issued on cash amounting to 665 maunds, and on credit 5,682 maunds. In addition to these quantities, 750 maunds of Muzaffarnagar wheat were supplied for seed to the Khedivial agricultural society of Egypt. For the first time, as the result of the damage caused by the frost, it has not been possible to fully recover the advances at harvest, and much of what was paid in was unfit for reissue. There was an unprecedented demand for seed for the current rabi, and large stocks were purchased, the ordinary fund being supplemented by advances from Government and by the utilization of the reserve fund. Seed depôts will be attached to each of the agricultural stations, and it is hoped that the operations of the department in this respect will encourage the organization of co-operative seed societies. In addition to the twelve societies which have been organized by the Registrar of co-operative societies (see paragraph 146), groups of cultivators have been organized in several villages who will be jointly and severally responsible for the seed issued to them in bulk.

Cotton seed.

129. The small quantity of American acclimatized cotton seed available was distributed. There are very few localities where any good can be done by distributing seed of the indigenous variety.

Implements.

130. The demand for the implements supplied by the department has been normal. The number of iron ploughs issued was practically unchanged.

Wells.

131. The staff of well-borers was fully occupied, and the number of trial borings completed during the year (263) is the largest hitherto attained. What may be termed a "well-survey" is being conducted by the land records staff, which will collect the facts regarding every village in the province where difficulties in well-sinking prevent the adequate protection of crops: these villages will then be examined with a view to determining, and where possible overcoming, the difficulties that exist. The great need is for more efficient tools. Some alterations have been made in Mr. Martin's borer, and a final decision as to its value will soon be made. Mr. Molony, I.C.S., who spent part of his leave in studying the methods of boring practised in England, was placed on special duty since the close of the year to dispose of these and other pending questions that must be settled before practical operations can be extended.

Publications.

132. Bulletins were published on "Improvement in native methods of sugar manufacture" and on "A method of improving the drinking water in the Tarai." They have attracted so much attention that it has been decided to issue translations. The first series of notes on the agricultural capacities and defects of the districts was practically completed during the year, and a summary of them was prepared entitled "The Agricultural defects of the United Provinces." The issue of the manual of arboriculture has already been referred to.

The circulation of the Agricultural Journal, published in Urdu, rose to 778 copies, an increase of 118 on last year's circulation.

Associations.

133. There are nominally three agricultural associations, but none of them held any meetings for business during the year.

Shows.

134. Agricultural shows were held at Parsehri (Sitapur), Kakora (Budaun), Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Sultanpur. The Parsehri show was organized by the Manager of the Court of Wards estates in Sitapur who gave every facility to his tenants to see improved implements and methods. The Sultanpur show was not very successful: and there is nothing distinctive to note regarding the agricultural features of any of them.

Demonstration farms.

135. It has been decided to close the Meerut demonstration farm as its situation is unfavourable and it is no longer needed under the new scheme for the department. Kuar Karan Singh maintained a useful farm at Jatan in the Agra district where he has also established a veterinary dispensary. Maulvi Muhammad Mahmud demonstrated various novelties in a small farm at Thana Bhawan in Muzaffarnagar.

Sugar manufacture.

136. The working of the improved sugar factory was exhibited at Cawnpore, Sultanpur, and Rampur. As a result of these demonstrations the Rampur State is importing machinery with a view to adopt the processes on a considerable scale, and machinery is being procured by the department for three landholders who have decided to start small factories on the same lines.

Agricultural education.

137. The agricultural school had a trying year owing to repeated outbreaks of plague in its vicinity, and was ultimately closed. The class that passed out in 1905 numbered 36 in all. The staff was improved, teachers in botany and chemistry joining the school during the year. The various outdoor institutions continued to work efficiently; and the establishment of the school farm has added largely to the facilities for bringing home to both staff and students the practical money-making side of agriculture.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Diseases.

138. Fewer outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported. The returns are admittedly incomplete, but they bear out the experience of inspecting officers that the year was on the whole a healthy one. Two outbreaks of glanders were reported, anthrax was reported from 21 districts, rinderpest from 22, foot-and-mouth disease from 21, and other diseases from 17 districts. The number of preventive inoculations was 12,262 mainly against rinderpest, anthrax, and hemorrhagic septicæmia. Itinerating veterinary assistants treated 34,404 cases of disease.

Veterinary dispensaries.

139. Five new veterinary dispensaries were opened, raising the total number to eighteen. In all 9,740 animals were treated at dispensaries.

Horse-breeding.

140. There were 43 provincial stallions for horse and pony breeding at the beginning of the year, and 49 at its close. The number of coverings

was 2,618. Of the coverings made in the previous year 48 per cent. turned out successful. The average cost of food and keep per stallion was Rs. 249. There were also seven donkey stallions.

Cattle breeding.

141. Stud bulls were maintained in five districts. A site near Lakhimpur in the Kheri district has been selected for a bull breeding depôt. Eighteen bulls were purchased for the Payagpur estate under the management of the Court of Wards to be reared and put out in villages.

Shows.

142. Most of the cattle shows held last year were discontinued as not being in breeding tracts. Five small shows were held in the north of Oudh, but were little more than an exhibition of the working cattle of the district, and will never, in the opinion of the Superintendent, in any way influence cattle breeding in general. Three shows were held in the Banda district under the superintendence of the Deputy Director of agriculture.

Establishment.

143. There were four veterinary inspectors and 65 veterinary assistants at the close of the year, one inspector and six assistants having been added since the previous year.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

Number of societies.

144. During the year 358 societies were registered. The total assets of all societies which were registered sufficiently early in the year to admit of the submission of accounts amounted to Rs. 2,01,073.

The central bank system.

145. The central bank system was introduced as a means of overcoming the difficulties experienced by village banks of the Raiffeisen type in account-keeping, raising of capital, and the recruitment of members. The central society under this system consists of *ex-officio* representatives of all affiliated societies who are empowered to pledge the credit of the societies they represent for the loans raised by the central society. The system has so far proved successful. There were on 31st March 1906 18 central banks with 248 affiliated societies, but some of these were registered late in the year, and are not included in the year's working. Excluding the Moradabad and Kasia banks, there were eight central banks with 105 affiliated societies in effective working order. The assets of these central banks amounted to Rs. 34,975, and their liabilities to Rs. 32,746; they raised loans amounting to Rs. 24,523, and issued loans to members to the amount of Rs. 30,702. The Moradabad district bank which has 94 affiliated societies, with 1,958 members had an income of Rs. 54,852 and issued loans amounting to Rs 53,887. It has received from Government the services of a naib tahsildar as manager for three years free of charge, and a guarantee of 5 per cent. on the share capital up to Rs 1,000 per annum for five years. The Kasia central bank replaced the Kasia bank towards the close of the year. Its assets amounted to Rs. 15,569 and its liabilities to Rs. 15,360.

The Benares co-operative silk-weaving association which was registered as a co-operative credit society during the year has for its object the improvement of the position of the silk weavers at Benares. It has 30 affiliated societies with a membership aggregating 800. The accounts at the close of the year showed assets amounting to Rs. 16,879 and liabilities amounting to Rs. 16,117.

Seed societies.

146. Twelve seed societies were formed which took advances of rabi seed from the Government depôt at Amethi in bulk on the joint and several responsibility of the members. Though this method is a distinct advance on the system of individual advances, it falls far short of the object ultimately aimed at, which is the maintenance of a seed store in each of the villages in which a society exists. During the year 60 maunds of seed were advanced to these societies.

Village banks.

147. Forty-nine village banks of the ordinary type have been registered, but in addition to these there were 71 others in existence at the close of the year. The statements show that the 123 banks which submitted accounts had a membership of 10,234 and an income of Rs. 70,736, and that on 31st March 1906 their assets amounted to Rs. 76,268 and their liabilities to Rs. 65,619.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(For details see the annual Season and Crop Report for 1905-1906, and the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India.)

Character of the seasons.

148. The rains of 1905 were awaited with unusual anxiety, as the frost which occurred in the early part of the year had caused a widespread loss of crops, especially in the southern and south-western districts. General rain fell early in July. During the first fortnight, the fall was sufficient for immediate requirements, and in the latter half of the month was nowhere so deficient as to reduce the area of sowings. August was favourable in the east, centre and north-east of the province, but the rainfall was seriously in defect in the Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra divisions and in the Bundelkhand districts. In the first fortnight of September serious deficiencies in the rainfall were reported from parts of Rohilkhand and from the districts of Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad and Jalaun. The rest of the month was wet in the east and dry in the west, until just at its close a storm brought useful rain to Rohilkhand, most of Agra and Meerut and the Jhansi district. October was rainless, but the September storm limited the area of serious loss to the country along and south of the Jumna, including the districts of Muttra, Agra, the south of Etawah and Cawnpore and the greater part of Bundelkhand. Thus the rabi season opened with a deficiency of ground moisture in the greater part of the provinces. November was rainless, and the amount of rain that fell in December and January too small to do much good. In the middle of February there was heavy and general rain, which gave material benefit to the unirrigated crops in the west of the province, but was too late to be very beneficial in the east, and in Bundelkhand the crops were too often past saving. Light and scattered rain fell in March and did more harm than good to the standing crops.

In the hills the monsoon was on the whole favourable, except in Chakrata, and there was adequate rain in the cold weather.

Area under crops.

149. The cultivated area shows a net decrease of 2½ per cent. on the area of the preceding year, and is slightly below the normal. The area sown with kharif crops amounted to twenty-three million acres, an area almost exactly equal to the normal. Speaking generally the figures show that the people took the utmost advantage of a sowing season that was on the whole favourable. When the time came to sow the rabi, action was limited by the dryness of the ground. The rabi area, which amounted to nineteen million acres, fell 10 per cent. below the figures of the previous year, and was 3 per cent. below the normal. Figures are not available for some of the Bundelkhand districts where the fall was greatest, but in Banda the area fell from 559,293 to 354,723 acres, and in Jhansi from 310,731 to 166,164; Allahabad lost over 203,000 acres, Unao over 137,000, and six other districts over 70,000 acres. The zaid or hot weather area shows an increase of 17 per cent. but is relatively unimportant, the total area being only about four hundred and fifty thousand acres. Double-cropping was somewhat reduced. Cotton was sown on a large area, and til and sugarcane were also above the normal. Indigo fell by over 40 per cent. In the rabi, wheat showed a serious decline; the area under poppy increased, the result of the need of money at the time the usual advances were given.

Outturn.

150. There was a fairly satisfactory kharif in Rohilkhand, Benares, Gorakhpur, Kumaun and Oudh (except Unao), while the results were unsatisfactory in Meerut, Agra and Allahabad. The loss was greatest in Muttra, Jalaun and Unao, where the staple food crops were very largely entire failures. Agra, Jhansi and Banda also suffered severely.

The rabi crops were good in Oudh and Kumaun and fair in Meerut, Rohilkhand, Benares, Gorakhpur and the duab of the Agra and Allahabad divisions. The Muttra and Agra districts got rather more than half a crop on a reduced area. In Bundelkhand the yield of wheat and gram, the only important rabi food crops grown in that tract, was even on the small area sown less than 40 per cent. of a normal yield. In the province as a whole none of the important food crops gave anything like a normal yield on a normal area; bajra and barley did best, juar and gram worst. Wheat though

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

sown on a smaller area gave a better yield than in the previous year. Linseed was a failure; til was only a little over half a crop, but rape seed showed a great improvement. Sugarcane fell off in yield. Cotton was fair in many districts, but the provincial yield was greatly reduced by the losses in Muttra, Agra and Bundelkhand.

Irrigated area.

151. The vagaries of the monsoon naturally led to a large increase in the irrigated area, which rose from 8 to 11 million acres. The area irrigated from wells was 6,205,401 acres, and from tanks and other sources 2,455,825 acres. For canal irrigation see sections 37 and 38.

Depression or deterioration.

152. Bundelkhand broke down under its succession of calamities. Distress first declared itself in the Jalaun district, and relief operations were initiated there in November. During January systematic relief was started in Jhansi and in the south of Cawnpore, which in character as well as in position is very like Bundelkhand proper, and also in Muttra. Later on Hamirpur, Etawah, part of Agra and the west of Banda were added to the list of famine districts. The lower duab has on the whole improved its position, except the south of Cawnpore. Fatehpur cultivated rather more than the normal area. With the exception of one district (Unao), south Oudh has probably improved its resources.

Condition of agricultural population.

153. The last two years have seen a serious check to the growing prosperity of the province as a whole. In the worst tracts the people at the commencement of the monsoon of 1906 were nearly at the end of their resources, and elsewhere their accumulated reserves had been seriously reduced. Outside the distressed tracts there has not been a lack of employment, but complaints of an inadequate labour-supply have been very rare during the year.

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(For details see the annual reports on the Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow and the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur and Mussooree for 1905-1906.)

Horticultural gardens.

154. The horticultural gardens at Lucknow were maintained during the year at a net cost to Government of Rs. 11,851. Many improvements were carried out, including the erection of a glass hot-house and other buildings. A strip of land 23 acres in area, formerly occupied by guava groves and field crops, has been levelled and will be laid out as a garden for rare trees and shrubs. The damage caused to young trees by the frost of the previous year was largely repaired, but the demand for fruit trees could not be fully met. The total issue of all plants from the garden was 37,720. The sale of vegetable seeds increased. A chrysanthemum show was held in addition to the annual flower and vegetable show.

Botanical gardens.

155. The botanical gardens at Saharanpur and Mussooree were maintained at a profit of Rs. 977. The injuries caused by the frost of the preceding cold weather were aggravated by the deficiency of the rainfall. There was a considerable increase in the demand for trees and plants. The distribution of seeds was normal. Japanese persimmons bore a heavy crop, and it is expected that there will be a considerable demand for young plants when this fruit becomes better known. Receipts amounted to Rs. 34,761, the Saharanpur garden having an increase of Rs. 6,445 over the income of the previous year.

32.—FORESTS.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Forest Department for 1905-1906.)

Administration.

156. The forest circles were reconstituted from 1st September 1905, and their number reduced from three to two. The Eastern circle consists of the old Oudh circle and part of the old Central circle, and the Western circle of the remaining portion of the Central circle and the old School circle.

Forest area.

157. The total forest area at the close of the year was 8,470,670 acres, or 13,236 square miles. An addition of 23,103 acres was made to the reserved forests, due mainly to the reservation of 18,361 acres in the Bardia villages of the Kheri division. In the district protected forests there was a decrease of 21,493 acres, owing chiefly to the exclusion of the area of fee-simple grants in the Almora district.

158. A few small areas were settled, and practically no further settlements are at present necessary. In the Almora district 37 forest blocks aggregating 198 square miles were demarcated. The traverse survey of the Surai Banbasa forests in the Pilibhit division of the Eastern circle was completed. Very little survey work now remains in either circle. **Settlement, demarcation and survey.**

159. A new working-plan was under preparation for the forests of the Bahraich division, covering an area of 334 square miles. The field work in connection with this plan has been completed. A detailed working-plan for the Naini Tal municipal forests was sanctioned during the year, and the preparation of working-plans for the Mussoorie municipal and the Landour cantonment forests was commenced. **Working-plans.**

160. Sixty-one miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,329, and 4,191 miles of existing roads were repaired at a cost of Rs. 41,743. Much in the way of roads and paths especially in the Jaunsar division remains to be done. **Roads.**

161. Rupees 87,009 were spent on new buildings as compared with Rs. 53,835 in the previous year. The recent amalgamation of the forest circles with its consequent redistribution of divisions, and the formation of a forest research institute at Dehra Dun necessitated the construction of fresh office buildings. Rest-houses were completed or under construction at sixteen places. **Buildings.**

162. The number of breaches of forest rules fell from 1,466 to 1,382, of which 225 were taken into court and 944 were disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act. In 213 cases the offenders remained unknown. The bulk of cases were for unauthorized felling or for the appropriation of forest produce. **Breach of forest rules.**

163. The year was an unfavourable one for fire conservancy. The monsoon of 1905 was a slight one, and the winter was exceptionally dry. A heavy fall of rain in February was insufficient to avert drought and was followed by an exceptionally hot and dry summer. Out of an area under fire protection of 2,047,508 acres, 91,862 acres were destroyed by fire. In the Bundelkhand division the loss was 36,612 acres, the result of 18 fires, of which the causes are doubtful. Some were probably due to carelessness or accident on the part of the villagers, to whom the forests were thrown open for free grazing and the collection of mahua, but many are believed to have been intentionally caused. In the Ganges division 28,939 acres were burnt, of which 19,807 were destroyed by a large fire which crossed the fire line from the Kashipur forest. In the Pilibhit division where 13,682 acres were lost, fire conservancy is very difficult owing to the large areas of coarse dry grass. **Fires.**

164. The effects of the frost of the previous year were everywhere apparent, though in the moister climate of the hill divisions the forests on the whole made a good recovery. In the drier area of the sub-montane divisions of the Eastern circle, particularly in the Cis-Sarda forests of Kheri, a second season of severe frost completed the damage of the previous year, and also affected tracts where the effect of frost had never been observed before. Injury from insects and other causes was comparatively slight. **Other injuries.**

165. In areas of natural production from seed the seed that fell the previous year germinated badly, the result of the frost, and during the present year most species of trees seeded badly, owing probably to a loss of vitality caused by the frost of the previous year. Reproduction from coppice was generally satisfactory. Artificial reproduction in plantations and nurseries cost Rs. 7,462 during the year. An extension of 172 acres was made to the plantations of the Naini Tal division. **Sylviculture.**

166. Slightly over 10,000 square miles of forest were open to all grazing throughout the year, about 2,000 square miles were closed to all animals and about 600 square miles to browsers. The number of animals grazing was 863,760, about 60,000 more than in the previous year. Approximately 300,000 animals were grazing at full rates, and the remainder free or at privileged rates. Thirty-three square miles of closed forest in Bundelkhand **Grazing.**

were also thrown open to free grazing, and it is estimated that 68,543 head of cattle grazed in this tract. The number of cattle impounded was 8,643.

Exploitation and outturn.

167. The total outturn of timber and fuel rose to 18 million cubic feet, about 300,000 cubic feet more than in the previous year: the outturn of minor produce also increased, its value being Rs. 5,84,817 against Rs. 4,60,482. The increase is chiefly due to a larger export of timber from the reserved forests, and in the case of minor produce to enhanced sales of bamboos, the trade in which had been checked last year from temporary causes. The timber outturn of leased forests show a considerable decrease consequent on restricted sales of refuse timber.

Departmental agency has hitherto been retained in both timber and fuel works in the Jaunsar division in the interest of the railways in order to safeguard the sleeper trade against the danger of monopolies. It has now been decided to discontinue this system and to put the contracts in the open market in the usual way, as contractors are not likely to inflate prices beyond the price at which imported sleepers can be laid down.

The manufacture of turpentine and colophony was extended and profitably carried on in the Naini Tal division. In the Jaunsar division owing to the difficulty of supervision and the inaccessibility of the raw materials, the results were disappointing.

Financial.

168. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 24,69,222, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,99,325, the surplus being Rs. 10,69,897 as against Rs. 9,42,526 in the previous year. The increased income was fairly equal in both circles, in the Western circle being mainly due to larger sales of bamboos, and in the Eastern circle to an advance in timber and firewood sales.

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

(For details see the annual report on the Mirzapur stone mahal for 1905-1906, *and the tables under XXVII, Mineral production, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)*

Mines.

169. No regular mines were worked during the year; native workings produced iron worth Rs. 304 in Almora and Garhwal; and gold valued at Rs. 170 was washed in Bijnor and Garhwal.

Quarries.

170. About 99,850 tons of sandstone valued at Rs. 1,90,900 were quarried in Mirzapur. Operations were hampered by the constant shortage of wagons on the East Indian Railway, but the management yielded a profit Rs. 21,441. Slate was quarried in Almora and Garhwal to the extent of 4,300 tons.

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(For details see the tables under XXI to XXV, XXVIII, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)

171. There is nothing to notice regarding handicrafts. As regards organized industries the cotton and jute mills gave employment to a larger number of workmen than in the preceding year, though the number of mills at work remained the same. The number of factories for ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton continues to rise, and the number of hands employed in them was 10,241 as compared with 8,638 in the preceding year. The paper mill at Lucknow and the sugar factories and tanneries at Cawnpore also employed a greater number of workmen. The number of men working in iron and brass foundries increased from 2,093 to 2,739. Indigo factories further declined from 250 to 102.

35.—TRADE.

(For details see the annual reports on Inland and Foreign trade for 1905-1906; *and the accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India.)*

Inland Trade.

Additions to railway system.

172. The following additions were made to the railway system of the province during the year:—

(1) *East Indian Railway.*—The Shikohabad-Farrukhabad branch, 36½ miles in length, was completed, and the Etmadpur chord was extended from Satauli to Etmadpur, a distance of one mile.

(2) *Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.*—The Sanket branch from Kosi to Sanket, six miles in length, was opened.

(3) *Bengal and North-Western Railway.*—The Barhni-Tulsipur section, 23 miles in length, was opened.

(4) *Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.*—The Bareilly-Soron section, covering a distance of 56 miles, was opened.

External rail-borne traffic.

173. The total external rail-borne traffic, excluding trade in animals and treasure, decreased in weight by 135 lakhs of maunds, but increased in value by 163 lakhs of rupees, as prices generally were higher than in the previous year. The total figures were 8,22,72,589 maunds valued at Rs. 48,59,38,709.

Imports.

174. The imports rose from 3,83,01,702 maunds valued at Rs. 20,49,08,285, to 4,80,00,267 maunds valued at Rs. 22,87,29,294. The increase amounted to 97 lakhs of maunds in weight and to 238 lakhs of rupees in value, and occurred chiefly in the imports of coal from Bengal and of grain from the Punjab, Bengal and the Central Provinces. Increased imports, chiefly of railway materials, were received from Calcutta and Karachi, of sugar from the port of Bombay, and of salt from Rajputana, Central India and the Bombay Presidency. The imports of coal increased by nearly 28 lakhs of maunds, and more than recovered the ground lost last year. Cotton goods, both European and Indian, declined, the result of the higher prices of food grains, and consequent scarcity of money for expenditure on clothes. The quantity of grain and pulse imported exceeded the previous year's imports by 47 lakhs of maunds, local supplies being deficient in consequence of the losses from frost and drought. Further reduction in duty led to increased consumption of salt, the imports of which rose by 7½ lakhs of maunds. There was an increase of over three lakhs of maunds in the imports of foreign sugar, which is attributed to the low price of beet sugar and not to any local deficiency. The imports of unmanufactured tobacco were the highest on record, the increase of 77,000 maunds being due mainly to the fact that the local crop was seriously injured by frost.

Exports.

175. The exports declined from 5,74,84,608 maunds valued at Rs. 26,46,93,383 to 3,42,72,322 maunds valued at Rs. 25,72,09,415, a decrease of 232 lakhs of maunds in weight and of 75 lakhs of rupees in value. The trade with Calcutta dropped by 150 lakhs of maunds, with Karachi by 35 lakhs, and with Bombay by 78 lakhs chiefly in consequence of smaller despatches of grain and oilseeds. The raw cotton trade was more active, the exports rising by 9½ lakhs of maunds valued at 157 lakhs of rupees. The losses to the rabi and kharif harvests of 1905 were so great that the exports of wheat fell off by 175 and of other grain by 31 lakhs of maunds, valued in all at 442 lakhs of rupees. Similarly the exports of oilseeds fell off in weight by 64 lakhs of maunds and in value by 141 lakhs of rupees. The scarcity of fodder in the districts affected by drought led to a considerable loss of cattle, and to a consequent increase in the exports of skins and hides. There was a net increase in the export of sugar of 9½ lakhs of maunds valued at 68 lakhs of rupees. The exports of opium rose by 10,609 maunds and of saltpetre by 65,439 maunds.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

176. In consequence of unfavourable harvests, the movement of grain from one block to another was very brisk, and the internal rail borne traffic rose from 152 to 226 lakhs of maunds. The direction taken by the traffic followed closely the lines of distress. Thus the Agra and Allahabad blocks, which suffered first from frost and then from drought, imported each over 21 lakhs more than in the previous year. Rohilkhand and Benares suffered less from the calamities of the year, and show slightly increased imports and largely increased exports.

River-borne traffic.

177. The river-borne import trade advanced by 1,66,156 maunds owing chiefly to larger imports of grain, but the export trade fell off by 10,89,011 maunds, the decrease being chiefly under grain, oilseeds and sugar. The total value of goods conveyed amounted to Rs. 1,74,42,334 as against Rs. 2,03,85,889 in the preceding year.

Foreign Trade.

Total foreign trade.

178. The total foreign trade with Tibet and Nepal exceeded that of the preceding year by 1,55,900 maunds in weight, and by nearly 30 lakhs of rupees in value.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Tibet.

179. Imports from Tibet were practically the same as in the preceding year, but exports rose by 20,348 maunds in weight and Rs. 1,65,500 in value to 80,917 maunds and Rs. 4,79,034. The effect of the treaty of Lhasa is probably being felt, and if communications are improved trade is likely to expand. The total value of the trade was over eleven lakhs of rupees.

Nepal.

180. The total weight of trade with Nepal was 28,47,036 maunds, and its value Rs. 1,83,25,462, of which 125 lakhs of rupees represent the value of goods imported from Nepal and the balance the value of goods exported. Imports from Nepal, where the harvest was good, were stimulated by the high prices and rose by 81,778 maunds in weight and 20 lakhs of rupees in value. Grain, ghi and railway sleepers were the main articles imported. Exports to Nepal rose by approximately half a lakh of maunds in weight and about eight lakhs of rupees in value. The articles to which the increase was chiefly due were cotton goods, salt, sugar and tobacco.

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(For details see the Annual Administration Report, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for 1905-1906.)

Expenditure.

181. Exclusive of contribution works the total expenditure on works and repairs executed by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 93,70,092. About nine lakhs of rupees were spent on imperial works, and the remainder was spent on provincial, local and famine relief works.

Buildings.

182. The main buildings of the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun were completed at a cost of two lakhs of rupees. A water supply was provided for the imperial bacteriological laboratory at Mukteswar and quarters for the extra staff there were constructed. Improvements in the opium factory at Ghazipur costing over 1½ lakhs were almost completed. Good progress was made with the construction of a currency office at Cawnpore estimated to cost Rs. 2,84,000. The combined normal and model school at Gorakhpur and the normal school for girls at Lucknow were completed, and progress was made in the construction of a normal school at Almora. New tahsils were built at Maudaha in the Hamirpur district and Bansgaon in the Gorakhpur district. The new court-house at Aligarh costing nearly 2½ lakhs was completed. Quarters for various officials attached to the Moradabad police training school were in progress, and the construction of additional accommodation was commenced or completed in the reserve lines at Naini Tal, Partabgarh, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jhansi and Mirzapur. New police stations were constructed at Malihabad and Banthara in the Lucknow district, and a new kotwali was built at Hamirpur. Good progress was made with the construction of a new civil hospital for Europeans at Allahabad, the extension of the Ishwari memorial hospital at Benares was practically completed, and over Rs. 67,000 were spent on a new dispensary and subsidiary buildings at Moradabad. The construction of professors' residences in connection with the new agricultural college at Cawnpore was in progress.

Communications.

183. The total mileage of metalled road maintained by the Public Works Department was 6,163 miles, and of unmetalled roads 1,845 miles. Local authorities maintained 24,526 miles of unmetalled roads.

At Dehra Dun the construction of an iron girder bridge over the Song river was commenced. The second section of the Kotdwara Lansdowne cart road and the improvements to the Chamoli, Joshimath, and Vishnuprayag section of the Hardwar and Badrinath road in the Garhwal district were completed. Seventy-four miles of new metalled roads and 53 miles of new unmetalled roads were constructed.

Navigation.

184. Operations for improving the navigation of the Ganges cost Rs. 8,619. The expenditure was chiefly made on constructing spurs, demarcating the shoals and navigable channels and putting up danger signals.

Arboriculture.

185. The Public Works Department planted 98 miles of new avenues and maintained 1,696 miles of old avenues. For further information on this subject see section 29.

Famine relief Works.

186. Famine relief works were carried on by the Public Works Department during the latter part of the year in the districts of Muttra, Cawnpore, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. There were 35 relief charges, and the daily average of units employed was 163,203. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,21,390.

37.—CANALS.

(For detail see the annual Administration Report, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for 1905-1906.)

Administration.

187. A new Tanks division was constituted in 1905, its object being to deal systematically with the construction of new, and the restoration of the old tanks in the Jhansi and Hamirpur districts.

Capital outlay.

188. The capital outlay, including both direct and indirect charges, amounted during the year to Rs. 31,79,061 or 35 per cent. more than that of the previous year. The total capital cost of the canals now exceeds ten crores of rupees. Rs. 19,74,588 were spent on protective works, the Betwa, Ken, and Dhassan canals and the Dhukwan weir. The earthwork required for the Dhassan canal afforded relief to a large amount of local labour during the period of scarcity. The Mursan distributary of the Mat branch of the Ganges canal was completed, and very good progress was made with the construction of the Fatehpur-Sikri distributary extension of the Agra canal. The widening of the Farrukhabad branch of the Lower Ganges canal was also completed.

Mileage of channels.

189. During the year 156 miles of new channels were constructed, bringing the total of all channels up to 13,709 miles.

Revenue.

190. The gross receipts both direct and indirect from all canals amounted to Rs. 88,95,763 or approximately 15 lakhs of rupees less than during the previous year, the result of a small irrigated area in the rabi season of 1904-05 to which the realizations of the current year chiefly relate. The total expenditure was Rs. 35,52,952, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 53,42,811, and the net profit, after deducting interest charges, amounted to Rs. 18,76,105. The net accumulated profits from all classes of works since their opening aggregated at the close of the year 424 lakhs of rupees.

The total receipts from productive works amounted to Rs. 84,30,088, and their net revenue to Rs. 52,55,873 which represent a return of close upon 6 per cent. on the capital outlay, the percentage varying from 18½ per cent. on the Eastern Jumna to slightly under ¾ per cent. on the Fatehpur branch of the Lower Ganges canal. The earnings of the Betwa protective canal were Rs. 1,92,630, and its net revenue (Rs. 52,006) represents a return of one per cent. on capital outlay. Minor works yielded a net revenue of Rs. 34,932, or less than one per cent. on their cost.

Provincial contract.

191. The terms of the provincial contract were the same as those in the previous year. The net surplus accruing to the Local Government was Rs. 1,18,321 as against 17¼ lakhs in 1904-05. In accordance with the terms of the contract the Local Government will receive Rs. 5,16,296 from the Imperial Government, the amount by which the net earnings fell below 40 lakhs of rupees.

Assessments.

192. The gross assessment of the year amounted to Rs. 1,25,47,780, the highest on record, being Rs. 35,38,278 more than the assessment of the previous year, and Rs. 29,18,217 more than the average for the past nine years.

Water rates.

193. A revision of water rates, which came into effect from April 1905, enforced a higher rate on most rabi crops, but reduced the rate on cotton and indigo generally, and on sugarcane and rice on some canals.

Navigation.

194. The expenditure on navigation was Rs. 18,577, and showed an excess of Rs 9,775 over receipts. Only the Upper and Lower Ganges were open to the public for navigation, and they will shortly be closed.

38.—IRRIGATION.

Demand for water.

195. The kharif season was a dry one, and the demand for water was strong. Most of the canals which had been closed early in July were reopened in the beginning of August, when there was a general demand for water till the middle of September. With failing supplies in the river, and an universal and abnormal demand for water, it became practically impossible by the end of October to provide fully for all the requirements of the rabi crops. The strain continued till the fall of rain in the beginning of February.

Area irrigated.

196. The total area irrigated by canals was 35,23,439 acres, over ten lakhs of acres in excess of the average of the previous nine years, and nearly fifteen lakhs of acres in excess of the area irrigated in the previous year. The kharif irrigated area was 40 per cent. and the rabi area 60 per cent. of the total irrigated area. All the canals (except the Bundelkhand lakes' system) contributed to the increase, but record areas were obtained on the major canals only. Irrigation from the Dun, Rohilkhand and Bijnor canals was impeded by insufficient supplies, and the rainfall in the Jhansi and Hamirpur districts was insufficient to fill the tanks. The Betwa protective canal irrigated a record area, but was unable owing to the scanty supplies of the Betwa river to fully meet the demands for subsequent waterings of the rabi crops sown in irrigated fields. Eventually remissions were granted on 59,000 acres, where an adequate outturn was not obtained.

Crops irrigated.

197. All the kharif crops show an increased irrigated area, notably maize and cotton. Among rabi crops gram, peas and other food crops show the largest increase as compared with the average areas of nine years, but wheat and barley the largest increase as compared with the previous year.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a*)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

39.—GROSS REVENUE.

(*For details see the accounts of* 1905-1906.)

198. The imperial share of the gross revenue, after the adjustment of the special grants described in sections 47 and 48, amounted to Rs. 5,73,10,550. **Imperial revenue.**

40.—LAND REVENUE.

199. The land revenue realized in the financial year was Rs. 5,89,63,605, of which the imperial share, after the adjustments referred to in section 39, was Rs. 3,88,84,791. **Land revenue.**

41.—CANAL REVENUE.

200. The receipts from the Betwa Canal amounted to Rs. 1,94,969, and under the terms of the present contract constituted the total imperial share of the canal revenue. **Canal revenue.**

42.—EXCISE.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of Excise for* 1905-1906, *and the tables under V—Excise appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

201. The gross receipts from excise amounted to Rs. 99,75,729, or 2½ lakhs less than in the previous year. The decrease was under country spirits, the real receipts of which fell by Rs. 6,17,855, and was in part made up by increased revenue from tari, opium and hemp drugs, but principally by the large additions to the receipts from Rosa rum. The decrease under country spirits was entirely due to a reduced income from still-head duty, the result of a decrease in the consumption of liquor. The incidence of revenue, where the distillery system is in force, rose from Rs. 3-14-3 to Rs. 4-5-6 per gallon, the revenue per gallon being composed of Re. 1-8-5 license fees and Rs. 2-13-1 duty. **Receipts.**

202. The total consumption of liquor, which amounted in terms of London proof to 11,48,838 gallons, fell off by 296,690 gallons or 20 per cent., mainly owing to unfavourable agricultural conditions which sent up the prices of food grains and thus diminished the purchasing power of the ordinary consumer, but partly also to an increase in the prices of liquor caused by the scarcity and consequent high prices of mahua and molasses. **Consumption of liquor.**

203. The number of public distilleries at the beginning of the year was 25. The distillery at Agra was closed during the year, but further action in regard to distilleries had to be deferred until it is settled whether the supply of liquor will in future be derived from private distilleries, from leased Government distilleries or from private stills erected in Government enclosures. **Distilleries.**

204. Receipts under the outstill and farming systems increased by 2·5 per cent. to Rs. 7·35 lakhs. The abolition of the outstill system in Ballia and Muttra and in parts of Agra, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur and Pilibhit has been sanctioned. **Outstill and farming systems.**

205. The receipts from license fees and duty on European liquor rose by Rs. 5½ lakhs or 69 per cent. to Rs. 13½ lakhs. The increase is almost entirely under duty on Rosa spirits, and is due to the large quantity of that spirit removed from bond at the close of the year in anticipation of the raising of the duty. **European liquor.**

206. The total receipts from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 19,37,017, showing an increase of Rs. 48,841 or 2·6 per cent. The increase is entirely under the head of license fees, the income from duty showing a small decrease. The consumption of ganja declined by 1,593 seers and of charas by 3,360 seers, though the decrease in the consumption of the former drug was less real than apparent, as the consumption of the more potent variety increased. **Hemp drugs.**

Opium.

207. The total receipts from opium amounted to Rs. 8·47 lakhs and show an increase of Rs. 9,540. or one per cent. over the receipts of the previous year. Consumption increased from 64,747 to 65,816 seers, the consumer of opium not being of the class directly affected by the high price of food stuffs.

Tari and Sendhi.

208. The receipts from tari and sendhi rose from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 1·66 lakhs or by 20 per cent. The increase is ascribed to good competition at the time of settlement combined with good prospects of a large supply of sap from the palm trees. The general raising of the retail price of country spirit is increasing the demand for toddy and so making the farms of more value.

General.

209. Special inquiries were made regarding the location of liquor shops, and when the sites were objectionable the shops were moved elsewhere. The question of checking the spread among the higher classes of the habit of consuming liquor was enquired into; but the only practical result has been the restrictions placed on private accommodation and side entrances in liquor shops. An Act (Act I of 1906) has been passed restricting the sale and possession of cocaine.

Among changes which have been sanctioned and have taken effect since the conclusion of the year may be mentioned the enhancement to Rs. 7 of the duty on foreign spirit and the treatment as country spirit of "plain spirit" manufactured by European processes, enhancement of the duty on charas and ganja, the imposition of acreage and transport duties on bhang, the introduction of official vend in seven poppy-growing districts, and the abolition of the 5 per cent. allowance for wastage of beer after issue from a brewery. Important measures which have been sanctioned since the close of the year are the improvement of the excise preventive force at a cost of Rs. 69,900 per annum, the entertainment of a special preventive force in certain tracts where illicit distillation or smuggling of liquor are particularly prevalent, and the prohibition of the production of charas in Kumaun and of its importation from Nepal.

43.—STAMPS.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of the Stamp department for* 1905-1906, *and the tables under VII—Stamps, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

Gross receipts.

210. The gross receipts from stamps amounted to Rs. 88,98,718, the highest amount on record, exceeding last year's total by Rs. 4,51,935.

Judicial stamps.

211. The receipts from judicial stamps were Rs. 62,26,538, as against Rs. 59,18,512, in the previous year, an increase of over three lakhs of rupees. This is due partly to an increase in litigation, both civil and revenue, partly to settlement operations, and partly to the use of court fee adhesive labels instead of copy stamps for copies of rent and revenue court decrees.

Non-judicial stamps.

212. The income from the sale of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 21,05,827, or Rs. 1,56,779 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. The increase is due to an extension of borrowing on bonds and mortgages owing to the losses caused by the frost and drought, and to better conditions of trade. The use of one anna revenue adhesive stamps was discontinued during the year.

General.

213. The number of stamp-vendors was reduced from 3,560 to 3,288. The discount paid amounted to Rs. 1,22,278, or an average of Rs. 37 to each vendor. There were 319 stamp prosecutions against 300 in the previous year.

44.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of income-tax for* 1905-1906, *and the tables under VIII.—Income-tax, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

Income-tax.

214. The income-tax is the only assessed tax in these provinces. The receipts after deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 20,59,460 or about Rs. 30,000 more than in the previous year. Salaries, pensions and gratuities paid by Government or local bodies yielded a little over three

lakhs of rupees, the profits of companies one and a half lakhs, salaries paid by companies and private individuals one lakh, interest on securities under half a lakh, and other sources of income 14½ lakhs. There were 297 coercive processes and 1,856 writs of demand, both being less than in the previous year. The number of objections fell from 9,575 to 8,085.

45.—ANY OTHER TAX LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

215. Customs yielded Rs. 1,16,410 to the imperial revenues. **Other taxes.**

46.—FORESTS.

216. The total revenue from forests was Rs. 24,33,428, of which the imperial share was three-fourths. **Forests.**

(*b*).—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

47 and 48.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(*For details see the review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds for the year* 1905-1906.)

217. The year 1905-06 was the second year of the *quâsi*-permanent settlement with the Government of India. The terms of the settlement remained unaltered, but the province received new recurring grants to the total amount of Rs. 37,43,000 for agricultural development, police reforms, primary education, district boards, cantonment police, and the abolition of the famine rate. There were two considerable recurring adjustments of the opposite character initiated during the year owing to changes in the system of account which did not really affect the provincial revenues. Four non-recurring grants aggregating Rs. 3,28,000 were made from imperial revenues for college education, for the restoration of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, for tanks in Bundelkhand, and to make up the guaranteed minimum of irrigation revenue. **Financial position.**

218. The receipts on the provincial side of the accounts slightly exceeded the estimate, but the expenditure was three and a half lakhs above the budget figure. The closing balance was Rs. 38,38,800 against an opening balance of Rs. 66,58,200. **Receipts.**

In the local account an anticipated deficit of Rs. 97,000 became actually one of Rs. 20,000 only, receipts being better by Rs. 65,000 and expenditure less by Rs. 12,000 than was anticipated. The closing balance was Rs. 26,43,000 as against an opening balance of Rs. 26,63,000.

The circumstances of the year were not auspicious for the provincial finances. The severe frosts of the spring of 1905 were followed by a season of capricious rainfall; in several districts the fall was so inadequate that famine ensued. The large reductions that had been made in the rabi demand were followed by remissions and suspensions of the kharif also, and other heads of revenue were affected besides land revenue. But except in the districts where the rains of 1905 failed the year turned out perhaps better than could have been anticipated at the beginning, and if it had not been for the unexpected fall in the receipts from canals, the province would have been able to congratulate itself that its treasury had passed well through a trying year. As it is, the closed accounts of the year compare thus in thousands of rupees with those of the year before :—

	1904-05.			1905-06.		
	Provincial.	*Local.*	*Total.*	*Provincial.*	*Local.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	75,27	25,59	1,00,86	66,58	26,63	93,21
Receipts ...	3,80,08	1,37,30	5,17,38	3,85,67	1,44,56	5,30,23
Total ...	4,55,35	1,62,89	6,18,24	4,52,25	1,71,19	6,23,44
Expenditure ...	3,88,77	1,36,26	5,25,03	4,13,86	1,44,76	5,58,62
Closing balance ...	66,58	26,63	93,21	38,39	26,43	64,82

Approximately 24 lakhs of the provincial expenditure is an increase due to grants made for definite purposes by the Government of India. In

a year of restricted income and large famine relief expenditure any large addition to charges met from ordinary provincial revenues was impossible.

In the heads of receipt the following were the principal differences between the figures of the two years :—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	—	+	—
Land revenue ...	26,95	...	...	...
Stamps ...	2,56	...	...	...
Excise ...	...	62	...	...
Provincial rates ...	...	10,33	...	1
Interest ...	58	...	...	...
Courts of law ...	42	...	...	...
Police ...	96	...	...	61
Education ...	8	...	34	...
Scientific, &c. ...	84	...	15	...
Superannuation ...	41	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	61	...	...	...
Irrigation major works ...	...	15,06	...	...
Irrigation minor works ...	...	82	...	...
Contributions ...	...	1,74	7,65	...

The increase in land revenue is made up of a decrease of Rs. 10,52,000 in ordinary shared receipts, an addition of Rs. 37,29,000 to the fixed assignments from imperial funds, and an increase of Rs. 18,000 in purely provincial items. The cause of the higher stamp and excise revenue has been noticed in the sections 42 and 43 of this report. The remission of the famine rate, a reduction of the rural police rate in some districts in Oudh, and the inclusion in the public accounts of the rate under Act X of 1892 have produced the net decrease in provincial rates. The larger income from interest, from courts, and from education is due to normal expansion. The Kumbh *mela* at Allahabad caused the provincial increase under the head "Scientific and other minor departments." The extension of pensionable service under district boards swelled the provincial receipts in aid of superannuation allowances, while larger lapses of deposits added to the miscellaneous income. Irrigation revenue fell owing to the restriction of area in the rabi of 1905 and the reduction of rates in the kharif. The increased contributions to deficit district boards and the decreased resumptions from surplus district boards were the method taken to make available to them their shares in the six lakhs and eight lakhs grants.

Expenditure.

219. On the expenditure side there occurred the following large variations from the figures of the previous year :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Assignments and compensation ...	...	1,68	...	...
Land revenue ...	97	...	...	...
Interest ...	41	...	...	...
General administration ...	1,87	...	11	...
Courts of law ...	42	...	...	...
Jails ...	2,22	...	...	...
Police ...	9,63	...	14	...
Education ...	2,19	...	3,37	...
Medical ...	94	...	35	...
Scientific, &c. ...	1,33	...	35	...
Superannuation ...	63	...	3	...
Famine relief ...	8,87	...	...	...
Land for subsidized companies	1,00	...	...	...
Irrigation, interest ...	38	...	...	...
Irrigation major works ...	...	64	...	...
Irrigation minor works ...	48	...	...	...
Civil works ...	...	11,85	5,44	...
Contributions ...	7,81	...	...	1,89

The first decrease is merely a change in account, since the province has been relieved of a charge by the empire and has made an assignment in exchange. The irrigation works' decreases and increases represent difficulties

in executing improvements in canals in a busy year and the progress of tank work in Bundelkhand. The decreased outlay on provincial civil works is due mainly to the expenditure in 1904-5 of large special grants from the Government of India, but in part to a change in the procedure of relieving municipalities from police charges. The increased contributions by provincial funds and decreased contributions by local funds have already been explained. The additions to the charges for interest, the courts, superannuation and irrigation interest are the results of natural growth. The large outlay on famine relief and the increased cost of jails are the effect of the calamities of season. The greater educational expenditure, the large additional disbursements on local civil works and most of the provincial increase upon police and scientific and minor departments are due in the main to the imperial grants already mentioned. But the assumption of the cost of municipal police as a provincial charge, and additional expenses on fairs and parks also need notice as contributing causes. The increase in land revenue expenditure was caused by the operations for the relief of estates in Bundelkhand, and by changes in accounting for the cost of the court of wards. There were some changes and the cost of the Royal visit caused most of the increased outlay on general administration. The new scale of pay for the Indian Medical Service, extensions of dispensaries, and new outlay on medical school hostels and lunatic asylums have raised the medical charges. The land purchased at the cost of a lakh was a portion of that required for the Delhi (Shahdara) Saharanpur railway.

Budget.

220. The budget estimates for the year compare thus with the actual accounts of the provincial revenue :—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	60,35	66,58
Income	3,85,61	3,85,67
Expenditure	4,10,28	4,13,86
Closing balance	35,68	38,39

The agreement between the totals is closer than in any other recent year, but it does not extend into details.

Incorporated local funds.

221. The incorporated local fund actual accounts for the year were also close to the budget estimate :—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	25,30	26,63
Income	1,43,91	1,44,57
Expenditure	1,44,88	1,44,76
Closing balance	24,33	26,43

A reduced receipt from provincial rates was due mainly to the revision of the rural police rate ; school fee income expanded, and ferry tolls decreased. Among charges savings occurred in land revenue owing to delay in improving the position of kanungos and patwaris and the curtailment of land record surveys. Under education the rise is due to the six lakhs grant for primary education. Of the closing balance Rs. 11,26,000 stood to the credit of district boards' funds and Rs. 10,13,000 to the credit of the patwari funds; Rs. 4,91,000 belonged to the Oudh rural police fund. The balance of the patwari funds was transferred to the provincial account at the close of the year.

49.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(*For details see the review of municipal administration for* 1905-1906.)

222. The opening balance of the municipal funds was Rs. 21,20,577, the income Rs. 71,73,349, the expenditure Rs. 71,23,452, and the closing balance Rs. 21,70,474.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50.—DETAILS OF CENSUS.

(See under Chapter I of the report for 1901-1902, *details of the last census.)*

51.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1905; *and tables under XIII—Births and deaths, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

Births.

223. The total number of births recorded during 1905 was 1,967,009, and the birth rate was 41·24 per thousand of population against the quinquennial mean of 44·07. Twenty-six districts recorded a birth rate above, and twenty-two below the provincial mean. The number of males born to every 100 females was 108·39. The birth rate in municipalities was 38·82, the number of births being 120,145, and in only 25 out of the 89 municipalities were births recorded in excess of deaths.

Deaths.

224. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 2,098,300 against 1,654,949 in the preceding year, and the death rate was 44·00 as compared with 34·70 in 1904, and the quinquennial mean of 33·80. The high mortality was due partly to the abnormal climatic conditions of the year, which led to a general unhealthiness, partly to an unusually virulent epidemic of plague, and to a less degree to severe outbreaks of cholera in several districts. The excess of deaths over births per thousand of population was 2·76. Twenty-five districts recorded death rates in excess of birth rates. Nearly 27 per mille of the deaths are assigned to fevers, but the conspicuously high rates in individual districts are due to severe outbreaks of plague or cholera, *viz.* in Muttra and Ghazipur, where the rate is 91·01 and 65·38 respectively, to plague; and in Sultanpur where the rate is 65·66, to cholera.

The death rate for the urban area (towns having a population of 10,000 and upwards) was 53·64 (in municipalities it was 53·42) as against 49·10 in the preceding year, and that for rural tracts was 43·26 against 33·60. Apart from the crowding and the conditions hostile to human life in large towns, there is no doubt that a more efficient registration is to some extent responsible for the higher rate of mortality in the urban area.

The highest mortality was recorded in March and the lowest in August.

Infantile mortality.

225. The infantile mortality was 262·9 per 1,000 of births as compared with 226·6 in the preceding year, and 229·4 the decennial average for the period 1891 to 1900. The increase is more apparent than real, as in proportion to the general mortality the infantile death rate is lower than it was in the previous year.

Cholera.

226. The number of deaths from cholera was 121,790, and the rate of mortality was 2·55 per mille, 1·63 above the decennial mean. The districts in Oudh, and in the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions suffered most. The Sultanpur district shows the highest death rate (25·30) from this cause. The urban mortality was ·64, and the rural 2·70.

Small-pox.

227. Small-pox caused comparatively few deaths, the rate being ·07 per mille as against the quinquennial average of ·15.

Plague.

228. The number of deaths from plague was 383,802, more than double the number of the previous year, and the highest that has been recorded since its appearance in these provinces. The rate of mortality per mille was 8·05 as compared with 3·75 in the previous year. Muttra district suffered most, the number of deaths from this cause being 47,798 and the death rate 62·64 per mille. Other districts with high death rates from plague were Ghazipur (22·03), Allahabad (19·94), Agra (19·08), Ballia (17·14) and Muzaffarnagar (16·30). Out of 107 towns with a population exceeding 10,000, only 8 had no deaths from plague. Kiratpur (Bijnor) shows the greatest mortality (71·82)

and Dibai (Bulandshahr) the next (52·94). Eight out of 6,411 persons inoculated are reported to have died from plague, but reliable information on this point is difficult to obtain.

Fevers.

229. Fevers as usual claim the majority of deaths, but it must be remembered that fever is the customary cause assigned for every death which cannot by an unskilled diagnosis be attributed to some other definite and well-known disease. The number of deaths from this cause is recorded as 1,284,164, more than half the total mortality from all causes. The death rate was 26·92, the quinquennial average being 24·63. Saharanpur had a death rate of 38·18 from this cause, and the mortality was high also in Ghazipur, Moradabad, Kheri, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Bijnor and Shahjahanpur.

230. During the year 643,668 powders of quinine were sold, mainly through post offices. Increased efforts were made to bring it within reach of the poorer classes, and an additional agency for spreading its sale has been found in board and aided school teachers.

Other causes.

231. There were 26,532 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa and 23,271 from respiratory diseases, but registration of the latter was defective. Snakes and wild beasts caused 5,239 deaths, and wounds or accidents 15,980. There were 757 suicides among males, and 2,229 among females. The adjoining districts of Hardoi, Farrukhabad and Shahjahanpur are again to the fore in the number of suicides.

Registration of vital statistics.

232. Local authorities tested 330,290 birth entries and 330,949 death entries. The percentage of omissions detected was 2·26 and 1·66, respectively. The vaccination staff tested 381,602 birth entries and 275,910 death entries, and found a percentage of omission of ·44 and ·27.

52.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

(For details see the annual reports on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 *for* 1905-1906; *on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies for* 1905; *and the tables under XXXV-4—Emigration appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)*

Inland Emigration.

233. Emigration under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, though greater than in the previous year, was insignificant, the number of emigrants being 384 workers and 163 dependants. Recruitment was practically confined to Ghazipur, a few persons only having been recruited in Basti and Banda, the only other districts in which any labourers were engaged.

No annual statistics are available showing the amount and course of free emigration, but it is known to exist to a considerable extent, particularly from the eastern districts to Calcutta, Howrah and other industrial centres.

Foreign Emigration.

234. The total number of emigrants from the United Provinces was 11,685, being 76 per cent. of the total emigration from British India. Basti supplied the largest number of emigrants. Registrations were numerous in Cawnpore and Fyzabad, but included a considerable proportion of residents of other districts.

Demarara and Trinidad took most emigrants, followed by Natal, Jamaica, Fiji and Mauritius.

Immigration.

235. There are no annual statistics of immigration.

53.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of civil hospitals and dispensaries for 1905; *and the tables under XIV and XV—Medical Relief, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

Medical College.

236. The foundation stone of the Medical College at Lucknow, destined to be the memorial of the royal visit to the United Provinces, was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 26th December 1905. The scheme, which owes its origin and main support to the Taluqdars of Oudh, was enthusiastically received throughout the province. Subscriptions to the amount of over 13 lakhs have been promised.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

237. Eleven dispensaries were opened, and eleven were closed, so the year opened and closed with the same number of hospitals and dispensaries, *viz.* 509. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients at public and aided

dispensaries of all kinds was 3,685,989, and is over 50,000 above the attendance in the previous year. The number of patients treated at private non-aided dispensaries was 355,244, showing an advance of 11,000 over the figures of the previous year.

Establishment. 238. The staff of hospital assistants is still undermanned. In the cadre of 426 there were at the close of the year 53 vacancies. Admissions to the Agra Medical school have been extended, but it will be some time before the present tension is removed.

Three assistant surgeons, six hospital assistants and two lady doctors died in the execution of their duty during the year and the first few months of 1906.

Beds. 239. Indoor accommodation was available for 3,903 patients, and the average daily number of indoor patients was 2,225.

Relief to women. 240. At the general dispensaries there was a daily average of 202 female indoor and 3,776 outdoor patients, the total number of the latter being 574,328. The female dispensaries were attended by 306,707 patients, over a third of whom were children. Lady doctors and female hospital assistants paid 4,676 visits to pardah-nashin ladies at their own homes.

Diseases. 241. The figures for diseases treated do not show any particularly striking variations. Fewer cases of malarial fever were treated, though the mortality assigned to this cause increased considerably (*vide* section 51, Births and Deaths). Tubercular disease has continued to increase, and more cases of cholera were treated.

The number of operations was 184,346, and the number of patients operated upon 178,289, of whom 161,713 were cured.

Financial. 242. The total income (including opening balance) of hospitals and dispensaries increased from Rs. 12,57,471 to Rs. 12,79,808, and the expenditure from Rs. 8,60,217 to Rs. 9,21,870. The closing balance was Rs. 3,57,938 against Rs. 3,55,882. The value of the invested capital on 31st December 1905 was Rs. 9,71,695.

General. 243. Additional buildings were provided in many places, and considerable improvements were effected in the accommodation both for patients and to the medical staff.

A medical manual containing the standing orders of the department was published during the year.

The number, the pay and the control of civil surgeons' clerks has been revised, their position has been regulated, and their posts have been made pensionable.

Successful experiments were made with anti-venene and permanganate of potash in the treatment of snake-bites.

54.—SANITATION.

(*For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for* 1905; *and the tables under XIII—Sanitation, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Municipalities. 244. A notice of the expenditure on sanitation in municipalities, and of the principal works of the year will be found in section 26, Municipal administration.

The water works at Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Dehra, Mussoorce and Naini Tal remained in an efficient state, and the analysis of water was generally satisfactory.

Considerable progress was made in sanitation during the year, the effects of which will be more apparent in a less unhealthy year, and when outbreaks of plague have ceased to vitiate the statistics of mortality. Important experiments are being carried out with a view to ascertaining the time required in India for septic treatment of domestic sewage and sullage, and also the best means of completing their purification.

Village sanitation. 245. The village sanitary inspection books are reported to be fully used in almost all districts.

Fairs. 246. An outbreak of cholera at the Dadri fair in Ballia was successfully dealt with. With the exception of a few cases of plague at the Magh *mela*

at Allahabad, and the Mahavaruni fair at Hardwar, the remaining large fairs passed off without the appearance of any epidemic disease.

247. The Sanitary Board held four meetings during the year. Projects and estimates aggregating Rs. 18,85,173 were considered and approved. **Sanitary Board.**

55.—VACCINATION.

(For details see the annual report on Vaccination for 1905-1906*; and the tables under XVI.—Vaccination, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

248. There were 933 vaccinators, eleven more than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,53,241 and the average cost of each successful case of vaccination was one anna six pies. The total number of operations was 1,695,416, an increase of 23,656, and the number of successful primary operations was 1,544,152. The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator was 1,850, and the number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 33·79. In view of the prevalence of plague and cholera these results are satisfactory. **Vaccination.**

249. Bovine lymph depôts were maintained at Lucknow and Patwa Dangar. The total number of primary operations performed with pure calf lymph was 18,788, and with glycerinated lymph 32,123, the percentage of success being 99·10 and 91·54. Lymph was regularly supplied from the central depôt at Patwa Dangar to all districts in the plains. **Supply of lymph.**

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

56.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

(*See page* 58 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

57.—EDUCATION.

(For details see the annual report on Public Instruction for the year 1905-1906 *and the tables under X.—Education, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

General.

250. The year was one of exceptional progress. The number of public educational institutions increased by 12 per cent., the increase including 24 secondary schools, 937 boys' primary schools and 107 girls' primary schools. There were at the close of the year 15,708 educational institutions of all classes, of which 10,542 were public and 5,166 private institutions. The total number of scholars was 576,336 or 73,947 more than in the previous year, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. More than nine-tenths of this increase was in public institutions. The percentage of the population of school-going age receiving instruction was 8·02, that of boys being 14·71 and that of girls ·96. The scholars at public institutions numbered 502,139, and at private institutions 74,197.

Expenditure.

251. The total expenditure was Rs. 66,21,318, nearly nine lakhs more than in 1904-05. This increase is made up of Rs. 3,12,000 spent directly on the maintenance of educational institutions, Rs. 4,73,000 on buildings and apparatus, Rs. 57,000 on inspection, and Rs. 18,000 on scholarships. Provincial revenues provided Rs. 14,49,433, district board funds Rs. 25,20,820, municipal funds Rs. 1,88,246, fees Rs. 11,09,268 and other sources Rs. 11,74,649. Collegiate education cost seven lakhs and school education thirty-one and-a-half lakhs, of which eighteen lakhs were spent on secondary and thirteen and-a-half on primary schools. Two and-a-half lakhs were spent on schools for special instruction, thirteen lakhs on buildings, and four lakhs on inspection.

252. The augmented expenditure was met mainly from provincial revenues which contributed directly or through district boards over six lakhs of rupees more than last year, either from the resources of the local Government or from special grants placed at the disposal of the latter by the Government of India.

Examinations.

253. During the year 15 candidates qualified for the M.A. and D.Sc. degree, 244 for the B.A., and 11 for the B.Sc., while 299 passed the Intermediate and 450 the Entrance examination.

Controlling agencies.

254. The scheme for regrading the district inspecting staff and for improving the pay and prospects of the deputy and sub-deputy inspectors was carried into effect. Additional sub-deputy inspectors were appointed in ten districts.

Collegiate education. The University.

255. The reconstitution of the University in accordance with the requirements of the Indian Universities Act of 1904 was accomplished during the year. The new Syndicate contains fifteen members representing the different Faculties in addition to certain *ex-officio* members. The Faculties are empowered to associate with themselves a limited number of persons who possess special knowledge of the subject of study represented by the Faculty. The Faculty of Arts elected eleven, and the Faculty of Science five such associates. Two new boards of studies were created, one for vernacular languages and one for teaching. There will also be a separate board for biology. Meetings of the Senate have been opened to press reporters, thus emphasising the popular character of the reformed University. A degree of licentiate in teaching has been instituted. The ordinary income of the University for the year exceeded Rs. 65,000, and a grant of Rs. 48,000 was received from the Government of India. The total expenditure was under Rs. 59,000, and out of the balance a sum of Rs. 35,000 was invested as a fixed deposit in the Bank of Bengal.

256. The college class attached to the Fyzabad High School was closed; aid was given to three more colleges, Christ Church College, Cawnpore, Saint Andrew's College, Gorakhpur, and Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. The number of students rose from 1,825 to 2,090. The MacDonnell boarding-house at the Muir Central College is approaching completion, and will accommodate 72 residents. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, continued to flourish and had 363 students, of whom 336 were boarders. Two new departments are to be added. A properly staffed school of Arabic learning has been established by the aid of a grant from Government, and, in commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the college, a Prince of Wales science school has been founded. The estate on which Meerut College stands has been purchased by the managing committee, and improvements to the existing buildings are in progress towards which subscriptions amounting to Rs. 30,000 and a Government grant of Rs. 20,000 have been given. Plans and estimates for the new buildings of the Canning College have been under discussion, and Government has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for the science laboratories, and Rs. 50,000 for a hostel for students. The scope of the Thomason Civil Engineering College is to be widened by the opening of a technical class for the training of mechanicians and electricians. **Arts Colleges.**

257. The number of students at the Sanskrit College, Benares, was 488 against 473 in the previous year. There were 64 successful candidates in the Acharya examination, and 126 in the Madhyama examination. The salaries of the pandits were substantially raised during the year. The enrolment at the Lalit Hari Sanskrit and Medical College, Pilibhit, rose to 175. The object of the founders, who provided an income of about Rs. 5,000 for this college, was to encourage the study of Sanskrit literature and of the Ayarvedic system of medicine. **Oriental Colleges.**

258. There were 572 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 82,240. The number, both of schools and scholars, has increased. The total expenditure in secondary schools (including their primary classes) was slightly over 18 lakhs of rupees, of which 7 lakhs were provided from fees, nearly 5½ lakhs from district or municipal funds, 3½ lakhs from other sources, mainly private, and about two lakhs from provincial revenues. Girls' schools cost Rs. 2,69,000, and boys' schools Rs. 15,32,000. The cost of scholarships increased to Rs. 55,838. The improved pay of teachers in English schools and their admission to pensions has attracted a better class of applicants for appointment. Proposals have been made to similarly improve the position of teachers in vernacular schools. **Secondary education.**

Many schools are overcrowded or ill-provided with suitable accommodation, and almost everywhere there is a demand for more and better boarding houses.

The conduct of scholars is generally reported to have deteriorated owing to the abolition of the punishment of fines, and to the difficulty of finding any other suitable penalty for small breaches of discipline.

259. The number of scholars in the primary stage of all schools for boys rose to 438,702, an increase of 60,000 during the year. Forty per cent. of the total number were in aided, and sixty per cent. in state schools. The expenditure on primary schools, excluding buildings, was Rs. 13,63,475, of which over 12 lakhs were spent on boys' schools. The education of boys is most general in the Kumaun and Meerut divisions, where the percentage of scholars to total population of school going age is 11·73 and 10·63 respectively, and most backward in the Fyzabad division, where the percentage is 6·42, the provincial percentage being 8·06. The total expenditure on primary education for boys whether in primary or secondary schools amounted to Rs. 17,19,000 or about two lakhs more than last year. An enquiry into the rates at which fees are levied in lower primary classes of board schools has shown that in some districts no fees are charged and in others that they vary from one anna to six annas a year. The total fee income of district boards' primary schools was Rs. 58,831, of which half approximately represents the **Primary education.**

receipts from the lower primary classes. The special grants for primary education and for civil works enabled boards to give a considerable impetus to education during the year with the result already indicated.

Approximately three-fourths of the increased expenditure was on state or board schools and one-fourth on aided schools. Many school buildings have been constructed or improved during the year, but much remains to be done. Progress in this direction is hampered for lack of funds.

Training schools for teachers.

260. In addition to the Government Training College at Allahabad for English teachers there are five normal schools for training teachers for vernacular, secondary and primary schools. The number of students who qualified for certificates was 354. The cost of maintenance of the five schools was nearly Rs. 81,000. Lower primary teachers' training classes with a short course lasting one year have been opened in 46 districts. The number under training was 266 and the cost amounted to Rs. 10,000.

In the three institutions for training mistresses for girls' schools, certificates were obtained by 15 students.

Technical education.

261. The popularity of the Industrial school, Lucknow, is shown by the continued increase in its numbers, which rose during the year from 161 to 225. The attendance at the Medical school, Agra, rose from 297 to 317, of whom 242 were men and 75 women. A hostel for students has been opened, and quarters provided for the three resident hospital assistants. A new lecture theatre has been completed, the dissecting-room is being enlarged, and a practical class room is also under construction. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 33,537. The Agricultural school, Cawnpore, reopens at the next session as a college with a three years' course of instruction. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,344.

Female education.

262. There were 967 girls' schools, and the number of girls receiving education was 33,206, of whom 28,454 were at state schools, and 39 in colleges. The attendance shows an increase of 30 per cent. during the year. The total expenditure from public funds on colleges and schools for girls was Rs. 1,71,000. The spread of education among girls is strikingly different in the east and the west of the province. It is most backward in the eastern divisions where the percentage of girls at school to those of an age to attend is ·6 as compared with 1·5 in the western divisions.

New departmental schools were opened at Benares and Almora; and a school already attended by over one hundred pupils of good social position was opened under the auspices of the Central Hindu College. At Moradabad a fine building has been commenced and is in part already occupied by the new Hindu girls' school; the buildings, which have so far cost Rs. 20,366, have been opened, and a Hindu lady principal has been engaged.

The number of girls educated in boys' schools was 6,305, or more than double the number so educated in the previous year.

The report of the committee on female education was received during the year, but lack of funds has so far been an obstacle to the furtherance of its recommendations. To carry out the suggestions in their entirety an additional charge of fully six lakhs a year would be required, and even a modified scheme with a reduced scale of expenditure demands three lakhs, a sum which could not be provided during the year. Some advance has, however, been made; capitation grants to the teachers of boys' schools for the attendance of girl pupils have been sanctioned, and the appointment of an Indian Educational Service Inspectress has been agreed to, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Europeans and Eurasians.

263. The number of European and Eurasian scholars attending institutions of all kinds has risen from 4,223 to 4,441. Grants from Government amounted to Rs. 1,90,800, including grants for buildings and furniture, and a special grant of Rs. 7,000 towards the repairs of the school buildings at Mussooree which were damaged by the earthquake in April 1905.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

264. The increase in the number of Hindu scholars was over 61,000 and of Muhammadans 12,670. The advance made by the latter was again maintained beyond its numerical proportion according to population *viz.* one-sixth.

The total number of Hindus receiving education was 456,629 and of Muhammadans 106,701, but nearly 17,000 of the latter were at elementary schools where instruction is almost exclusively religious.

Reformatory Schools.

265. There were 144 boys at the Chunar Reformatory school. Good progress was made. The equipment of the workshops was improved and fresh industries were introduced. Of the 135 boys discharged during the past three years ten were reconvicted.

Private institutions.

266. Private institutions imparted education to 74,197 scholars, of whom 2,282 were Europeans or Eurasians, 34,088 Muhammadans and the rest Hindus. There was an increase both in the number of schools and in the attendance.

Physical training.

267. The usual circle tournaments were held, and district tournaments became more general. Itinerant gymnastic instructors were appointed in more districts. A great defect in physical training is that masters generally take no part in school games. Native physical exercises continued to be practised.

Text books.

268. The provincial text book committee continued to render useful service. The maintenance of book depôts by district boards for the supply of books to their schools is being gradually abandoned in favour of the encouragement of private enterprise.

Retrospect.

269. Mr. Lewis, who has been Director of public instruction for twelve years, retired a few months after the close of the year. The following table indicates to some extent the advance in education during these twelve years:—

	1895.	1906.	Difference.
Number of arts colleges	19	29	+ 10
Number of scholars in arts colleges	2,032	2,970	+ 958
Number of secondary schools	494	572	+ 78
Number of scholars in secondary schools ...	58,419	82,240	+ 23,821
Number of primary schools	4,335	9,799	+ 5,464
Number of scholars in primary schools ...	165,023	411,587	+ 246,564
Grand total of scholars in public and private institutions	295,344	576,336	+ 280,992
Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age	7·76	14·71	+ 6·95
Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age	·37	·96	+ ·59
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure ...	35,04,509	66,21,318	+ 30,16,809

58.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(*See the tables under XII—The Press, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Number of works.

270. The number of publications was 1,481, a decrease of seven per cent. on last year's total. There were 1,317 books and 164 periodicals, or if the figures are analysed in another way 1,100 original works, 320 republications and 61 translations. In character 295 were educational and 1,186 non-educational. They represented eleven languages, the chief being Hindi 517, Urdu 386, Sanskrit 88, English 82, Persian 32 and Arabic 27. In subject, poetry leads with 380 works, religion 267, language 190, fiction 95, philosophy 81, science 80 and medicine 52.

Subjects of literature.

271. Religion as usual attracts more writers both in poetry and prose than any other subject. A republication of the writings of Kabir with a learned commentary written two hundred years ago, and a revised edition of *Hinduism, ancient and modern*, were the books of most importance that appeared during the year. Religious poetry chiefly centres round the names of Rama and Krishna, but the only noteworthy production was a further instalment of Raja Rudra Pratap Singh's Ramayan. The original works of fiction generally display extravagance and want of taste, and often moral depravity; a similar tendency is also shown in the books selected for translation. The only historical work worth mentioning is an Urdu translation of Ibn Khaldun's History of the early Muhammadan Dynasties of which volume VII appeared during the year. Medical literature shows that the attitude towards plague preventive measures is undergoing a change. No

less than eighty-six books on philosophical subjects have appeared, and nearly all schools of thought are represented.

The native press.

272. The total number of newspapers on the register was one hundred and fifty-one, four-fifths of which were monthly or weekly publications. Thirty-six newspapers were started during the year. Of these, twenty were published in Urdu, ten in Hindi, one in Sanskrit, one in Anglo-Bengali, and four in English. Of the papers started during the year, the *Jasus*, which is a weekly paper, purports to aim at the reform of Native States; the *Asr-i-Jadid*, a monthly publication in Urdu, and the *Baranasi*, a weekly Anglo-Bengali paper, aim at cultivating friendly relations between the Hindus and Muhammadans. The *Agra Magazine*, a monthly English journal, is an organ of advanced political views and deals with Indian politics, economics, industries, arts, history and literature. During the year seven old and four new papers ceased to exist. Lucknow, Meerut, Allahabad Agra, Moradabad, Benares, Aligarh and Cawnpore were the chief centres of journalism. Of the newspapers and periodicals in English, the *Central Hindu College Magazine* (Benares) and the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad) had the largest circulation: of those in Urdu the *Arya Patra* (Bareilly), the *Satopkari* (Bareilly) and the *Hindustani* (Lucknow): of those in Hindi the *Nigamagam Chandrika* (Benares), the *Rajput* (Agra), the *Sanatan Dharm Pataka* (Moradabad), the *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), the *Arya Mitra* (Agra), the *Saraswati* (Allahabad), the *Swadesh Bandhava* (Agra) and the *Ved Prakash* (Meerut).

Principal topics of the native press.

273. The principal subjects discussed were the partition of Bengal, the swadeshi movement including the boycott of foreign manufactures, and the disturbances at Barisal. Considerable attention was devoted to the subject of strikes among railway and other employés. The relation of Muhammadans to the Sultan of Turkey, the strained feelings between Hindus and Muhammadans, the hostile attitude of the Anglo-Indian press, and the Muhammadan deputation were dealt with at considerable length. There was a general tendency to magnify the shortcomings of Europeans and Eurasians, and in mixed cases to accuse the authorities of prejudice against the Indians. On the whole the tone of the papers was moderate. No press prosecutions were instituted during the year.

59.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

(*See page* 66 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

60.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(*For details see the annual report of the Lucknow Museum for* 1905-1906.)

Lucknow Museum.

274. Visitors to the museum numbered 168,635, the largest number on record, and included 764 *pardah-nashin* ladies. The net cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,275. Valuable additions were made to the numismatic, natural history and other sections. The artware depôt received Rs. 1,947 from the sale of artware sent to the museum for sale by the makers.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

61.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

(For details see the annual reports of the Archæological Surveyor for 1905-1906 *and of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, for* 1905-1906.)

Conservation.

275. Rupees 1,71,434 were spent during the year on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the United Provinces.

The corner groups of columns in the Diwan-i-Am at Agra fort were rebuilt, the plaster of the columns and roof was repaired, brick floors were provided for the *dalans*, and a new parapet was constructed round the *baoli* in the quadrangle. The restoration of the colonnade round the Taj quadrangle was in progress. The four marble minarets at the south gate of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra were restored at a cost of Rs. 53,923, marble balustrades were also constructed, and the dripstones of the minarets were faced with marble. At Fatehpur-Sikri progress was made with the restoration of the mother-of-pearl work on the canopy of Salim Chishti's tomb, and the renewal of three marble beams in the tomb. The restoration of the Zohra Bagh kiosque at Agra and the structural repairs to the mosque and tombs of Makhdum Jahanian and Bala Pir at Kanauj in the Farrukhabad district were completed. Special repairs to the Residency buildings at Lucknow were carried out, and the work of restoring the Jama Masjid at Lucknow, and of preserving the Alam Bagh house and gateway in the Lucknow district was completed. Progress was made with the re-roofing of the Chhatar Manzil palace.

Excavation.

276. Excavations were carried on at the Matha-Kuar kot near Kasia in the Gorakhpur district. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey is of opinion that these excavations have afforded positive proof of the identity of this site with the traditional scene of Buddha's *Nirvánd*. Money for continuing the work of exploration during 1906-1907 has been sanctioned.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(*See page* 68 *of annual report for the year* 1901-1902.)

63.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

277. The year was uneventful.

64.—STATIONERY.

Stationery.

278. The consumption of stationery stores decreased from Rs. 4,13,144 to Rs. 3,31,635. Less paper and binding materials were required by the Government press, and fewer type-writers were supplied.

65.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Press.

279. Receipts amounted to Rs. 83,562 and expenditure to Rs. 5,66,163. In consequence of the strike of Bengali printers in Calcutta in the autumn of 1905, a large quantity of work was sent to this press by the Governments of India and Bengal.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1906-1907.

LIBRARY
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BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ALLAHABAD:

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1908.

Price, Rs. 1-12-0 (2*s*. 6*d*.).

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH,

1906-1907.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration.

1. The Honourable Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh until the 1st January 1907, on which date he was succeeded by the Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who held office for the remainder of the year.

The Amir.

2. In January 1907 His Excellency the Viceroy paid a state visit to Agra, during which he received His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. The Amir also included Aligarh and Cawnpore in his tour.

The famine of 1905-1906.

3. The departmental chapters of this report cover various periods between October 1905 and June 1907. The foremost feature of the period is the occurrence of famine—famine the result of the feebleness of one monsoon, but happily banished by the fulness of the next. The other circumstances which affect the moral and material welfare of the people of the province can be seen in their true perspective only when they are viewed in relation to the agricultural conditions of the period ; for the failure of a year's harvests concerns every class of the community, while it directly affects finance and revenue, crime and disease, trade, prices and the demand for labour, and the ability of the people to afford, not only luxuries, but even the bare necessities of life. Part II of this report,* therefore, contains a sketch of the advent of famine, of the measures taken by the Government for its relief, and of its gradual disappearance in the rains of 1906. Fresh from the disappointment of a magnificent harvest blighted by frost, the people awaited the monsoon of 1905 with unusual anxiety. Unfortunately, the rainfall was scanty and ill-distributed, and in Bundelkhand and parts of the Agra division—tracts which had suffered severely from the frost—not only was the autumn harvest, where unirrigated, a complete failure, but winter sowings were restricted by lack of moisture in the soil. Nor was the cold weather more propitious ; for there was no rain till February, when it came too late to avert famine. Distress first showed itself in Jalaun, where a test work opened in September attracted 3,000 workers before November, when famine was formally declared. Elsewhere the Government, by making prompt advances of money and remissions of revenue and by supplying labour to the poor, postponed, but could not avert, calamity. Before January was over, famine had been declared in Jhansi, Muttra and part of Cawnpore, and over 83,000 persons were receiving relief. By the end of March this number had risen to nearly 200,000, and Hamirpur, Etawah, and parts of Agra and Banda had been added to the affected area, which now covered over 11,000 square miles with a population of 3½ millions. Distress had now reached its zenith, but there was no substantial decline in the numbers on public and village works or in receipt of gratuitous relief, till the timely burst of the rains towards the end

* See paragraphs 155 to 159 of Part II.

of June. The monsoon proving abundant, relief works were gradually closed as the able-bodied found their way back to their homes and their fields; but the distribution of gratuitous relief continued till October, when the last valedictory doles were given.

Other features of the season.

4. It must not be supposed that scarcity was confined to the official area of famine. On the contrary, high prices pressed hardly upon nearly all classes throughout the province. Nevertheless, the picture has a brighter side. The monsoon sowings were normal in area, in the eastern districts the rains were propitious, and a timely storm in September averted disaster from many tracts. In the autumn the people, assisted by liberal advances and remissions of revenue, sowed with spring crops an area which was only 3 per cent. below normal; and though the drought of the winter sadly reduced the outturn, an unprecedented area was irrigated from the canals, and heavy rain in February was of great benefit, not only to the withering crops, but also to the alarmingly reduced supply of fodder. A hopeful feature of the year was the extension of the area under money-making crops, *viz.* sugar-cane, cotton and poppy; this is the more important because wheat sowings were seriously restricted by the dearness and inferiority of the seed. Both the cultivation and the export of cotton rose enormously; and the increase of cane growing, though not so marked, is not less interesting in view of the foreign competition which the sugar industry has to face: if the methods of cultivation and manufacture can be improved (and experiments in this direction are already proceeding), it is hoped that an article may be produced which will appeal to the public taste and at the same time be cheap enough to hold its own against foreign sugar. That the inferiority of two harvests had not disheartened the people was shown in the spring by an enormous extension of hot weather sowings, facilitated by further advances and remissions from the Government. Finally, the dryness of the season was beneficial to public health, and plague mortality was unusually low.

Return to prosperity.

5. Prosperity needs fewer words than adversity. The monsoon of 1906 was not indeed without its vagaries: the north-eastern districts of the province suffered first from floods caused by the Gogra, which waterlogged the maize and early rice, and afterwards from a dry September, which withered the late rice; and other local calamities caused some temporary anxiety. But the general excellence of the rainfall soon assured a splendid crop over an area which was well above the normal. Even Bundelkhand had a luxuriant harvest. An extensive area was now sown with spring crops, and though the winter rainfall was insufficient till February 1907, when its unseasonable abundance caused some rust in wheat and oil-seeds, yet the general result was a second fine harvest which marked not only a full recovery from famine, but also a distinct advance in the prosperity of the province. The departmental statistics for 1906-1907 tell a gratifying story of brisk trade and expanding municipal income, of agriculture profiting by high prices and labour by high wages, and other signs of returning comfort. The increased litigation and growing consumption of liquor were other results which cannot be regarded with the same satisfaction. But the picture is sadly marred by the deplorable mortality of the season, especially in the large towns. Plague indeed was less malignant, but malaria, cholera and small-pox caused havoc amongst a population which was probably debilitated by the hardships it had undergone

Land revenue.

6. It is now a recognised principle that the first two measures to be adopted by the Government in the event of a failure of a harvest are the remission and suspension of land revenue with consequent remission or suspension of rents, and the distribution of liberal advances to agriculturists. During the scarcity of 1905-1906 the relief granted amounted to 36 lakhs in remissions and 26 lakhs in advances, nearly all being for the affected districts; and the success of the policy thus adopted is proved by the fact that 99·8 per cent. of the realizable demand was collected without any unusual resort to coercive processes. Most opportune also at this time of stress was the abolition of the famine rate from April 1905 and of the patwari rate a year later; to revenue-payers this has meant relief to the extent of 39 lakhs a year.

Survey and settlement.

7. Cadastral surveys were in progress in three districts, but were retarded by cholera and famine relief. Three districts came under regular settlement, and operations were nearly or quite completed in six others. In Azamgarh the revision of records has proved a laborious and intricate task, and much litigation has been involved; this however should substantially diminish as soon as the final assessments are declared. The settlement of Moradabad promises to be difficult, but a satisfactory beginning has been made. The new assessments in Cawnpore showed a reduction in revenue of over a lakh and a half.

Land records.

8. The reorganization of the department of land records made good progress; the administrative and the office staffs were strengthened, and improvement in the pay of nearly all grades was effected or contemplated. In the patwari grade the minimum rates of pay were raised to Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 respectively, and in some places schemes of reallocation and revision of pay were being introduced. The education and conduct of these village accountants showed improvement, and their papers were satisfactorily tested and punctually filed. The accuracy of maps and rent-rolls received attention, and in some districts new or revised tahsil registers were completed by the special staff.

Court of Wards.

9. The usefulness of the work done by the Court of Wards in rescuing from insolvency or otherwise improving estates which suffer from the absence of competent managers, is well illustrated by the histories of the 16 estates which were released from the Court during the year. One estate, for instance, which in 1894 had a rental of only Rs. 1,630 and encumbrances approximating Rs. 13,000, has been relieved of debt and now enjoys an income of nearly Rs. 10,000. Another, the debts of which exceeded $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1898, is now solvent, its rent-roll has risen by nearly Rs. 15,000, and over Rs. 19,000 have been spent on improvements. The finances of a third are now on a sound footing, though in 1899 they were embarrassed by over two lakhs of debts. Eight estates came under management during the year, and at its close the total number under the Court of Wards was 170. The unfavourable character of the season, especially in Bundelkhand, affected both crops and cattle; and the Court, whose share of remissions of revenue was over Rs. 55,000, played its part in the relief of the tenantry by remitting $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rent and advancing nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs for agricultural purposes. In more prosperous tracts the tenants actually profited by the high prices obtained for their produce, and throughout the province 73 lakhs of rent, out of a recoverable current demand of $76\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, were collected. The progress made in the liquidation of debts

was good, the total burden being reduced by nine lakhs; in many cases debts at exorbitant interest were converted by means of loans at 5 to 6 per cent. The proportion of the gross income spent on management was only a little over 9 per cent., which is probably as low as is consistent with efficiency. The outlay on improvements exceeded 64 lakhs, two-thirds of it being incurred in Oudh, where three large solvent estates offered unusual scope for such expenditure. Wells and sanitation, communications and buildings, markets and hamlets, arboriculture and experiments in seed, crops and agricultural methods, were amongst the objects aimed at; and attention was also devoted to education and medical aid for the tenantry.

Rent litigation.

10. Rent litigation in the province of Agra has steadily increased since the introduction of the Tenancy Act of 1901, probably to some extent as a result of the changes made in the law. Other influences are also at work, and at present definite conclusions cannot be drawn as to the extent to which each factor has contributed to the general result. With irrigation extending and prices rising, agriculture yields an increasing return, while at the same time there is perceptible in proprietors a growing determination to obtain the full value of their land. This explains the steady advance in the number of cases of enhancement of rent, especially as these suits are filed in the monsoon months, when prospects in 1906 were favourable. The rapid multiplication of ejectment suits may be partly attributable to similar causes; for these are frequently resorted to less as a method of getting rid of undesirable tenants, than as a lever to raise the rent, or as a precaution against the accrual of occupancy rights. Such cases are often purely formal, the same tenant or his relative being readmitted to the land (probably at enhanced rent) within a year or two; but even these nominal ejectments can be made legally effective. Rent litigation fluctuates very much with the character of the seasons. Thus the frost and drought of 1905 diminished the number of suits; in a year of famine rents could hardly be raised and arrears must be allowed to accumulate. But in 1906 landlords, anticipating a good autumn harvest, could sue their tenants for arrears and force up their rents by ejectments, and so the former class of suit increased by 11 per cent., and the latter established a record, while other rent cases increased for similar reasons. The hope that under the provisions of the new Act leases for seven years or more would become more popular with proprietors, has not yet been realised; for though the area under long leases has increased in one division, the progress made elsewhere is insignificant.

11. One regrettable result of this growing volume of litigation, aggravated as it is by a constantly increasing file of partition cases, is that the work to be done by the courts is more than they can efficiently do. Proposals to strengthen the permanent staff of deputy collectors have been made by the Government, which also felt the need of power, since accorded to it, to appoint at discretion temporary additional officers. Certain alterations in procedure under the Tenancy Act are also under consideration.

Special Bundelkhand laws.

12. In 1903 the Encumbered Estates Act and the Alienation of Land Act came into operation in Bundelkhand, the first Act having been framed with the object of relieving hereditary proprietors of debt, the second in order to restrict the transfer into the hands of non-agricultural tribes of the ownership of land. Proceedings under the Encumbered Estates Act are now practically complete. Out of 15,258 applications which reached the Commissioners on behalf of indebted landholders, 11,505 were referred to the

special Judges appointed under the Act. The corresponding claims preferred by creditors within the time allowed numbered 32,870, and the total amount claimed was about a crore of rupees, one quarter of this sum being on account of interest, which in many of the bonds produced was charged at excessive rates. Considerable discretion was vested under the Act in the special Judges, and in the result their awards totalled about half of the amount claimed, whereas about three-quarters would probably have been decreed in the civil courts. Allowing for the delay and cost inseparable from ordinary civil litigation, it is calculated that by proceeding under the special Act debtors were saved about 40 per cent. of their liabilities. Proceedings in liquidation were also extensive, and out of 52 lakhs of decreed debts 46 lakhs were discharged. More than half of these payments were provided by loans from the Government on the security of the estates, while 9¾ lakhs of debts were cleared by private arrangement or sale of moveables. Some creditors were satisfied to relinquish part of their claims, with the prospect before them of prompt payment of the remainder. In the result decree-holders received over 15 annas in every rupee awarded by the special Judges. Ten lakhs of debts could be liquidated only by resorting to sale of the land; but it is satisfactory to note that good prices were generally obtained, and that the purchasers mostly belonged to agricultural tribes. To what extent the special legislation introduced into Bundelkhand has affected the selling value of land or led to a contraction of credit and scarcity of capital, cannot be stated until better seasons come and this precarious tract returns to a normal state of agricultural prosperity.

Legislation.

13. The abolition of the patwari rate, which has been mentioned in paragraph 5, took effect in April 1906, when the famine was at its height; and Act IV of 1906 (by which the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Kanungos and Patwaris Act of 1889 was finally repealed) was introduced and passed on the 11th of that month with the object, not so much of legalising the concession, as of assuring the landholding public that the abolition was to be permanent. The Municipalities (Amendment) Act was passed in order to remedy certain defects which had become apparent in the working of the Act already in force.

Police.

14. The police report covers the calendar year 1906, the conditions of which were much the same as in 1905. Prices continued high, and the prevalence of plague led to the evacuation of houses, which thus offered temptation to the criminal classes. The consequent increase under minor offences against property was, however, balanced by a progressive decrease in offences against the person, and notable decreases under dacoity, robbery and serious mischief. The previous year's campaign against organized dacoity was vigorously continued, especially in the Agra division, and the three powerful gangs which still survived were effectually broken up.

15. There is still much room for improvement in the detective work of the police, not only in cases of dacoity, but also in those of robbery and burglary, of murder and poisoning, of thefts from trains in transit, and of offences relating to coin, stamps and notes. The prosecution of special crimes such as those last named should receive great assistance from the recently organized Criminal Investigation Department; and in other directions also signs of progress are not wanting. The detection of burglary is already improving steadily, and would be much facilitated if the large towns were better lighted—a measure the importance of which is being impressed upon municipalities by

the Government.* The practical usefulness of investigation is also expected to increase, now that discretion has been allowed to station officers to abstain from taking action in certain cases where it is neither desired nor likely to be productive of good results.

16. The problem of the criminal tribes continued to embarrass the police. A few of these tribes show signs of settling down to agriculture; others, to whom this is distasteful, are being employed in carpet making and similar industries. The majority however showed no improvement, and the Sansiahs and Haburahs were particularly troublesome. The rough-and-ready method of driving them away from one district into another is being discouraged, since it results in losing control over the movements of these wandering gangs.

17. There was general improvement in the work of the police during the year, the decrease in the punishment roll and the freer distribution of rewards being both satisfactory features. The conduct of the rural police was no exception to this general statement, and chaukidars were frequently rewarded for good work, especially in reporting the movements of bad characters. Surveillance was still defective, as is shown by the large proportion of persons proceeded against who had not been previously registered ; but the intelligent use of bad character rolls and of the new village registers promises to improve this branch of police work. Village headmen showed that their assistance can be of use to the force if they are treated with tact. Co-operation with the police of bordering native states was recognised as important, and the relations maintained with them were satisfactory. Reorganization was in progress. The superior staff was strengthened and twelve officers of the new rank of deputy superintendent were appointed, while six began their course at the training school. This institution is also under reform, and it is hoped that the new rules will result in the recruitment of a still better class of sub-inspector. The charges relating to village police in Agra were provincialized, and municipal and cantonment chaukidars are shortly to be converted into constabulary. The total cost of the force increased by over 6½ lakhs.

Criminal justice.

18. The number of cases and of persons brought to trial rose somewhat both in Agra and in Oudh, the chief feature being the increase (already alluded to) in minor offences against property. This again, since such offences are comparatively seldom punished with imprisonment, resulted in a larger number of whippings and in the more frequent release without punishment of first or venial offenders. The percentage of convictions continued to be much higher in Agra than in Oudh, and in Agra also the duration of cases showed an undue tendency to rise. Appeals and revisions increased considerably in number.

Prisons.

19. The greater prevalence of petty crime led to a larger number of short sentences of imprisonment; so that discharges as well as admissions increased, and at the end of the year the jail population was smaller than at the beginning. The fact that during the recent scarcity the jails have not filled so rapidly as in previous periods of high prices of food grains, coupled with the general rise in wages and the profits of agriculture, suggests the inference that the poor are more law-abiding, because they are more prosperous, than they used to be. The number of juveniles sent to prison shows

* See Part II, paragraph 117.

a regrettable increase; and the Government found it necessary to order the release of 13 out of 19 youthful offenders who had been incarcerated for bad livelihood. The separation in jail of juveniles, and of habitual from casual offenders, was practically complete. It is important to make the treatment of habitual offenders as deterrent as possible, and this was recognised, both by the courts in more frequently ordering solitary confinement, and by the jail authorities in insisting upon discipline and rigour in the tasks performed by the prisoners. Though punishments in the jails occurred oftener, the increase was not proportionate to the increase in the number of inmates; and floggings, which are reserved for heinous offences, satisfactorily diminished. Economy of management was observed, and, in spite of higher prices of food grains, the average cost of maintaining a prisoner was lower than that of any other province in India in 1905. Sanitary precautions were scrupulously enforced, with the result that, despite the ravages amongst the free population of famine and fever, of cholera and plague, the health of prisoners was good. They were comparatively free from infectious diseases and their death-rate was only 16·5 per mille.

Civil justice.

20. The steady increase in civil litigation throughout the province may be taken as a sign of continuing or returning prosperity. In Agra the number both of institutions and of cases decided was higher than it had ever been. Cases of execution of decrees rose in concert, about half of them as usual being wholly infructuous. The current work of the High Court also expanded, and the pending file was not sensibly diminished. Village munsifs slightly increased in number and did rather more work; but opinions differ somewhat as to their usefulness.

Registration.

21. Except in the case of wills, the registration of documents of all classes showed an increase; this was particularly marked in the case of mortgages, since Act VI of 1904 has made compulsory the registration of all instruments of mortgage. The income correspondingly expanded, and the work of the department was satisfactory.

Municipalities.

22. Like other communities and departments, municipalities depend for their prosperity very largely upon agricultural conditions. Accordingly, the year which opened in April 1906 brought considerable expansion to the municipal income, the chief contributing factors being octroi, terminal tax and tolls, sale of land, and improved conservancy. Revision of schedules and care in administration made octroi more productive, and trade was generally brisk, though the figures of consumption show large local variations. The Government has strengthened municipal finances, not only by relieving them of all police charges, but also by making large grants and loans where these were most needed; and it has now relieved them of all direct expenditure on plague. The boards have thus been able to make great progress in sanitary reform, the importance of which was accentuated by the deplorable mortality of the year and by the recurrence of plague, fever and cholera. Water works in the towns which possess them accounted for nearly ten lakhs of expenditure, and elsewhere there was large outlay on drainage and conservancy. Indeed in nearly half the municipalities of the province drainage schemes will soon be either complete or in preparation. The lighting of towns received further attention, and in some of the larger municipalities electricity is being introduced; but more improvement is necessary, and in the matter of lighting, as also in that of education, the Government has

prescribed a proportional standard of expenditure, up to which the boards are expected to work. Among administrative reforms were the improvement of the position of municipal employés by revising their salaries and arranging for provident funds, and also the appointment of new officials, especially of paid secretaries in smaller places. The boards are realizing that the increased outlay involved in such measures as these is amply repaid by greater honesty and efficiency in administration.

District boards.

23. Recent legislation has conferred upon district boards wider administrative and financial powers than they had previously enjoyed. Their system of accounts in particular has been simplified, and a further step towards financial independence is to be taken in April 1908, when the funds of district boards will be excluded from the general provincial accounts. It is hoped that the enlargement of freedom and responsibility in financial matters will stimulate the interest of non-official members, and facilitate the employment by the boards of their resources. The working balance at the end of the year exceeded ten lakhs, an unnecessarily high figure, considering that the prescribed minimum is only four lakhs. Many boards were unable to utilize in full the large grants made by the Government for dispensaries and schools, and the consequent lapses swelled the balances. The income of the year showed an increase, but expenditure was somewhat lower (70½ lakhs). The special grants in 1905-1906 had been largely devoted to buildings, chiefly educational, and the outlay on civil works reached nearly 38¼ lakhs. In 1906-1907 it fell to 34½ lakhs, but the recurring expenditure on education rose by 1½ lakhs, practically the whole of the special recurring grants for primary education being utilized. The cause of education has made great advances during the last two years, and the people have shown their appreciation of the efforts of the Government by over-crowding all new school accommodation as soon as it is ready. There was again large expenditure upon dispensaries and village sanitation, arboriculture and roads. The circumstances which touch the daily life of the people are largely controlled by the district boards, and much depends upon the co-operation of the non-official public. Hopeful signs of improvement in this direction are not wanting, but an apathy on the part of non-official members that often shows itself in the attendance at meetings, in the realization of hospital subscriptions, in the checking of vital statistics, and in the small amount of encouragement given to vaccination and sanitation, must give way to a more active sympathy, if the policy of the Government is to have its full effect in securing the happiness of the people.

Agriculture.

24. A fresh impetus has been given to the technical study of agriculture by the conversion of the school at Cawnpore into a fully equipped agricultural college. The new institution is now definitely established and has made a good start. During the year 1906-1907 the accommodation was being altered and enlarged, new permanent buildings were under construction, and the Principal, Agricultural Chemist and Economic Botanist joined their appointments, and made good progress in organizing both the teaching and the experimental sides of the college. Opportunities will now be offered to natives of India to become trained land-agents and scientific gardeners. Two special officers also made tours of inquiry in connection with the promotion of industries and of technical education. Roadside avenues were extended during the year, and roads were being classified with a view to future planting. The department continued to supply the

public with agricultural implements, many of them being of improved design, and the affiliated farms, or depôts, four of which were at work and two more are to be added, distributed increased quantities of seed mostly on credit. Though financially hampered by the inferiority of the wheat harvest, these depôts were able to meet the large demand for Muzaffarnagar wheat seed, the superiority of which is proved, not only by its popularity, but also by experiment. The introduction of improved varieties of seed, as well as of better methods of agriculture and manufacture, is one of the chief objects of the department, and the results of experiments in sugar, wheat and acclimatized cotton were again made known to the public by publications and demonstrations, including a demonstration of sugar making at the Calcutta Exhibition.

25. In a country where whole harvests may depend upon artificial irrigation, the scientific study of well-sinking is of high importance; and this has been recognised not only by the recent well survey, the tabulated results of which will now inform the local authorities of the real needs and possibilities of water supply, but also by providing over half the districts of the province with at least one expert well-borer each. Special details have been investigated in the dry tracts of Bundelkhand, and technical experiments are being made in Cawnpore and Jhansi. As the well-boring staff becomes more efficient, land-holders should soon realize that a well scientifically sunk in a properly chosen place is a most profitable form of insurance.

Civil veterinary department.

26. There were considerably more outbreaks of disease amongst horses and cattle than in the previous year; but it is a hopeful sign that the numbers of inoculations and of animals brought to the dispensaries for treatment increased in larger proportion. A cold storage chamber for serum at Lucknow and four new veterinary dispensaries were opened. Breeding operations were fairly successful. The efficiency of the department was increased by substantial additions to the staff.

Co-operative credit societies.

27. In order to secure to cultivators a fair proportion of the fruits of their labour, it is of the utmost importance that they should be able at sowing time to obtain money and seed at reasonable rates. This has been the object of the Government in encouraging the institution of district and rural banks on the co-operative principle, and the recent growth of these societies both in number and in financial resource gives hope for their permanence. Urban banks, though assisted by advances from the Government, have mostly been financed locally, debentures being issued and deposits received; while the capital of rural societies is largely provided by district banks, to which in some cases they are affiliated. Members are allowed to borrow at 12½ per cent. for the period of a single harvest, and such loans are usually repaid punctually. By June 1907 the number of urban banks had risen from two to seventeen, with a membership of nearly 25,000, and that of village banks from 49 to 130, with assets approximating two lakhs. Apart from these, a dozen seed societies in Sultanpur have been working as distributing agencies for the Government seed depôt, and three of these are now on an independent footing.

Weather and crops.

28. The favourable character of the seasons, and the gradual return of the province to prosperity during 1906-1907, have been sufficiently summarized above in paragraph 5.

Forests.

29. The year was favourable not only to the growth but also to the protection of forests. Owing to the plentifulness of the rainfall there were very few losses from fire, but considerable damage was done by grazing, licit as well as illicit. In the interests of the forests it has been proposed to substitute a system of fodder export for permission to graze; and, in view of the importance of reboisement and of its ultimately remunerative character, it is hoped that practical steps to reafforest waste areas may shortly be taken. Working plans are now nearly or quite ready in most places, and it is proposed to introduce them into Bundelkhand, where the irregularity of the rainfall makes improvement in the working of the forests specially necessary. Communications and buildings made good progress during the year, particularly in the Jaunsar division, where they are most backward; and 137 miles of new road were constructed, while over a lakh was spent on buildings.

30. The outturn of the forests was, with one important exception, very satisfactory; in the eastern circle there was great expansion in the sales of timber, due to the increased area of exploitation in one division; and throughout the province the output of firewood, bamboos and minor produce showed improvement. The manufacture of turpentine and resin in Naini Tal was most successful; the profits rose from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 34,000, and the market is assured, while at the same time it is found that the tapping of trees does not damage the timber. The provincial income from forests however was seriously diminished by the great drop in the value of sleepers. The enormous output of timber from the Jaunsar division a few years ago has overstocked the market, while prices have been still further depressed by the competition of Australian wood. Trees are now selling for half the prices of a year ago, and the value of the timber turned out in the western circle fell in 1906-1907 from 11¼ to 8¼ lakhs. It is anticipated that the sleeper market, if carefully watched, will shortly recover, and that the competition from Australia may become less severe; but in the meantime the profits of the department have been reduced. In the result, the provincial income from forests was 24 lakhs and the expenditure 14 lakhs, leaving a surplus of 10 lakhs, or two-thirds of a lakh less than in the preceding year.

Manufactures and trade.

31. In connection with the increase in the cultivation of cotton and sugar, it is interesting to notice that the corresponding industries are also expanding. A new cotton mill was opened during the year, and the number of gins and presses now exceeds 100, giving employment to over 13,000 hands. Some new sugar factories and refineries are also being started, but the indigo industry continues to decline. The promotion of manufactures is beginning to attract the interest of the public, and should be stimulated by the methodical official inquiry and conference which were held during the year.

32. About 130 miles were added to the railway system of the province, and there was considerable expansion in rail-borne traffic. The general excellence of the harvests, while discouraging the movement of grain within the province, stimulated the exports of oilseeds, of grain, and especially of cotton. That over 25 lakhs of maunds of raw cotton should have left the province, mostly for Bombay and Calcutta, is particularly remarkable if read with the fact that, despite the *swadeshi* movement, there was a large increase in the imports of European cotton piece-goods. Export business in

raw hides, opium and Indian hemp was also brisk, the last-named being in great demand in Bengal as a substitute for jute. The local sugar industry was hampered by the inferiority of the harvest, which, while it invited increased imports of unrefined sugar from outside, left less margin for consignments to other provinces. The continually expanding import of kerosine oil, which has more than doubled in three years, is an interesting indication of the rising standard of comfort of the people.

33. The trade with Tibet, though hampered by many difficulties, continued to expand, chiefly owing to the increased demand for grain in that country. Imports however were stationary except for a brisker trade in wool and borax. The receipts of grain from Nepal were much restricted by the damage done by floods to the autumn harvest.

Public Works.

34. Over 95 lakhs were spent through the Public Works Department on the construction and repair of public buildings and roads, including ten lakhs of expenditure on famine relief works. The quarters of the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun were furnished and subsidiary buildings constructed. At Cawnpore the currency office made some advance, and a new Commissioner's court was being built at Meerut. Large improvements and extensions were made at the Thomason College, Roorkee, the medical school at Agra and the new agricultural college at Cawnpore. Considerably over a lakh was spent at Naini Tal and Allahabad on the construction of quarters for secretariat clerks. The new civil hospital at Allahabad approached completion, and numerous dispensaries, schools, offices, jails and police buildings were being constructed or improved. At Agra ¾ lakh was spent on archæological restoration. The most important bridge which was being built was a new one over the Jumna at Agra, which is estimated to cost over 19 lakhs. The metalled roads under maintenance had a length of 6,070 miles, which was increased by 120 miles during the year.

Canals and irrigation.

35. The total capital outlay on canals was nearly 38 lakhs, including 7 lakhs each on the Betwa and Dhassan canals and 11⅓ lakhs on the Ken canal, which was formally opened in December 1906. These three protective works have so far cost rather over a crore of rupees, more than half having been spent on the Betwa canal, which is the only protective work at present in operation. The total loss on the working of this canal now exceeds 41½ lakhs, but the annual deficit, after paying expenses and interest on capital, is being steadily reduced and was only Rs. 67,000 in 1906-1907. Productive works, which have cost in capital outlay about nine crores, yielded in 1906-1907 a net profit of 52 lakhs, the enormous extension of irrigation in the spring of 1906 having raised the gross revenue to the record figure of 120 lakhs. The total realizations of the year from all canals exceeded a crore and a quarter, and the net surplus accruing to the Local Government under the terms of the provincial contract was over 33 lakhs. The length of working channels increased by 218 miles and was nearly 14,000 miles by the end of the year. Relief should be experienced in the tracts most liable to famine, not only by the completion in the near future of the Ken canal, but also by the construction of tanks in Bundelkhand, and by the progress of the Fatehpur-Sikri distributary extension of the Agra canal, a portion of which was opened for irrigation during the year. The demand upon the canals in 1906-1907 was restricted by the copious rainfall which occurred in both harvests, and the area irrigated, though above the average for nine years, was less by nearly a million acres than it had been in the previous year of drought. The

figures for sugarcane and cotton show a steady demand for water for these valuable crops.

Provincial finance.

36. The prominent features of the year were the very large transfer both on the receipt and expenditure side from the local to the provincial account, the addition to the provincial income of nearly a crore of rupees, and the accumulation of a balance considerably in excess of that of the previous year and higher by half a crore than the balance estimated in the budget. The transfers from local to provincial account were caused chiefly by the abolition of the patwari rate and fund and the provincialization of the village and road police in Agra. Apart from these transfers nearly half the increase in the provincial income was due to a rise in imperial assignments from 43 to nearly 80 lakhs, the latter sum including a special grant of 28¼ lakhs to cover famine expenditure, besides smaller grants for further police reforms, education, sanitation and similar purposes. The ordinary receipts of the year were also enhanced by climatic conditions. The unprecedented demand upon the canals in the spring of 1906 greatly increased irrigation assessments, while collections of revenue of all kinds, of suspended arrears, and of agricultural advances with interest, were facilitated by excellent harvests. The increase in expenditure was large, but the items which were not covered by corresponding assignments or adjustments of income did not exceed 8 lakhs. The year was in short one of financial prosperity, and resulted in a provincial surplus of 8 lakhs, instead of a deficit of 28 lakhs as anticipated in the budget.

Excise.

37. The year was one of transition. Many of the recommendations of the Excise Committee are being adopted, and the contract system for the supply of country spirit will be gradually introduced. In 1906-1907 three distilleries were closed, five outstill areas were brought under the distillery system, plain spirit manufactured by European processes was classed as country spirit and taxed accordingly, and the duty on foreign spirit made in the province was raised to the tariff rate on imported spirit. After the close of the year there was a general enhancement of still-head duty on country spirit, and the policy of converting outstill areas, with due regard to the danger of promoting illicit distillation, is being steadily pursued. Approval has also been given to regulations concerning the issue strength of country spirit and to restrictions on sale at shops. The radical reforms in the excise system which are impending will make great demands upon the department, which has now been separated from the land revenue department, and its staff strengthened with additional inspectors.

38. The receipts of the year showed a decrease of over nine lakhs in duty on foreign spirit, owing to the extensive clearance of Rosa liquor from bond immediately before the enhancement of duty. But the income under other heads expanded; for, though license fees for country spirit fell off because the shops were auctioned when agricultural prospects were precarious, consumption rose rapidly when the monsoon proved favourable, and the receipts from still-head duty advanced by nearly four lakhs. The policy of deriving the maximum of income from the minimum of consumption was illustrated in the case of hemp drugs. The duties on *ganja* and *charas* were again substantially enhanced, while *bhang* was subjected to an acreage tax on its cultivation and a transport duty on its removal. The result was that a greatly reduced consumption of all these drugs yielded

an actually larger income. The official vend of opium was reintroduced in seven poppy-growing districts, but its curtailment is under consideration.

Stamps and income-tax.

39. The brisk trade of the year was reflected in the income-tax returns, and it is significant that Rs. 30,000 of the increase came from commercial companies, thirteen of which were assessed at upwards of a lakh each. The continually expanding revenue from stamps, which exceeded the record of the previous year, cannot be regarded with the same satisfaction; for, as the increase was confined to judicial stamps, it can only be attributed to the growing volume of litigation.

Public health.

40. The baneful influence of scarcity upon the vitality of the people may be traced not only in their abnormally low birth rate during 1906, but also in the readiness with which they succumbed to disease. The birth rate of the year in municipalities was actually lower than the death rate by almost 10 per mille, and for the whole province it only slightly exceeded the mortality. The provincial death rate, though lower than in the preceding year, was 39·07 per mille, the second highest in India. This excessive mortality cannot be attributed to plague; on the contrary, this scourge was comparatively rare and caused a death rate of under 1½ per mille. Seven-tenths of the deaths of the year are ascribed to fevers, of which there was a widespread epidemic in the last five months of the year, while cholera and in a lesser degree small-pox were also unusually prevalent. The highest death rates occurred in Bundelkhand, where the stamina of the people had necessarily been affected by famine conditions. The steadily falling birth rate, and the fact that only one out of every four children born lives to be a year old, are evils which show the need of continuous sanitary reform.

Medical relief.

41. It is satisfactory to note that the greater prevalence of disease was accompanied by increased resort to hospitals and dispensaries. The attendance at these institutions rose by more than a quarter of a million, more in-door patients were cured, and more surgical operations were performed, about eight out of every nine being successful. Female dispensaries were more popular, and a larger number of women received medical attendance at their homes. The sale of quinine powders nearly doubled. Nearly 4½ lakhs were spent on medical buildings during the year, and the staff of hospital assistants, though still below the sanctioned strength, was substantially increased, most of the recruits coming from the Agra medical school. It is hoped that the projected medical college at Lucknow will, when completed, help to popularize the medical profession. At present the department is undermanned; nevertheless the demands upon it during the year, though rendered specially onerous by famine conditions, were fully complied with.

Sanitation.

42. The unhealthiness of life in the municipalities emphasises the importance of sanitary improvements, and large sums were again spent, especially in the more populous towns. In Lucknow the outlay exceeded three lakhs, and for Benares a drainage project estimated at 20 lakhs was considered by the Sanitary Board, while ¾ lakh was actually spent in the town. The quality of the water supply in municipalities was reported to be satisfactory, especially at Meerut. Rural sanitation continued to receive the attention of district boards. A bathing fair of exceptional size and importance took place at Allahabad, and, except for an unfortunate outbreak of cholera, passed off well. The other large fairs which were held were also managed successfully. The Sanitary Department has been strengthened by the appointment of an assistant sanitary engineer.

Vaccination.

43. There was a slight decline in the number of persons vaccinated, which may be attributed to the low birth rate in certain districts and to the weakness of children after famine and fever. The lymph depôts in Lucknow and Naini Tal continued to work satisfactorily, and the percentage of successful operations was good.

Education.

44. The year was the last of a quinquennium which witnessed a steady development of education in the province. The movement, especially as regards women, is still in its infancy, but it has already made rapid progress. Five years ago scholars numbered 452,000 ; they now exceed 600,000. Out of every thousand boys 153 instead of 117, and out of every thousand girls twelve instead of six, are going to school. In 1902 it was estimated that an additional outlay of 20 lakhs a year was necessary to meet the most crying needs of primary, including female, education, of the teaching and inspecting staff, of school buildings and boarding-houses. By 1907 the direct expenditure had actually risen from 32½ lakhs to 46¼ lakhs, and the indirect from 13 lakhs to 28½. The income from fees, which in secondary schools have nearly doubled, has reached 13¾ lakhs, or more than a quarter of the direct expenditure; but the bulk of the increased outlay has come from provincial revenues and local funds, and has only been rendered possible by large grants from the Government of India.

45. It has been realized that a necessary preliminary to the advance of education is the provision of a teaching and inspecting staff with proper qualifications and attractive prospects. More normal schools have been opened, and the trained teachers thus produced are now adequately paid, and have provident funds and pensions to look forward to. The inspecting staff has been increased and reorganized, and the pay of the subordinate officers has been enhanced. School buildings and boarding houses have multiplied, large grants from the Government being utilized for their construction. Play-grounds are provided where this is possible, and drill and athletics are becoming popular. The number of male boarders has risen in five years from 6,875 to 12,577, and of females from 2,211 to 3,228. It is hoped that the corporate life of students may carry with it something of moral training—an element which is inevitably deficient in the purely secular education of state schools.

46. The number of students at arts colleges affiliated to the University has risen from 1,490 to 2,241, and of boarders from 577 to 1,060. The University has been reconstituted under the Universities Act of 1904. The matriculation examination and the science course have been improved, a central law college has been started, and rules for the residence and discipline of students have been introduced.

47. Secondary education has also advanced rapidly during the quinquennium. Boys at high schools now number 24,460 instead of 10,220, and the attendance of girls has trebled. Several reforms in secondary education are under consideration, and the Government hopes to improve the quality of teaching by establishing a Government high school in each district. Middle schools have increased in attendance, the number of boys having nearly doubled in five years, and that of girls having multiplied tenfold.

48. But it is the extension of primary education and the adoption of a sound system of technical and industrial education which make the most urgent claims upon the attention of the Government. The latter will enable the

people to develop the resources of the country; the former, by widening their intelligence and breaking down prejudice, will, it is hoped, raise their standard of comfort and stimulate a thrifty use of their opportunities. The universal spread of elementary education is a dream of the distant future; the province is still more than five years behind the more important provinces of India (excluding the Punjab), and only 111 boys out of every thousand are now going to primary schools. But much has been done in the quinquennium; the attendance of boys has risen from 324,699 to 418,480, and that of girls from 14,486 to 22,486. Much of the teaching given, especially in aided schools, is ill-digested and evanescent; and many of the school buildings are unsuitable and in poor repair; but it is something that elementary education is becoming popular, and large sums are being spent every year upon improved accommodation. The annual direct outlay upon primary education has risen during the quinquennium from 14 to 21¾ lakhs.

49. Technical education is still in its infancy, but some progress has been made. The industrial school at Lucknow is regaining its popularity; the Thomason civil engineering college at Roorkee and the agricultural school at Cawnpore have been greatly enlarged, and the latter has been raised to the status of a college. The medical school at Agra now has 314 pupils, including 69 women; and the new medical college at Lucknow, for which 15 lakhs have been subscribed in an outburst of loyalty by private persons, is under construction. The Government is adopting a liberal policy towards technical and industrial education, in the hope that an intelligent response from the public will not be wanting. The non-legal professions and the manufacturing industries, hitherto mostly ignored, offer lucrative careers to young men of ability, and their development should bring wealth and benefit to the country at large.

Literature and the press.

50. Literature was not enriched by much of value during the year. *Swadeshi* matters formed the subject of many pamphlets, religious works, often of a controversial character, were numerous, and works of fiction, not always free from indelicacy, multiplied. But with the exception of a few editions of Sanskrit classics and of a couple of accounts of the Russo-Japanese war, very little of intrinsic interest was published. The native press was usually moderate in tone, though the Hindu papers in advocating a boycott of foreign sugar too often descended to gross misrepresentation.

Archæology.

51. The Taj and parts of the fort at Agra, and many other Muhammadan monuments in that neighbourhood as well as at Lucknow and Jaunpur, were under restoration, and considerably over a lakh was spent. The excavations at Kasia and Sarnath resulted in several discoveries of interest to students of Buddhist history.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

(*See pages* 1 *to* 4 *of the report for* 1901-1902.)

2.—POLITICAL.

(*For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur and Tehri states.*)

RAMPUR.

Finance.

1. The financial position of the state remains sound; the income was nearly 35½ lakhs, and though expenditure exceeded this figure by a lakh, this was due to the settlement of the Hamid Manzil furniture account, which amounted to five lakhs and had not been budgeted for; the rest of the expenditure was within the budget (31½ lakhs). The cash balance now stands at 2½ lakhs. Collections of the current demand were satisfactory, and outstanding arrears were somewhat reduced by timely remissions.

Agriculture.

2. The season was prosperous, though prices of food grains ruled high. The improvement of the canal system continued to receive attention. The scheme to start a scientific sugar-refinery is expected to take effect shortly. Exports were good, and wages were high.

Education.

3. One more school for girls was opened; there are 150 schools in the state, including an industrial school: steady though not rapid progress was made.

Medical work.

4. Plague dealt havoc in the state. A special hospital was again opened in the city, and nearly 100,000 rats were destroyed. The attendance at the civil dispensary and female hospital was satisfactory. Sanitation and lighting were improved, and vaccination showed some progress. His Highness the Nawab made a generous donation of Rs 50,000 towards the Medical College at Lucknow.

General.

5. His Highness the Nawab met their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Lucknow, and His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra. Rampur was also visited both by Sir James LaTouche and by His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor. It was decided to confer on the Nawab full administrative powers, and to this end the post of Minister was abolished, and two Secretaries, Judicial and Revenue, were appointed instead.

TEHRI.

6. The income rose to nearly 10 lakhs, 6½ lakhs of which came from duty on timber. Expenditure, which included 2½ lakhs invested in Government paper, was only 7 lakhs. The state's finances are sound, and show a surplus of nearly 16 lakhs. The season and crops were good: prices showed an upward tendency. Public health, Education and Public Works received attention, and the foundation-stone of a boarding-house was laid by the Agent. His Highness the Raja was present at the state visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Agra in January 1907.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

(*For sections* 3 *to* 7 *see pages* 4 *to* 36 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

7. The office of Lieutenant-Governor was held by the Honourable Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., until the 1st January 1907, on which date the Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., succeeded to it and held office for the remainder of the year.

9.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

8. In 1905 Mr. Sherring, Deputy Commissioner of Almora, had paid a successful visit to Western Tibet. To confirm the friendly relations then established, Kunwar Kharag Singh Pal, Deputy Collector, was deputed in 1906 to make a similar journey. He crossed the Lipu Lekh Pass, visited the Taklakot and Gyanema marts, and at Gartok on August 20th met by appointment Mr. Calvert, Assistant Commissioner of Kulu. Trade facilities were discussed with the *Garphans* and other Tibetan officials, and the protection of pilgrims to Kailas was secured. Kunwar Kharag Singh Pal was everywhere treated with good will and hospitality.

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(*For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for* 1905-1906.)

General.

9. The year 1905-1906 opened unfavourably for agriculture; the previous spring harvest had been blighted by frost, and the monsoon of 1905 had been late and scanty: by October famine conditions existed in the Agra division and in Bundelkhand; and elsewhere, though the area sown with the autumn crop was normal, the outturn was short. The people however were hopeful; and though the soil moisture was deficient, they sowed with spring crops an area which was only 3 per cent. below normal. Unfortunately the winter was rainless, but a heavy fall in February was of enormous benefit throughout the province, and resulted in a fair yield generally: also the fodder supply, which had become very scanty, was supplemented by a new crop of grass. Generous remissions of revenue for both harvests (*viz.* 32 lakhs in Agra and Bundelkhand and four lakhs elsewhere), and liberal advances to agriculturists, gave great relief to the people; and it is noticeable that 99·8 per cent. of the realizable revenue demand was collected with comparative ease. In the spring the people showed the hopefulness which had never deserted them by an enormous extension of hot weather sowings; and the monsoon of 1906 proving plentiful and seasonable, the year closed with excellent promise for the future. Public health benefited by the drought, but suffered in the rains: plague mortality fell from 429,000 to 61,000, but cholera was unhappily prevalent, and the rains resulted in much fever. A short account of the famine of 1905-1906 will be found below under section 30, Weather and Crops.

Crops, prices and trade.

10. The cultivation of money-making crops, cane and cotton in the autumn and poppy in the spring harvest, was extended and was generally successful; wheat-sowings on the other hand, owing to the dearness and inferiority of the seed, seriously declined, and exports of wheat, as of other grains and of oilseeds, fell off. The extension of cane, though slight, is noticeable, since the imports of cheap beet-sugar also increased this year. The people highly value this crop, and, with improved methods of manufacture, they should succeed in competing against the foreign commodity. Cotton exports rose enormously, while imports declined. Agricultural prices ruled high, and internal trade was correspondingly brisk. The frost and drought of 1905 forced prices steadily up till December: between February and June 1906 wheat, barley and gram became easier; but rice, millets and maize continued to rise, until the rains of 1906 brought all prices down to a level which indicated a return to more favourable conditions.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(*For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for* 1905-1906.)

Total demand and collections.

11. Exclusive of nominal items, the total demand under all sources of income under the control of the Board of Revenue was Rs. 8,39,07,231. This was over 23 lakhs higher than in 1904-1905; owing to the failure of the monsoon the demand for occupiers' rate was largely increased, while that for advances also rose somewhat. In spite of remissions of 37 lakhs on account of drought and other calamities, the collections were Rs. 7,92,25,432, as compared with Rs. 7,69,38,588 in 1904-1905; but this increase is more than accounted for under occupiers' rate. Collections in 1903-1904 had reached nearly 831 lakhs.

Land revenue.

12. Including Rs. 1,54,368 arrears, half of which were due to suspensions granted on account of the frost, the total demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,43,37,759: the additions amounted to Rs. 72,949, which included Rs. 49,319 of the revised assessments in Azamgarh. Reductions totalled Rs. 2,57,990, Rs. 1,66,469 of which were granted as a personal allowance to old proprietors in Bundelkhand; the rest were due to diluvion chiefly in Ballia and Ghazipur, to the acquisition of land, grants for loyal services, revision of settlement, and similar causes. The amended demand was thus Rs. 6,41,52,718. Out of the demand for the autumn harvest 12¾ lakhs were remitted, *viz.* 6½ lakhs in the Allahabad division, 5 in Muttra, Agra and Etawah, and over a lakh in Unao. The remissions for the spring harvest were 23⅛ lakhs, *viz.* 13¾ in the Allahabad division, 6¾ in the Agra division, and 1¼ in the Unao district: Meerut, Budaun and Partabgarh also received some relief. For the whole year remissions totalled Rs. 36,09,514, and the suspensions carried forward were Rs. 1,39,979, chiefly in Muttra and Agra. The realizable demand was thus Rs. 6,04,03,225; and collections were Rs. 6,02,77,742, or 99·8 per cent., a most satisfactory proportion.

Alterations of the roll.

13. The net increase in land revenue was Rs. 1,92,551: the regular settlements of Dehra Dun and Azamgarh produced an increase, and those of Cawnpore, Jhansi and Jalaun a small decrease. Progressive enhancements added 1½ lakhs, mostly in Oudh.

Cesses.

14. The abolition of the further or famine rate under Act III of 1878 and Act V of 1894 took effect from 1st April 1905, so that the full reduction was first enjoyed in 1905-1906, the demand on 1st October 1905 being 13 lakhs less than it was a year before. The patwari rate was also abolished from 1st April 1906. In all, the revenue-payers have been relieved to the extent of 39 lakhs a year. Nearly the whole of the realizable demand was collected.

Advances.

15. Liberal advances were made, and reached the unusually high total of Rs. 26,19,557. Under the Land Improvement Loans Act, they were chiefly used for temporary earthen wells, but permanent improvements were not forgotten, Rs. 92,017 being advanced in Jhansi for sinking and deepening wells, while in Banda permanent field embankments were constructed. Under this Act the Agra district alone took over a lakh, the total advanced in the province being Rs. 4,84,716.

Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act advances amounted to Rs. 21,34,841, and were chiefly used to buy cattle and seed: in Bundelkhand good seed was distributed instead of cash, while in Meerut and other districts fodder was purchased. Of the total, Rs. 11,47,690 were distributed in the Allahabad division, Rs. 10,30,926 being for Bundelkhand; Rs. 5,13,926 in the Agra division, mainly in Muttra, Agra and Etawah; and Rs. 2,39,635 were distributed towards the end of the year in Gorakhpur, which had suffered from flood as well as from drought.

These liberal advances were of great benefit to the people, and did much to facilitate their recovery from the misfortunes which had befallen them. But for this help they could never have sown a full area for the autumn harvest. In the matter of recoveries leniency has been shown where it was justified by distress. Collections, though seldom remitted, have been deferred, and easy instalments permitted. This explains why out of a total demand for principal under both Acts of Rs. 6,79,810, only Rs. 3,27,000 or 48 per cent. were collected; the payment of interest was similarly postponed. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 31,67,576. The principles and methods to be followed in granting advances are receiving close attention from the Board and from the Government; instructions have been issued, and a well survey has been carried out.

Coercive processes.

16. The figures show that, though the difficulty of revenue collections was increased by the prevailing scarcity, no unusual or objectionable degree of pressure was found necessary; citations were again more frequently resorted to, while writs declined. Attachments of moveable property were very numerous, especially in Rohilkhand, Oudh, Agra and Allahabad. The methods of collection vary greatly in different districts, but irregular proceedings are being steadily suppressed.

12.—SURVEYS.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of the Land Records for* 1905-1906.)

Traverse survey.

17. No fresh traverse surveys were made, but the section was fully employed in completing the previous year's work. Some miscellaneous field work was also undertaken.

Cadastral survey.

18. The cadastral survey in Moradabad was completed. The total cost per square mile worked out to Rs. 42 for survey and Rs. 22-12-1 for revision of records. In Banda two tahsils were revised, two still remaining. Circumstances incidental to the frost and drought, to famine relief, and to the construction of the Ken canal retarded work by withdrawing patwaris; and in May and June all operations were stopped by cholera. In Hamirpur the cadastral revision was completed, and the records were to be ready by the end of December 1906.

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(*For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for* 1905-1906.)

Districts under settlement.

19. Operations were confined to the province of Agra: in Mainpuri, Etah and Jalaun the work was completed, and in Dehra Dun, Cawnpore and Jhansi nearly completed. In Moradabad, Banda and Hamirpur a beginning was made. In Azamgarh a year's work still remained.

In Dehra Dun the maps and records were found to be less accurate than had been anticipated, and inspection was delayed: the assessments of the Dehra tahsil were submitted to the Government, but the miscellaneous work had not been completed at the close of the year. In Cawnpore the two tahsils remaining were inspected and disposed of: the new assessments show a reduction of Rs. 1,53,239, principally in the Jumna tahsils. The intricate settlement of Azamgarh continued; the revised revenues were declared and distributed in four parganas, and the work of assessment was thus completed. Good progress was made with case work, but many cases were still undecided. In four tahsils the fairing of revised records was finished; and over half of the patwaris have returned to their circles. The cases filed were very numerous, but remarkably few appeals reached the Commissioner. The revision of records has been a laborious and intricate task, but there is reason to hope that it will result in diminished litigation in the future. The difficult settlement of Moradabad was begun, and two tahsils were inspected; the attestation of the record of rights and proprietary cultivation had not been contemplated, but was found necessary and was expeditiously done. In Jhansi the remaining parganas were inspected and assessed, and the final report has

been received by the Board since the close of the year. In Banda a beginning was made by the inspection and assessment of two parganas. Survey and record work was much retarded by famine relief and cholera. In Hamirpur three parganas were inspected and assessed. In portions of the Tarai subdivision of Naini Tal summary reassessments were made on the existing records.

Case work.

20. There were 47,728 cases for disposal, of which 31,845 were decided. Work was heaviest in Azamgarh, where 13,335 cases were decided, out of a total of 20,294. Of 1,737 appeals to settlement officers, 1,015 were decided.

Cost.

21. The cost of settlement operations was Rs. 3,88,564. In Mainpuri and Jalaun, where the accounts are closed, the incidence per square mile was respectively Rs. 124·03 and Rs. 91·16.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of the Land Records for* 1905-1906.)

Establishment.

22. Progress was made in the reorganization of this department. The pay of the sadr kanungos was raised and their number in the heavier districts increased; their office staff was also strengthened, so as to give them more time to tour and inspect the work of supervisor and registrar kanungos. In the province of Agra the staff of supervisor kanungos was enlarged by 43 new appointments, which should make the size of circles more manageable. The pay of assistant registrar kanungos was raised to Rs. 20, and proposals to improve that of supervisors were submitted to the Government.

Patwaris.

23. The minimum pay of all patwaris and assistant patwaris was raised to Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 respectively, except where schemes of reallocation were being prepared: in four districts the scales of pay were revised, and in three others reallocation schemes were introduced. The annual increase in cost will be Rs. 91,000. The system of personal pay for patwaris was already working successfully in Oudh, and its introduction into the Agra province, as well as the maintenance of a provincial staff of teachers for the patwaris' schools, was sanctioned by the Government. The percentage of patwaris holding the school certificate rose to 92·5; Azamgarh showed the largest number of unpassed men. The percentage of resident patwaris also improved.

Testing of papers.

24. Except in famine districts, patwaris' papers were punctually filed. Sufficient testing was done by supervisor kanungos. Retesting by the district staff generally improved; but the Board have pointed out that superior officers would use their time more profitably if they examined the supervision of kanungos over patwaris and checked the register of persons occupying the land (*khatauni*), instead of testing the less important entries in the field-book.

Maps.

25. Maps were generally correct; their revision received special attention in Basti, Hardoi and Sitapur.

Concealment of rent.

26. In Basti good progress was made in improving the accuracy of the rent-rolls: in Gorakhpur much still remained to be done.

Tahsil registers.

27. The special staff completed new or revised registers in Ballia, Agra, Jaunpur and Ghazipur, and was then moved to Allahabad. New registers for Cawnpore and Mainpuri were prepared in settlement offices.

15.—WASTE LANDS.

(There is nothing to record.)

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(*For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for* 1905-1906 *and the separate reports on the administration of special Government Estates in the Kumaun and Benares divisions for* 1905-1906.)

Minor estates.

28. The number of estates rose from 446 to 526. 82 were acquired under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. The total demand, including arrears, was Rs. 3,36,443; but, allowing for suspensions in Ghazipur and remissions chiefly in Bundelkhand, only Rs. 3,02,703 were realizable. Rs. 2,91,538, or 96 per cent., were collected. Rs. 23,189 were spent on improvements, chiefly in Allahabad. The net profit was Rs. 1,22,877.

Special estates.

29. The Tarai and Bhabar estates in Naini Tal were without their permanent Superintendent, and their management was wanting in continuity. The harvests, except rice, were normal; but the contraction of cultivation in the Tarai continued: from 115,627 acres in 1901-1902 there has been a progressive decline to 91,267 acres in 1905-1906. The rent-roll decreased by Rs. 33,807, but improvements in income from forests and grazing-dues afforded a partial set-off. The total demand from all sources fell from Rs. 6,29,175 in 1904-1905 to Rs. 6,19,854 in 1905-1906, 98·8 per cent. being collected. The season was more than usually unhealthy, and the Bhabar was severely affected by cholera. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,41,220, nearly half being for public works and improvements; these included well-experiments in the Tarai, on which Rs. 5,899 were spent. The end of the year showed a balance of Rs. 2,70,990 for credit to provincial revenues—an increase of Rs. 70,000. A special forest officer was appointed for the conservancy and improvement of the forests on the estates. A central co-operative bank for Tharus was successfully started.

The Almora and Garhwal Bhabar estates prospered, and yielded Rs. 41,139 instead of Rs. 38,902 in the preceding year. The income from forests improved greatly. Expenditure was mostly on irrigation, and would have been higher but for the cholera epidemic.

The income of the Dudhi estate in Mirzapur rose to Rs. 30,013. Rs. 9,787 were spent, chiefly on embankments. The Mundi Semar road project was delayed.

17.—WARDS' ESTATES.

(*For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards for* 1905-1906.)

Number of estates.

30. During the year eight estates were brought under, and 16 released from, the Court of Wards: at the close of the year 170 estates were under management.

Estates released.

31. The more important estates which were released may be mentioned. Kalb Ali Khan's estate in Farrukhabad came under the Court in 1894. A property of two mahals and three shares yielding Rs. 1,630 a year was increased to one of six mahals and three shares yielding Rs. 9,499. Debts amounting to Rs. 12,942 were paid off, and Rs. 9,315 were spent on improvements. The Pawayan estate in Shahjahanpur was taken over in 1898 and has given much trouble. Debts amounted to Rs. 1,76,668, but the estate is now solvent. The rent-roll rose from Rs. 1,34,840 to Rs. 1,49,562; and Rs. 19,345 were spent on sanitation, wells and other improvements. The management of Bindeshri Prasad's estate which was assumed in 1893 proved a difficult task, but the property was extended, a market established, and Rs. 17,020 were spent on improvements. The Kashipur estate in Naini Tal was indebted to the extent of Rs. 2,12,231 when charge was assumed in 1899. Finances were placed on a sound footing, and some minor improvements carried out.

Financial.

32. Including the opening cash balance of Rs. 15,43,099, the gross receipts were Rs. 1,24,20,810. Of this sum Rs. 31,66,764 were paid in land revenue and cesses, Rs. 7,86,054 for cost of management, Rs. 14,31,056 for the maintenance and education of wards, and Rs. 31,62,621 towards liquidation

of debts. Rs. 6,78,777 were spent on improvements, and Rs. 8,01,351 invested in land, securities, and loans to solvent estates. Rs. 1,32,971 were advanced to tenants. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,08,84,135, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 15,36,675.

Rent collections.

33. The agricultural season was unfavourable. In Bundelkhand there was famine, and the harvests in the Allahabad and Agra divisions were poor; fodder was scarce, and there was heavy mortality amongst cattle. Extensive remissions of rent were found necessary, and amounted to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. In the Jalaun and Etawah estates remissions were, respectively, 78 and 46·3 per cent. of the rental demand. In the more prosperous districts, however, high prices benefited the tenantry, and throughout the province collections, allowing for suspensions and remissions, were generally good. Thus, out of a recoverable current demand of Rs. 76,58,739, Rs. 73,01,728, or 95·3 per cent., were collected, and a fair proportion of arrears was also recovered. This result speaks well for the recuperative power of the tenantry.

Land revenue.

34. The Government remitted Rs. 55,266 on account of land revenue, and also made some suspensions. The rest of the demand for revenue and cesses was paid in full. The proportion of the unabated revenue and cesses to the current rental demand was only 40·66 per cent.

Cost of management.

35. Management charges were Rs. 7,86,054, or only 9·2 per cent. on the gross income of the estates, as compared with 10·2 per cent. in 1904-1905: the rates at which contributions were levied under Act X of 1892 were substantially reduced, and expenditure is now as low as is consistent with efficiency. The Government was satisfied with the management and control of the estates.

Repayment of debts.

36. The character of the year retarded liquidation of debts in the Allahabad and Agra divisions: elsewhere the progress was good. Ten lakhs of debts at exorbitant interest were converted by means of loans at 5 to 6 per cent. The Kantit estate in particular was relieved in this way. Altogether payments amounting to Rs. 31,62,621 were made, and the total burden was reduced during the year from Rs. 96,66,317 to Rs. 87,67,683; the latter figure included Rs. 3,68,418 due from estates newly taken over, the debts on Bela Bhela estate alone amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Improvements.

37. Rs. 6,78,777 were spent on improvements, against Rs. 4,38,378 in the preceding year. The large solvent estates of Nanpara, Payagpur and Bilehra offered unusual scope for such expenditure: indeed, Oudh accounted for two-thirds of the total outlay. Besides repairs and construction of estate buildings and roads, money was spent on improvements in the water-supply, establishment of markets and hamlets, reclamation of waste and the planting of trees, sanitary improvements, the introduction of new varieties of seed, of improved methods of agriculture, and of a better strain of cattle. Here it was the wards' residences, there communications, which received attention. Over a lakh was spent on wells alone; and boring proved successful, notably in the Anapur estate and in Lucknow. In the Tamkohi estate in Gorakhpur experiments in new crops and varieties of seed were made.

Sanitation and education.

38. Rs. 1,79,072 were spent on sanitation and medical aid for the tenantry. Wells were disinfected, insanitary pits filled up, and cholera pills and quinine packets distributed. Rats were vigorously destroyed in Bara Banki, with good results. Rs. 10,430 were spent on new dispensaries. Education received attention; the number of schools maintained entirely at Court of Wards expense rose from 70 to 87, and results were satisfactory.

The wards themselves made good progress with their studies.

Agricultural banks.

39. Agricultural banks and their affiliated societies increased in numbers, though useless ones were closed. Fair progress was made.

Litigation.

40. The Court of Wards was concerned in 12 cases exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value; two were won, three compromised, and seven remained pending. Out of 16 appeals, four were won, four lost, and eight were undecided.

Audit of accounts.

41. The accounts of 39 estates were audited; the results were generally satisfactory; but in some districts, especially Partabgarh and Cawnpore, much improvement appeared necessary.

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(*For details see the annual reports on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for* 1905-1906 *and on the working of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act for* 1905-1906; *also the final report on the working of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act.*)

Rent litigation in Agra.

42. Rent litigation in the province of Agra has steadily increased since the introduction of the Tenancy Act of 1901. In 1903-1904 institutions had risen to 289,986; in 1904-1905 they were checked by the frost and drought and numbered only 264,238; but in 1905-1906 they were stimulated by a good monsoon and rose again to 291,616, *viz.* by 10 per cent.

Arrears of rent.

43. Suits for arrears of rent rose by 11 per cent., the increase being most remarkable in the Agra division and Bundelkhand, where landowners, anticipating a good autumn harvest, endeavoured to recover arrears which had accumulated in the famine. Applications to eject for non-payment of decreed arrears rose in concert. It is remarkable that, whereas in Oudh the effect of good seasons has been to discourage rent suits, in the province of Agra good years and bad alike have witnessed an increase in such litigation. The reasons for this result are not yet fully ascertained, but they may be connected with the provisions of the Tenancy Act.

Enhancements.

44. Enhancement cases, which are filed in the monsoon months, when prospects in 1906 were favourable, rose by 4 per cent.; they were commonest in the Agra division and Rohilkhand. But the statistics are misleading; for since the law allows any number of tenants in the same revenue unit *(mahal)* to be impleaded in a single suit, the enhancement of the rent of (say) fifty holdings may be represented by one institution or by fifty.

Surrenders.

45. Since the Tenancy Act was passed, surrenders had steadily decreased. The average for 1901-1902 to 1904-1905 was only 9,500; but in 1905-1906 they rose to 13,119. The figures are anomalous and capricious, and no fair inference can be drawn from them.

Ejectments.

46. Ejectment suits increased by 18 per cent. and numbered 87,705, the highest figure on record (excluding 1901-1902, the year of abnormally fierce litigation). It is recognised, however, that ejectment is chiefly employed as a lever to raise rents, and the number of cases therefore varies with the prosperity of the season. Hence it is necessary to consider several years together; the total of 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 was but little above that of the two years preceding: for four years the number has been steady, but steady at about 40 per cent. above the normal before the Tenancy Act. The Board, then, with reference to experience in Oudh, infer that the increase is not due to the Act, but to the determination of landlords to obtain by litigation the full commercial benefit of the improving conditions of their land. There is no doubt that proprietors understand the law well enough to use it for their own advantage, and to make their ejectments effective.

Leases.

47. The area under leases for not less than seven years increased from 485,614 to 563,788 acres, or 7·4 per cent. of the total non-occupancy area. But considering that 377,655 acres were in the Meerut division, and 131,895 acres in a single district (Bulandshahr), it is clear that in the bulk of the province the progress made is insignificant. Even where district totals are high, it is only a few enlightened landlords who give long leases: and sometimes the tenant has to pay an enhanced rent as the price of this security of tenure.

Litigation in Oudh.

48. Litigation in Oudh increased again, especially in suits for arrears of rent and for ejectment: relinquishments also advanced by 36 per cent.

Court work.

49. At the beginning of the year the pending file was 75,298 cases in Agra, and 1,940 in Oudh. New institutions were more numerous than ever, and by the end of the year the pending file in Agra had risen to 84,223 cases, of which 65,290 were for ejectment and 6,184 for enhancement. The court work was heaviest in Budaun, but in many districts it was more than the staff can do: in such circumstances it is difficult to avoid sacrificing efficiency to speed.

50. The number of registered transfers rose to 237,032: it is noteworthy that they have increased of late far more than can be accounted for by mortality. The Board attribute this excess of mutations over actual successions partly to the careful revision of records of rights, and partly to the provision in the new Revenue Act which bars all revenue suits until the applicant has applied for mutation. Sales, mortgages and redemptions also increased in number. **Mutations in the revenue registers.**

51. The number of partitions instituted was 3 per cent. higher than in the preceding year, and 74 per cent. above the normal before the new Revenue Act. Though more cases were disposed of, the pending file was heavier at the close than at the opening of the year. The need of a special partition officer was felt in some districts. **Partitions.**

52. Applications by lambardars for recovery of arrears of revenue rose from 1,028 to 1,345. Rs. 53,606 out of Rs. 82,009 were collected. **Lambardars.**

53. The net result of the transfers effected was a gain to agricultural tribes of land paying Rs. 502, as compared with a gain of Rs. 4,520 in the preceding year. When transfers between agricultural tribes as well as transactions with other tribes are considered, it appears that Brahmans have done much better than any other tribe, doubtless because this class includes many small money-lenders. The effect of the Act on the price of land is still uncertain. There has undoubtedly been a contraction of credit, and capital has been withdrawn; but recent seasons and conditions have been so abnormal, that the true economic causes cannot be stated. The same is true of the curtailment of expenditure on marriage and other ceremonies. The Act, on the whole, has been popular with the people, and evasions are rare. **Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act.**

54. The Encumbered Estates Act was introduced into Bundelkhand in 1903 with the object of relieving the hereditary proprietors of that precarious tract of the incubus of debt, and the proceedings under this Act are now practically complete. Two Commissioners and four special Judges were appointed, the latter being supplemented in 1905 with two temporary officers. The last date for making applications under the Act was 30th September 1904, and altogether 15,258 of these were received by the Commissioners, 11,505 of them being referred to the special Judges. The filing of the written statements of debtors was considerably delayed, partly by the apathy of the proprietors themselves, and partly for reasons connected with the epidemic of plague; but nearly all of them were received by the end of September 1905. Four months were allowed in each case for creditors to file their claims, and no further grace was given. Altogether the special Judges received 32,870 claims representing $\frac{3}{4}$ crore of principal and $\frac{1}{4}$ crore of interest. Of the crore of rupees thus claimed about one-half was awarded by the special Judges, whereas it is estimated that over three-quarters would have been decreed in the ordinary civil courts. Thirty-five lakhs of the claims were based upon mortgage bonds bearing excessive interest, and in these cases 19 lakhs were actually awarded, where 30 lakhs would have been ordered in the civil courts. Claims resting upon money bonds were also numerous, *viz.* about 14 per cent. of the total, and these were disallowed: in some of them the interest charged was so exorbitant as to exceed the principal. In the result it is estimated that debtors by accepting relief under this Act, instead of awaiting costly and lengthy proceedings in the ordinary courts, were saved 40 per cent. of their liabilities. The next step was to arrange for liquidation, and out of 52 lakhs of debts 46 lakhs were discharged, while in a total of 8,509 cases 7,642 landholders were cleared of debt. Of the liabilities thus discharged, $9\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs (or 20 per cent.) were paid in cash by the debtors by means of sale of moveables or private transactions, $26\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs (or 57 per cent.) were lent by the Government on the security of the estates themselves, and in the case of only 10 lakhs of debts was it necessary to resort to sale of the land. Nearly Rs. 86,000 were relinquished by creditors. Even when this sum is allowed for, the figures show that decree-holders actually received over 15 annas in every rupee awarded to them by the special Judges. Where it was necessary to sell the land, adequate prices were **Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act.**

usually obtained. There was considerable competition amongst creditors, and a sum representing 23 years' profits (in Allahabad even as much as 35 years' profits) was commonly bid. Where offers did not amount to as much as 12 years' profits, the Government bought the estate at 12 to 16 years' purchase, and then leased or directly managed the property. Most of the auction purchasers belonged to agricultural tribes, but exact figures are not yet available.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

(*See page* 40 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Legislation.

55. The following two Bills were dealt with during the year:—

(1) The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1906.

(2) A Bill to repeal the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Kanungos and Patwaris Act, 1889 (IX of 1889).

The former was passed into law on 23rd March 1907, and is now Act I of 1907. The latter was introduced on 11th April 1906, and became law on the same date. It is now Act IV of 1906.

21.—POLICE.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police Department for* 1906, *and the tables under VII—Police appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Crime statistics.

56. The total volume of crime, both cognizable and non-cognizable, was slightly greater than in 1905. It is satisfactory to note that there was a progressive decrease in offences against the person, and notable decreases under dacoity, robbery and serious mischief. These were balanced by a considerable increase under minor offences against property, crimes for which the motive was supplied by high prices, and the opportunities were increased by the evacuation of houses on account of plague. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population was 37·8; it was greatest in Lucknow among districts (69·8), and in Allahabad among divisions (51·4). Of non-cognizable cases rather more than one-third were tried out, and 59·5 per cent. of these ended in conviction.

Investigation.

57. Investigation was refused in 45·5 per cent. of offences reported, against 43·6 per cent. in 1905. The increase was doubtless due to the option now first granted to station officers of declining at their discretion to investigate cases of certain kinds. The exercise of this discretion should often save the police from waste of time, and the public from troublesome interference. The percentage of convictions to investigations was 48·2, compared with 47·6 in 1905, but was still low: more satisfactory was the proportion of persons convicted to persons arrested, which rose from 76·9 to 79·3. This indicates improved work.

Offences relating to coin, stamps and notes.

58. These cases increased in number. Out of 192 disposed of, only 130 resulted in conviction. The police frequently failed to trace the true source of manufacture, and searches were sometimes made without the proper precautions. The assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department, now completely organized, should be of service in the prosecution of this special class of crime.

Murder.

59. Detection in murder cases was better, but still not satisfactory; only 223 convictions being obtained in 547 true cases, and the number of true cases in which nothing was detected and no one was apprehended being 199.

Poisoning.

60. Poisoning cases were more numerous, 24 (against 17 in 1905) being the work of professional poisoners. It appears that women are curiously addicted to this form of crime; in Sitapur for instance a Pasi woman poisoned 11 persons, merely in order to induce faith in her healing powers.

Dacoity.

61. The police were more successful in preventing, than in detecting, dacoity: thus the number of cases decreased by 166, but out of 415 true cases only 109 ended in conviction, and in 247 nothing was detected. As before, the Agra division suffered most from organized dacoity, and here, where the crime was worst, its prosecution was least successful, owing largely to the proximity of native states. Nevertheless, the vigorous campaign of 1905 was as vigorously continued, and the three powerful gangs which still survived were broken up and silenced. In Farrukhabad 27 cases out of 31 reported were untraced; and in Etawah also the police had little success, either in detection or in prosecution. Bareilly, Pilibhit and Budaun are to be congratulated on their comparative immunity.

Robbery, burglary and theft.

62. True cases of robbery decreased to 712; but there were only 227 convictions, and 410 cases remained undetected. There were several mail robberies. Burglaries were more numerous, but satisfactory progress was continued in detection and prosecution: improved patrolling and lighting of towns should shortly facilitate preventive work. Ordinary thefts increased by 2,000, but the action taken by the police was good. In Saharanpur nine short Lee-Metford rifles were stolen from the camp of the 9th Gurkhas on the march; they were not recovered, nor the offenders found. Copper telegraph wire was stolen in some districts, especially Aligarh and Mirzapur; in the latter district the thieves were punished and the wire recovered; but in the former the most strenuous efforts failed. In Lucknow a gang of bicycle thieves was broken up. In Sultanpur a diamond worth Rs. 6,200 stolen in Burma was smartly recovered by the police.

Cattle theft and mischief.

63. Cattle thefts apparently increased by about 30 per cent.; but comparison with the figures of the previous year is somewhat misleading, partly because such thefts are often not reported, and partly because the figures include other than bovine cattle, which were omitted in 1905 from some district returns. The fodder famine caused mortality amongst plough-cattle, of which the price, as well as the price of hides, rose. Hence there was more incentive to cattle theft, and opportunities were also increased because, fodder being scarce, animals were turned loose to graze. In the northern and western districts *languri*,* with concealment of crime, was prevalent, and the Gujars and Banjaras gave trouble as usual. The registration of sales facilitated detection in many districts. Cases of mischief to cattle rose by 10 per cent., but those which involved poisoning curiously decreased.

Criminal tribes.

64. The Sanauriahs behaved well, and many were engaged in cultivation. The same was true of the larger tribe of Barwars in Gonda, of whom an increased number were settling down to agriculture, and paying rent regularly. A carpet factory was also started in the settlement, and promised well. The education of Barwar children made good progress. The Sansiahs gave great trouble in the north and west of the Agra province, and were responsible for dacoities in Saharanpur and Naini Tal. Some Sansiah Christian converts are settled in a colony in Muzaffarnagar. The Doms number about 1,400, of whom 52 were convicted of offences. This tribe does not take kindly to agriculture, but the experiment of employing them in carpet making and similar industries has been started and promises well. The Haburahs were very troublesome in Mainpuri, Etah and Unao. The other criminal tribes showed no improvement.

Infanticide.

65. The provisions of the Infanticide Act were wholly withdrawn during the year.

Surveillance.

66. Five thousand eight hundred and thirty-two persons against 6,304 in 1905, were proceeded against for vagrancy or bad livelihood. Though the security demanded averaged no more than Rs. 139, it was furnished by only 10·2 per cent. of those ordered to do so. Less than half of the persons prosecuted had been previously registered,—an indication of defective surveillance. The large number of 402 prosecutions in Cawnpore had a salutary effect in checking dacoity and burglary: in Dehra Dun and Agra on the other hand these provisions of law were sparingly used: in Fyzabad and Gorakhpur, though prosecutions were numerous, dacoities and burglaries increased. In some districts the high percentage of discharges indicates that prosecutions were undertaken without due caution.

The new village registers with history sheets were being introduced during the year: bad character rolls also received more intelligent attention, and were increasingly useful in prosecutions for bad livelihood.

Finger impression slips.

67. Nine thousand seven hundred and seventeen slips were received for search, and 2,057 criminals were identified. 808 members of criminal tribes were also traced. At the end of the year there were 106,904 slips on record.

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* NOTE.—The Gujars are a tribe of hereditary cattle owners, with loose notions of property. Where they abound, the victim of cattle theft may have no clue to the actual thieves or receivers, but he finds that a suitable gratuity to certain well-known Gujars usually results in the return of his cattle. He will often therefore submit to this blackmail (or *languri*), rather than seek an uncertain and troublesome redress from the police or the courts. Thus all concerned are satisfied, and crime is concealed.

68. Nine hundred and twelve names were added, bringing the total up to 3,605. The number of absconded offenders arrested was 571, against 565 in 1905 : arrests were thus fewer than new additions, which is not satisfactory. **Absconded offenders.**

69. Village headmen, as a class, seem to be improving : more were rewarded than in 1905, and the conduct of fewer had to be blamed. In some villages suitable men cannot be found, but the average headman, if treated with tact and cordiality, can be of real assistance to the police. **Village headmen.**

70. The mileage under the Government railway police rose from 4,857 to 5,050. The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Kalka-Simla lines were transferred to the Punjab police, but several new branches were added : the force was correspondingly larger, and there were three superintendents instead of two. Crime increased, especially thefts from trains in transit, and several articles of considerable value were stolen. Of 40 cases of obstruction on the line, 11 ended in conviction. Detective work was not very efficient. **Railway police.**

71. Rewards amounting to Rs. 83,793 were earned by 10,527 members of the force, in addition to Rs. 15,158 awarded specially for excise detection. There was a satisfactory decrease in punishments under every head. The work generally improved. **Rewards.**

72. The work of chaukidars also showed improvement, which was recognised by increased rewards. These may be given for general good conduct as well as for definite acts of good service ; in many districts the reporting of the movements of bad characters is the main cause of rewards, and has been much improved thereby. 12,958 chaukidars earned rewards amounting to Rs. 40,960, the corresponding figures for 1905 being 12,152 and Rs. 38,932. Punishments decreased from 3,165 to 2,979. Only 75 chaukidars are now remunerated by *jagirs* (free grants of land), all being in Partabgarh ; and 102 are still paid by the landlords in Bahraich and Bara Banki. **Rural police.**

73. One hundred and three students passed the final examination. Discipline was good. In July six of the new deputy superintendents began a course of training. A committee of enquiry assembled at Moradabad in March, and as a result of their recommendations a new set of rules was framed, and took partial effect during the year : the selection of candidates is in future to be in the hands of divisional committees, and it is hoped that a still better stamp of sub-inspector will in this way be obtained. **Training school.**

74. The Criminal Investigation Department was established in July ; besides confidential work it publishes the *Criminal Intelligence Gazette* and issues release notices. Eleven cases were investigated in 1906, including an important dacoity gang case in Agra, and some cases of coining and swindling. The department promises to be very useful. **Criminal Investigation Department.**

75. An extra Deputy Inspector-General was appointed, the number of superintendents and assistants was increased, and twelve officers of the new rank of deputy superintendent were appointed. The charges under "Village police—province of Agra" were provincialized, and municipal and cantonment chaukidars are to be converted into constabulary. There was an increase of one inspector, one sub-inspector, three head-constables, and 29 constables, chiefly in connection with Ranikhet cantonment and a new police station at Lansdowne. The total cost of the force rose by Rs. 6,51,643. The police manual was revised by Mr. Trethewy under the personal supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor. **Reorganization and reforms.**

22.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(*For details see the annual reports on Criminal Justice for 1906, and the tables under IV—Criminal Justice appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

AGRA.

76. The number of cases brought to trial rose from 85,236 to 88,126, and that of persons under trial from 153,231 to 159,177; the increases were confined to offences under the Penal Code, those under special and local laws exhibiting a slight decrease. Offences against property were again more **Number of trials.**

numerous, but serious crime was mostly confined to a few districts and was not unduly prevalent. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 69 in Courts of Session, and 48 before magistrates. Courts of Session tried 3,781 persons in 2,019 cases.

Duration of trials.

77. The average duration of cases in magisterial courts rose from nine to ten days. The number of cases pending over six weeks rose to 1,588, an unduly high figure. Out of 302,030 witnesses summoned, 264,486 were examined, 104,162 received their expenses, and 8,101 were detained beyond the second day.

Punishments.

78. There were 111 sentences of death, 267 of transportation, 19,140 of rigorous, and 1,213 of simple imprisonment. Solitary confinement was frequent in some districts and very rare in others. Whippings rose from 4,203 to 4,963, a natural result of the increase in petty crime against property. Security to keep the peace or for good behaviour was required from 6,204 persons, of whom 4,169 were imprisoned in default, the figures being much the same as for 1905. Fines amounting to Rs. 2,73,588 were imposed on 45,738 persons, and Rs. 2,30,013 were realized. Insufficient use was made of the power to order compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. Release on probation under section 562 of the same code was more liberally permitted, but only 55 youthful offenders, against 75 in 1905, were released or delivered to their guardians under section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act.

Appeals and revisions.

79. Out of 21,374 appellants and applicants for revision, 9,445 had their cases rejected summarily; the sentence (or order) on 9,184 was confirmed, on 62 enhanced, on 1,892 reduced or otherwise altered, and on 2,489 reversed. The High Court confirmed the orders of the lower courts in the cases of 2,622 persons out of 3,877. Both appeals and revisions were more numerous than in 1905.

OUDH.

Number of trials.

80. Thirty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine cases were brought to trial, against 32,807 in 1905; and 64,673 persons, against 61,206, were under trial. The percentage of convictions was 62·5 in Courts of Session, and only 37·8 before magistrates.

Duration of trials.

81. The average duration of cases in magisterial courts was again nine days; districts vary much in this respect. 1,206 cases were pending for more than six weeks. Of 97,567 witnesses sent up, 91,289 were examined, and of these only 3,694 were detained beyond the second day.

Punishments.

82. There were 53 sentences of death, 65 of transportation, 5,859 of rigorous, and 422 of simple imprisonment: whippings numbered 1,815. Security was required from 2,203 persons, of whom 1,132 were imprisoned in default. Fines amounting to Rs. 94,260 were imposed on 14,666 persons, and Rs. 75,609 were realized. The provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act and of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, were liberally used.

Appeals.

83. Out of 4,671 appeals, 1,122 were rejected summarily, and in 2,306 cases the orders of the first courts were confirmed.

23.—PRISONS.

(*For details see the annual report on the Jail Department for* 1906, *and the tables under V—Jails appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

General.

84. There was an increase in admissions as well as in discharges, the net result being that the total number of inmates of jails fell from 24,401 at the opening of the year to 23,775 at its close. These fluctuations indicate a diminution in serious crime, coupled with an increase in those petty offences which are stimulated by scarcity. This latter increase, however, is less marked than it used to be in previous periods of high prices of food grains: wages and the profits of agriculture having risen, it is fair to conclude that the poor are more law-abiding because they are more prosperous. The number of juveniles sent to prison rose from 175 to 191, including 19 under the bad livelihood sections; 13 of these 19 were released by order of the Government, which strongly deprecates the imprisonment, where avoidable, of youthful offenders.

712 of the convicts admitted were over 60 years of age. About one in 30 prisoners were literate, a proportion which, despite the general spread of education, is about the same as it was 20 years ago. The separation of juveniles, and of habitual from casual offenders, was practically complete; only in hospital was there any difficulty in arranging this. Realizing the deterrent effect of solitary confinement, the courts made freer use of this punishment in their sentences on habitual offenders. The rise in the number of habituals from 3,483, or 10·91 per cent. of the total, to 5,358, or 16·55 per cent., is more apparent than real; because practically every one imprisoned for bad livelihood was in 1906 for the first time classed as habitual. Except in one district nearly all previous convictions were verified before arrival in jail. Seven convicts escaped, two from outside the walls; and all but one were recaptured.

Punishments.

85. Though more punishments were inflicted on prisoners, *viz.* 40,032 against 38,721 in 1905, the increase was not proportionate to the increase in the jail population. Of the total number of punishments $\frac{34}{40}$ths were minor punishments, $\frac{11}{40}$ths being warnings, and $\frac{25}{40}$ths were for offences relating to work. These figures indicate that greater attention is now paid to the enforcement of task work, and that, while convicts are not bullied, discipline is strict. Habituals received only 3·46 per cent. more than their share of punishments. Floggings, which are reserved for heinous offences, again decreased, and were only 91 in number, 63 of the men flogged being habituals.

Expenditure.

86. The total expenditure rose to Rs. 15,38,798, or Rs. 61-13-5 per convict instead of Rs. 57-0-4 in 1905; the increase was mainly due to the high range of prices of food grains; and the average cost of maintaining a prisoner was still well below that of any other province in India in 1905. The substitution of coal for wood was tried in several jail kitchens, and proved to be not only an improvement, but, generally and in the long run, an economy also.

Health.

87. The health of prisoners was good, and their death rate only 16·5 per mille. Among the general population famine prevailed in the Agra and Allahabad divisions, and malaria was unusually malignant in the second half of the year; hence in some jails convicts arrived in a debilitated condition. The low death rate among prisoners is therefore a matter for congratulation. They were comparatively free from infectious diseases of all kinds, and though cholera and plague were epidemic among the free population, there were in the jails only 17 cases of cholera and one (in addition to one doubtful case) of plague. These results are attributable to the careful observance of sanitary precautions.

Employment.

88. 44·06 per cent. of the prisoners were employed on manufactures, and a considerable number on repairs to the jails and on gardening.: the vegetables supplied were worth Rs. 30,039, and the building repairs represented a saving of Rs. 20,027 to the Government. There are printing presses at Allahabad and Lucknow central prisons, and in the former tile-making and medicinal oil-pressing successfully continued. The tent factory was developed at Fatehgarh, and the manufacture of carpets, blankets and matting went on in the other central prisons. The quinine factory at Aligarh district jail worked satisfactorily. The total cash profit earned by prisoners rose from Rs. 2,35,251 to Rs. 2,62,854; and the average earning of each convict sentenced to labour from Rs. 10-15-0 to Rs. 11-9-0.

24.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(*For details see the annual reports on civil justice for* 1906, *and the tables under III—Civil Justice appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

AGRA.

Original suits.

89. Institutions in courts of original jurisdiction reached the record figure of 105,470; there has been a steady increase since 1902, but that in 1906 was exceptional, *viz.* 11,825 or nearly 13 per cent. From 1903 to 1906 most of the increase has been in the Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions and the Etah district, and is attributed to the prosperity of this tract. In 1906 institutions were also stimulated in Bundelkhand by the cessation of the working of the special courts there; and the Agra, Benares and Cawnpore

judgeships also contributed largely to the increase, owing perhaps to a reaction from plague or scarcity.

Out of 119,165 suits for disposal, 107,585 were decided, which is easily a record; and the pending file rose by only 1,031. There is however a danger not only of sacrificing efficiency to speed, but also of injuring the health of officers who have to work so hard. The average duration of contested cases fell from 71 to 65 days, and of uncontested from 32 to 30 days. The total value of suits was Rs. 3,36,29,669; this is less than in 1905, but the figures for that year were inflated by a single suit which was valued at over a crore.

Appeals. 90. Out of 11,073 civil appeals before the subordinate courts in 1906, 2,846 remained pending, the corresponding figures for 1905 being 12,777 and 3,593; but as the latter included revenue appeals, which were excluded for the first time in 1906 from the statistics in judicial statement no. 10, part I, the apparent decrease is unreal. The average duration of appeals was 186 days.

High Court. 91. The number of institutions and of cases for disposal before the High Court continued to increase, the figures being 1,729 and 3,843 respectively. The pending file at the close of the year was 2,089. The Court observes that the utmost it can do at its present strength is to keep abreast of the current work; it cannot hope to reduce the volume of arrears.

Execution of decrees. 92. The applications for disposal increased in 1906 more than they had decreased in 1905, and numbered 107,136. The pending file rose by 1,301. As usual, rather more than half of the applications were wholly infructuous.

Village munsifs. 93. Twenty-one new courts were opened, and 12 were closed; thus the number of courts working rose from 474 to 483. Institutions increased from 15,473 to 16,010; the Bareilly judgeship, where these courts were working for the first time, accounts for 679 cases. The total value of suits was Rs. 2,33,222, about the same as in 1905; but while those of the smallest value (under Rs. 20) increased, there was a more than corresponding decrease in suits of higher value; this decrease was confined to the Meerut judgeship, where the success of the system seems to diminish every year. Opinions differ widely as to the usefulness of village munsifs' courts; on the one hand numerous cases are decided and substantial justice seems to be done; on the other, it is stated that the regular courts experience no relief, but rather the contrary, since the extra work of supervision is thrown upon them.

Honorary munsifs. 94. Out of five honorary munsifs two died in 1906: nevertheless the suits disposed of increased in number from 350 to 368: 65 of these were contested.

OUDH.

Original suits. 95. Institutions rose by 13,976 and numbered 64,826. Out of 73,351 cases for disposal, only 7,257 were pending at the end of the year. The average duration in contested cases fell from 70 days in 1905 to 61 in 1906. The total value of suits rose from Rs. 2,74,96,494 to Rs. 3,27,65,251.

Appeals. 96. Of 3,224 appeals before the subordinate courts, 2,572 were decided, the corresponding figures for 1905 being 3,947 and 3,259. 688 were pending at the beginning of 1906, and 652 at the end. The average duration fell from 94 to 83 days.

Judicial Commissioner's Court. 97. The Judicial Commissioner's Court decided 1,020 appeals, out of 1,310 for disposal; three Judges were sitting for most of the year; in 1905 683 appeals were disposed of by two Judges.

Execution of decrees. 98. The work increased, applications numbering 51,565, instead of 44,343 in 1905: all except 5,227 were disposed of. Nearly half of the applications were wholly infructuous.

Village munsifs. 99. Two hundred and eighty-three village munsifs decided 7,472 cases out of 8,210 for disposal: in 1905 the corresponding figures were 282, 6,326, and 6,899. Most of the work done was in Fyzabad, where the District Judge has a low opinion of it. Out of all the cases, 1,110 were contested, 3,924 were on oral contracts, and all but 169 were below Rs. 20 in value.

KUMAUN.

100. Institutions decreased by 196, and the total number of cases for disposal was 5,225, with a valuation of Rs. 3,21,300 : of these 4,602 were decided, and 623 remained pending : in 1905 there had been more cases, more decisions, and a smaller pending file. It is also noticeable that the duration of cases was longer than in 1905. **Original suits.**

101. Appeals for disposal decreased from 445 to 402, and those decided from 390 to 343 : summary rejections were more frequent than before. The pending file slightly increased. **Appeals.**

102. Applications for execution rose in number from 2,489 to 2,558, and 345 remained pending. 47 per cent. of the applications were wholly infructuous. **Execution of decrees.**

25.—REGISTRATION.

(*For details see the annual report on registration for* 1906, *and the tables under IX—Registration appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

103. The number of documents registered rose from 220,377 to 248,627 or by nearly 13 per cent. Nearly half of this increase is under "instruments of mortgage," and is due to the amendment of the Transfer of Property Act by Act VI of 1904, which has made compulsory the registration of all instruments of mortgage. "Wills" alone show a decrease, which however is accidental. **Registrations.**

104. Income and expenditure alike expanded with the increase in registrations, the former to Rs. 5,13,876, the latter to Rs. 2,78,917. **Financial.**

105. There were two prosecutions for false impersonation, and both resulted in conviction. **Prosecutions.**

106. Inspections and their results were generally satisfactory, but four sub-registrars were dismissed. Accommodation in various places is being extended. **General.**

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(*For details see the annual review of municipal administration for* 1906-1907, *and the tables under XVII—Municipal Administration appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

107. Municipalities still numbered 89, octroi being in force in 76 of them. Polls were held in 62 municipalities, but only a quarter of the electorate took the trouble to vote. The average number of meetings for a board was 22, and the attendance of members was fair. **Constitution.**

108. Four octroi schedules were systematically revised and six others were modified, the object in view being usually to assist local trade. No new taxes were imposed. **Revision of octroi and new taxes.**

109. Fewer rules than usual were published, though three boards showed marked activity. The main feature of the year's outturn was the desire to improve the position of municipal employés. Five boards established for the first time provident funds for their servants, 32 took steps to adopt generally the revised model rules on the subject, and several arranged for the grant of a bonus after approved service. In Meerut, Fyzabad and Farrukhabad the rules for taxing tobacco growers were revised. Motor traffic was regulated at Bareilly and Lucknow. The import of meat at Agra and Amroha, the sale of flour and inspection of flour mills at Allahabad, and the opening of bakeries at Mussooree, were brought under regulation. The election rules of Dehra and of Mussooree were recast, and a complete set of rules was published for the Lucknow water works. **Rules.**

110. The income of the 89 municipalities, exclusive of special grants and extraordinary receipts, rose from Rs. 61,22,399 to Rs. 62,55,795 ; and expenditure correspondingly increased by Rs. 1,55,810 and totalled Rs. 69,66,411. In 22 municipalities the closing balances were over Rs. 30,000, those in Mussooree and Lucknow nearly reaching 3½ lakhs each, and those in Benares **Financial position.**

and Allahabad exceeding 1¼ lakhs each; but these higher figures were inflated by loans taken for specific purposes or by grants received late in the year: in almost every case the balance was ear-marked for some definite work, usually a drainage scheme.

Octroi.

111. Octroi shows a net increase of Rs. 28,384: the general income from this source has been steadily expanding of late years, and it is now 12 per cent. higher than it was in 1903-1904: this increase is partly due to improved administration and to the revision of schedules; but it seems also to indicate a recent advance in the prosperity of the people. Local conditions varied much with the year's harvests. Meerut, Rohilkhand and Oudh were exporting centres: in Agra, Allahabad and, especially, Benares imports exceeded exports. An increase of Rs. 20,000 in Gorakhpur was largely due to the recovery of the city from the commercial depression caused by plague. Conversely, Fyzabad and Lucknow suffered from the effects of plague in 1906-1907; while the decrease in Allahabad was a natural reversion from the exceptional activity of the previous year's *kumbh* fair.

The apparent consumption of grain fell slightly, perhaps on account of plague. Seven of the 12 municipalities where the incidence rose are in Bundelkhand, where stocks were doubtless being replenished after the scarcity of the previous year. The figures for consumption of sugar varied little in the total, but much as between different towns: in three places the refunds on refined sugar were very high, amounting in Bareilly to 77 per cent. of the gross receipts from unrefined sugar. In such cases a direct tax on the traders is preferable to an octroi: the latter has accordingly been abolished in Fyzabad, and other municipalities are contemplating a similar reform.

Other taxes.

112. The income from taxes other than octroi rose by Rs. 34,710 to Rs. 13,51,154. The terminal tax which takes the place of octroi at Cawnpore yielded an increase which reflects the brisk trade of the year. Water-rate showed higher receipts. Tolls also rose in Mussooree, but in Agra they declined as the bridges were leased only for seven months, in consequence of the decision that tolls were to be abolished.

Incidence of taxation.

113. The incidence of taxation per head was Re. 1-8-6, against Re. 1-8-3 in 1905-1906. As usual Naini Tal and Mussooree head the list, the figures being Rs. 8-4-0 and Rs. 9-9-0 respectively.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

114. If abnormal items be excluded, the income from sources other than taxation shows an increase, in which the chief factors were as follow:—sale of water and rents, generally; an improved system of conservancy in Farrukhabad; compensation for land and sale of materials and old fittings at Benares; and sales of land, especially at Cawnpore where plots were sold on each side of a newly-constructed road.

Special grants from Government.

115. Including Rs. 2,10,000 from the balance of the old patwari rate fund, the special grants made by the Government to municipalities amounted to Rs. 3,57,045. The principal recipients were Nagina (Rs. 20,000) and Benares (Rs. 50,000) for drainage; Allahabad and Naini Tal for conservancy; Lucknow (Rs. 90,000) for plague camps and the removal of two insanitary village sites; Meerut (Rs. 23,000) for the improvement of land near the district offices; and Agra (Rs. 27,200) for the repair of roads damaged by heavy traffic during the visit of His Majesty the Amir, for the extension of the water-supply, and for drainage. Generally, the grants were properly spent. The whole police establishment has now been taken over by the Government, and municipalities have Rs. 5,04,628 more to spend on sanitary and other improvements.

Loans.

116. Loans were made to municipalities by the Government to the full amount provided in the estimates, the chief objects being drainage projects and water supply. The most important borrowers were Naini Tal, Mussooree, Lucknow (3 lakhs), Benares and Agra.

Expenditure.

117. The revision of salaries, and creation of new posts, especially of paid secretaries in smaller places, led to an increase of Rs. 41,951 in general administration charges. Lighting cost Rs. 19,953 more than before,

and further expenditure and improvement are expected from municipalities in this important matter. The Government considers that each board should apply 8 per cent. of its net normal income to lighting. Mussooree made progress with its hydro-electric scheme, and Cawnpore is arranging to light some of its principal streets with electricity, an example which other cities may shortly follow. It is satisfactory that, in spite of large purchases of plant in 1905-1906, the boards were able to increase their expenditure on conservancy still further by half a lakh. The necessity of continued improvement, accentuated as it has been by plague epidemics, is everywhere recognised, but the funds available are in many places inadequate. The meat and vegetable market at Naini Tal made some advance; and road-repairs received general attention.

Water and drainage works.

118. The expenditure on water works rose from Rs. 6,52,270 to Rs. 9,71,108, and was mainly incurred in eight large towns. The outlay on sewerage and drainage works fell by Rs. 2,39,220 to Rs. 8,57,989, the same eight large towns accounting for nearly the whole of the decrease; Benares was hampered by poverty, and Cawnpore and Agra had spent specially large sums in 1905-1906. Lucknow however completed, at a cost of over 2½ lakhs, the first part of a large project, the remaining portions of which are estimated to cost 18½ lakhs. In a number of towns drainage surveys and projects are in progress or completed, and it is estimated that nearly half the municipalities in the province will soon have completed their drainage or will have schemes in train. The appointment of an assistant to the Sanitary Engineer will accelerate the work, which hitherto has been hampered by inadequacy of staff. At Lucknow experiments in sewage disposal are being conducted, which, if successful, should be of more than local utility.

Further remarks on the subject of municipal sanitation will be found under section 54, Sanitation.

Education.

119. Expenditure on education rose by Rs. 19,298 to Rs. 3,07,784, but was still slightly under the standard of 5 per cent. of the net income, which has now been prescribed. The number of schools increased from 876 to 916, and the attendance from 58,823 to 60,099: the improvement was chiefly in primary education, and was shared by girls' schools. New rules have been laid down, assigning the care of primary education to municipalities, and that of secondary schools to district boards.

Vital statistics.

120. The year was exceptionally unhealthy, plague, malaria and cholera being prevalent. Deaths rose from 144,666 to 172,375; in 30 municipalities the death rate was over 60 per mille. Births slightly increased in number, but the excess of deaths over births which has been noticed in recent years continued.

General.

121. Except for the deplorable mortality, the municipal history of the year was gratifying: seasons were prosperous, the municipal income was expanding, and administration and accounts showed improvement. Sanitation received increased attention, and the utility of prophylactics against plague, *viz.* of segregation, of disinfection, of rat-destruction, and, here and there, of inoculation, was slowly gaining recognition. Municipalities, already freed from police charges, have now also been relieved of all direct expenditure on plague; so that ampler funds should be available in future for necessary reforms in conservancy, drainage, sanitation and cleanliness.

27.—LOCAL BOARDS.

(*For details see the annual report on the working of the Local and District Boards for* 1906-1907, *and the tables under XVIII—Local Boards appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Reform.

122. By the passing of the Local and Rural Police Rates Act, and of the District Boards Act, the scheme of local self-government has received a fresh impetus, and wider scope has been given to the duties and powers of district boards. District committees are no longer distinct from district boards; and local boards have been abolished, power being given instead to district boards to appoint, when necessary, local committees for the

sub-divisions of districts. The system of account also has been much simplified by the abolition of the Local Rates Fund, in which the rates used to merge before distribution, and by the credit direct to district boards of their share of the receipts

Constitution. 123. The number of boards was the same as before, *viz.* one for each of the 48 districts. Out of 956 members, 628 were elected, an increase of 14, due to the new provision of law which prescribes a minimum of twelve elected members for each board. There was a slight improvement both in the number of meetings held and in the average attendance, but this attendance is still less than half the membership, and says little for the interest taken by the community in local self-government.

Income. 124. The receipts, excluding contributions from provincial funds, amounted to Rs. 53,63,034, or nearly 2¾ lakhs more than in the preceding year. Almost every head contributed to this increase, but the bulk of it (over 2 lakhs) came from provincial rates and was due to the imperialization of the district post charges, which used to be taken against the local rates, and to the disappearance of other small appropriations. The expansion of educational and medical receipts was the satisfactory result of the opening of new schools and dispensaries. The income from ferries also, which had fallen when the rivers were low and therefore fordable in the previous year's drought, now showed a natural increase. Contributions from provincial funds fell from Rs. 20,61,974 to Rs. 18,44,261, a decrease which was nearly counterbalanced by the disappearance of the appropriations from the rates already mentioned. The whole income of district boards was thus half a lakh more than in the preceding year.

Expenditure. 125. The expenditure was Rs. 70,59,067, nearly 1⅛ lakhs less than in the preceding year. There was an increase of 1·53 lakhs under "Education" and a decrease of 3·65 lakhs under "Civil Works," figures which indicate a change in the direction of expenditure from special grants. In 1905-1906, when these were first allotted, a large portion was naturally applied to non-recurring outlay, and mainly to buildings, which are included in "Civil Works;" but in 1906-1907 more was spent on recurring charges under "Education:" and it is most satisfactory that practically the whole of the additional recurring provision of Rs. 2,38,500 included in the district boards' own budgets, out of the allotment of 6 lakhs sanctioned for primary education by the Government of India, was utilized during the year. The money was spent chiefly in raising the pay of teachers, in purchasing necessary furniture and apparatus, in extending the grant-in-aid system for primary schools, and in repairing and enlarging existing schools. The general financial result at the end of the year was that, instead of the deficit anticipated in the budget, there was a surplus of nearly 1½ lakhs and a working balance of 10 lakhs, the prescribed minimum balance being 4 lakhs. This state of things was chiefly due to the rules which at present prevent the incurring of expenditure in excess of budget provision, and should cease when the exclusion of their funds from the general accounts enables the boards to incur expenditure against their balances.

Education. 126. Education is dealt with more fully in chapter VII of this report, and the chief uses to which the new allotments were put have been mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The stimulus given to educational work in 1905-1906 was continued in 1906-1907, and the advance in the number of schools from 14,648 to 14,907 and of scholars from 538,935 to 574,165 was gratifying. The improvement in Benares and Jaunpur was particularly marked, and was due to the increased attention paid to the lowest classes. The popular demand for education is steadily and rapidly expanding, new accommodation is overcrowded as soon as it is ready, and prejudice against girls' schools is giving way.

Medical and sanitary. 127. The progress of medical relief is described in section 53 of this report. The attendance at district boards' dispensaries increased and their number was added to. The failure of several boards to realize in full the income guaranteed for their medical institutions is a matter of regret, and reflects little credit on either the energy or the influence of the local

non-official members. The testing of vital statistics and the encouragement of vaccination are other matters in which non-official activity would be most useful, but is seldom forthcoming. The allotments for village sanitation were spent by the boards on wells, drainage and similar improvements.

Arboriculture.

128. The boards again increased their expenditure on arboriculture, and generally adhered to their working plans. Several nurseries were maintained, and avenues were being completed and extended. Roadside grass was thrown open for public grazing instead of being sold, but the change is reported to have had the effect, not only of diminishing the income, but of interfering with work, and the question will be further considered by the Government.

Public works.

129. New buildings, educational and medical, cost 6·39 lakhs, and new roads, especially those leading to railway stations, 6·46 lakhs. Nearly two lakhs were spent on repairs to buildings, and over 12 lakhs on repairs to communications. In several districts non-official supervision of public works was of considerable assistance.

General.

130. The reforms already introduced into the administration of district boards have been mentioned in paragraph 122. In the hope that increased responsibility will stimulate non-official interest and co-operation, it has been decided to take another important step in the same direction. From April 1908 the accounts of district boards are to be excluded from the general provincial accounts, and their funds will be treated independently, as municipal funds are at present. This will increase the control of the boards over their own balances, and it is hoped that it will also to some extent diminish the work in their offices.

28.—VOLUNTEERING.

(*For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps for* 1906-1907.)

131. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers of all ranks was 3,989, the infantry numbering 3,449, and the cavalry 540. The mounted branch was nearly 200 stronger than in the preceding year, while the infantry shows a slight decrease. There were 3,512 extra efficients and 323 efficients, 1,457 marksmen and 1,762 first class shots. The force included 211 officers and 276 non-commissioned officers. The reserve declined in numbers from 346 to 320, of whom 310 were efficient.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURE.

(*For details see the annual reports on the administration of the department of Agriculture for* 1906-1907 ; *on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, X of* 1904, *for* 1906-1907 ; *on the administration of the Civil Veterinary Department for* 1906-1907 ; *and the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India.*)

Reorganization.

132. The scheme for reorganizing and enlarging the department of agriculture, which was mentioned in last year's report, has made considerable progress. The agricultural college at Cawnpore is definitely in existence ; and though its present quarters are temporary, the permanent buildings are under construction. The first Principal joined his appointment in November 1906, and was occupied in organizing classes and providing extensions of accommodation for new boarders. The Agricultural Chemist also started work at the college in February 1907, and his temporary laboratory is now nearly ready. Both these new posts were filled by the Secretary of State. The Economic Botanist came from the Saharanpur public gardens in October 1906, and devoted himself to organizing the biological side of the college course, in special connection with wheat and cotton : his temporary laboratory is now equipped. The appointment of a second Deputy Director has also been sanctioned, but not yet filled. Two officers on special duty made tours of inquiry in connection with the promotion of industries and of technical education respectively. Four farms, or stations, were at work during the year ; land for the fifth at Atarra in Banda has been acquired, and a site for the sixth selected at Benares. The office and residence of the Assistant Director have been definitely established at Partabgarh. In the subordinate executive staff it has not yet been possible to fill all the vacancies.

Arboriculture.

133. The planting season was favourable, and working plans were generally carried out, care being taken to select trees suitable to the soil. The inquiries into the scope for further planting approached completion, one result being that 267 miles, hitherto misclassified, have been removed from the list of avenues, while on the other hand 187 miles of recent planting were classed as established during the year. The expenditure on provincial roads was Rs. 31,956 and on local roads Rs. 87,460, the receipts being Rs. 22,237 and Rs. 56,570 respectively. The income has fallen off considerably, mainly because the sale of roadside grass has been discontinued. The new training class for supervisors at Lucknow was attended by nine students.

Implements.

134. Fewer ploughs were issued, but there was a steady demand for other implements, several such being designed by the Deputy Director for other provinces. The completion of the equipment of boring tools kept the workshop busy, and some new sheds and machine tools were constructed.

Distribution of seed.

135. The issues of seed again increased considerably ; 246 maunds were distributed for cash, and 10,314 maunds were advanced on credit from the seed depôts. The spring harvest staples, particularly Muzaffarnagar wheat, were more popular than ever, and there was some demand for oats. Unfortunately the wheat harvest was of poor quality, even in Muzaffarnagar, and very little of the produce was fit for sowing. The seed depôts had to postpone the collection of their dues, and to renew their stocks at high prices with the aid of new advances from the Government. The distribution of good seed is much facilitated when purchasers adopt the co-operative principle : there already exist in South Oudh twelve seed societies and 208 small groups of cultivators with joint responsibility. These are being encouraged in the hope that they may gradually achieve independence.

Cotton seed.

136. The distribution of acclimatized American cotton seed gave favourable results, and further issues of 3,500lbs. were made. The cleaned cotton fetched five annas a pound, when local cotton was selling at three annas.

Wells.

137. The supply of well-sinking equipment slowly advanced, and 25 districts now have one borer each, three men being allotted to Aligarh. The cost to the landholder of an experimental boring depends upon the energy

of the borer : if he does only five feet a day, a 75 feet bore might cost Rs. 30 or Rs. 40; but if 20 feet a day are done, which the Director thinks reasonable, then Rs. 10 would be ample for 75 feet. As a matter of fact, the work done averaged about 10 feet a day. Lazy men are being weeded out, and improvement is expected. The results of the well-survey are being tabulated for the guidance of Collectors, who have to decide where each borer is to work; and the classification of villages, based upon the needs, difficulties and possibilities of water supply, is making progress, special details being investigated in the dry tracts of Bundelkhand. Experiments are also proceeding in percolation-wells near Cawnpore and in rock-wells round Jhansi.

Publications.

138. Three bulletins were published. One dealt with acclimatization results at Saharanpur, the second was the manual of irrigation wells, and the third contained an attempt to correlate the weather with agricultural prospects. A pamphlet on the sugar industry was also printed. The vernacular agricultural journal maintained its circulation, despite the issue of an ephemeral rival at Benares; and monthly agricultural notes written by the Director were supplied to the press.

Shows.

139. Agricultural shows were held at Kakora (Budaun), Parsehri (Sitapur), Hardoi, Bahraich, Aligarh, Meerut and Sultanpur; at the last named show the sugar factory brought a crowd of spectators from distant places. The cattle shows in Banda were more promising than heretofore.

Sugar and wheat demonstrations.

140. The improved processes of sugar-making were shown by the Assistant Director at the Calcutta Exhibition, and attracted some attention. Demonstrations in this province suffered accordingly, but a successful training class was held at Sultanpur and Amethi, and was attended by 43 students from all parts of India. Several demonstrations in wheat-growing were organized in Oudh, and the superiority of Muzaffarnagar to local seed was amply proved.

Agricultural education.

141. The last class of the agricultural school, before its transformation into a college, completed its training, and all the 46 students passed their examination. The organization of the college, alluded to in paragraph 132, made rapid progress under its new European staff, and alterations and enlargements were proceeding in the studying, boarding and playing accommodation. A medical officer was appointed, and the instruction farm is shortly to be supplemented by a dairy. Special efforts are being made to attract students from the land-holding class for training in the new profession of land-agent. A scheme was also sanctioned for utilizing the Saharanpur and Lucknow gardens as a technical school of horticulture; and it is hoped that a highly trained class of English-knowing overseers, and a less educated class of head-gardeners, will thus be created.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Diseaes.

142. The number of reported deaths from contagious diseases rose from 3,624 to 4,477: there were 14 outbreaks of glanders, and *surra* appeared among baggage and other ponies at Naini Tal, but was quickly suppressed. Anthrax was reported from 19 districts, rinderpest from 26, foot and mouth disease from 26, hæmorrhagic septicæmia from 23, and black-quarter from four districts. Outbreaks having been more numerous, there was a corresponding increase in inoculations, which rose from 12,262 to 18,289. To avoid future delays, a cold storage chamber for serum was arranged for at Lucknow. Four new veterinary dispensaries were opened, raising the total number to 22; and 13,419 animals were treated, against 9,740 in 1905-1906.

Breeding.

143. Horse and pony stallions numbered 49 at the beginning, and 51 at the end, of the year: only 2,463 mares were covered, the institution of fees having led to a slight decrease. Of the previous year's coverings over half were successful. There were also seven donkey stallions. Stud bulls were maintained in six districts, and the establishment of a bull rearing depôt is under consideration. Increased interest was taken on several private estates in the improvement of cattle breeding.

Establishment.

144. The establishment of the department was strengthened during the year by the addition of four veterinary inspectors and 16 veterinary assistants. Men of the latter class were, however, difficult to obtain, since

there is no veterinary college in the province. The appointment of a second superintendent increased the efficiency of the department.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

General.

145. In the 15 months between 1st April 1906 and 30th June 1907 good progress was made both in opening additional district and rural banks and in strengthening the position of those already in working order. In the expectation of further advance the staff of inspectors will be doubled.

Central societies.

146. One new central bank was registered in Fatehpur and one in Rae Bareli; in Allahabad, however, the attempt to reconstitute six rural banks on the central system was unsuccessful. Altogether there were on 1st April 1906 eight central banks with 1,669 members, whereas by 30th June 1907 the banks had increased to ten and the members to 2,669. These ten banks have a working capital of Rs. 77,000, of which Rs. 10,500 have been provided by the Government, Rs. 15,000 by members' deposits, and Rs. 51,500 by town banks and private persons. There are 161 affiliated societies. The new Fatehpur bank is of a type to itself, and has alone received an advance of Rs. 4,500 from the Government.

Urban societies.

147. It is in the direction of urban societies that the co-operative movement has made most progress. The Moradabad district bank, which is rapidly proving a commercial success, with a profit of Rs. 9,087, a dividend at 8 per cent., and a reserve of Rs. 7,000, has had several imitators. Eight new district banks were opened on a share basis to finance affiliated rural societies, with liberty also to issue loans to shareholders. Most of the capital was raised locally from landowners and capitalists, debentures being issued at 6 or 7 per cent., and 6 per cent. being paid on deposits for a year. These societies lend money to the members of affiliated societies for the expenses of cultivation, and have about five lakhs of capital available for this purpose: these loans bear interest usually at 12½ per cent., and are repayable after six months, though this period is extended when necessary. Several other urban banks were started on a somewhat different footing, namely, to deal not with affiliated societies but with independent rural banks; their working capital is already Rs. 1,15,000, nearly all of which is lent to rural societies. The most successful of these district banks was at Unao, where a system of branches was devised and organized. The Benares silk-weaving association deserves separate mention, as it is the only productive co-operative society in the province; its business has increased, and in 15 months Rs. 10,920 were spent on raw material and Rs. 39,471 on silk stuffs; the total assets were Rs. 17,737 and liabilities Rs. 17,742. Excluding this society the number of urban banks rose from two on 1st April 1906 to 17 on 30th June 1907, and their total membership from 2,182 to 24,751. Their affiliated societies numbered 1,539.

Rural societies.

148. The number of registered village banks rose from 49 to 130, and their total membership from 10,234 to 16,339; their united assets came to Rs. 1,91,402, and liabilities to Rs. 1,79,252. Most of the capital has been provided by private persons, but nine banks have subscribed part of their own capital, and over a lakh has been supplied by district banks. Loans are made for agricultural purposes for six months or a year, interest being charged at 12½ per cent. The loans issued totalled Rs. 2,21,643, and were generally repaid punctually.

Seed societies.

149. Of the twelve seed societies at Amethi in Sultanpur, which have already been mentioned in paragraph 135, three discharged their liabilities to the Government depôt and made independent arrangements for storing their seed, and for making advances to members. The others continued to borrow from the depôt.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(*For details see the annual Season and Crop Report for* 1906-1907, *the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India, and resolution No.* $\frac{1304}{S-82-1906}$ *of* 1906.)

Character of the seasons.

150. The agricultural year, which began in June 1906, witnessed a rapid recovery from the famine which had prevailed in a great part of the province during the previous year. The rains set in gradually in June, and were

seasonable and highly favourable throughout the province, especially in Bundelkhand. The eastern and north-eastern districts, however, suffered first from flood and then from drought. The Gogra, already in high flood, was swollen by excessive rain, and the lowlands to the north of the river were submerged long enough to destroy the maize and early rice, which are the staple crops in these tracts. Subsequently, a dry September affected much of the late rice in the Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions, the chief sufferer from drought as well as from flood being Gorakhpur. The country between Muttra and Bareilly also was visited by a severe storm just when the tall millets were flowering; and this considerably reduced the produce of these staple crops. With these local exceptions, however, the monsoon was most propitious; and its happy effects were only partially impaired by the less satisfactory cold weather that followed, in which the rainfall proved capricious and scanty till February and March, when it became unseasonably plentiful.

Area under cultivation.

151. The cultivated area of the province, which in the previous year had fallen by 2½ per cent., rose by 3 per cent., and exceeded the normal by about 888,000 acres or 2·6 per cent., the increase being shared by all districts. High prices prompted extensive monsoon sowings, and with the exception of one tract comprising ten districts, there was everywhere an increase under autumn crops, the expansion in afflicted Bundelkhand being especially marked. The area under spring crops was also extended in most places, and nine out of the ten districts just mentioned contributed largely to this increase. The hot weather crop, which had expanded greatly in the previous year under the influence of scarcity, fell off in area by 25·4 per cent., the only exceptions being two divisions, Benares and Gorakhpur, where the spring harvest had been affected by local drought. The crops which contributed to this general increase of cultivation were mostly food grains, especially rice, millet and wheat; but the areas under sugarcane, cotton and linseed also showed a satisfactory extension.

Irrigation.

152. The previous year having been one of drought, the irrigated area now decreased by 540,000 acres, or 5 per cent., the local details tallying very closely with the character of the season. But the chief interest of the figures lies in the growing custom which they indicate of sowing and irrigating autumn crops with the aid of canal water before the break of the monsoon. Thus in the Meerut and Agra divisions one-third of the cotton, one-sixth of the maize, and one-eighth of the fodder were sown with irrigation in a year when the rains came punctually. These proportions are far in advance of those shown by the figures for 1900, and the change is in a direction which means a fuller yield of cotton and better-fed people and cattle. The statistics regarding wells are not very trustworthy; but it appears that masonry as well as earthen wells increased in number and in use under the influence of the preceding year's drought.

Outturn.

153. The outturn of the autumn harvest was of general excellence, especially in the case of millets, cane, cotton and indigo; the damage done to rice, millets and maize was restricted to a few areas. The spring crops would have been equally fine but for the injury done to wheat, linseed and rapeseed by rust induced by wet and cloudy weather. On the whole, the spring harvest was better than in the preceding year, and barley, gram and opium were particularly successful.

Condition of the agricultural population.

154. The result of a single year of normal climatic conditions has been a distinct advance in the wealth of the people and the prosperity of the province. Food grains have been plentiful and money-making crops remunerative. The high level of prices, accompanied as it was by a rise in wages, has benefited all classes except those dependent on fixed incomes. The north-eastern districts of the province have indeed suffered somewhat; but Bundelkhand and the Agra division have recovered from the famine of the preceding year, Bundelkhand in particular having enjoyed luxuriant harvests, and having even escaped the rust which attacked the spring crops elsewhere.

Famine conditions in 1905-1906.

155. The general relief experienced in the second half of 1906 can best be understood, if it be contrasted with the famine conditions which preceded it. These were only briefly outlined in last year's report, because famine

operations were not closed till October 1906. The main facts therefore are here reviewed as being not irrelevant to this year's agricultural history. The famine of 1905-1906 was unquestionably severe, but was fortunately restricted to Bundelkhand and parts of the Agra division. The great famine of 1896-1897, which had severely affected these tracts, was followed by a succession of favourable seasons; and Bundelkhand, recognised as the most precarious portion of the province, was also assisted by legislation and reduction of revenue. The uneven monsoons of 1903 and 1904 were consequently faced successfully, and the spring harvest of 1905 promised to be a record one. Immense damage however was done throughout the province, especially in Bundelkhand and the Agra division, by a few days' severe frost. Immediate relief was given by remissions of revenue, which amounted to Rs. 5,94,787 in Bundelkhand and Rs. 1,20,776 in Muttra, Agra and Etawah. Everything now depended upon the monsoon of 1905. This, though plentiful in the eastern districts, was a failure in Bundelkhand and the Agra division, where August and September brought a withering west wind instead of the normal rains from the south. A belated storm was too local to do general good, and not only was the autumn harvest, where unirrigated, a complete failure, but the land could not be prepared for winter crops. No more rain fell till February, when it was too late to save the situation in Bundelkhand.

Famine relief.

156. Jalaun was the earliest sufferer; and a test work opened in September attracted 3,000 workers before November, when famine was formally declared. Elsewhere the strain was temporarily relieved by remissions of revenue, by advances, and by supplying people with employment near their homes. But in January it became necessary to declare famine first in Jhansi, then in Muttra and in two tahsils in Cawnpore. By the end of the month 83,689 persons were receiving relief. Hamirpur followed in February, and from 12th March Etawah and three tahsils in Agra were declared to be under famine conditions. A fortnight later a violent hailstorm passed through Agra and Etawah towards Cawnpore, utterly destroying the crops in its path, which was from 5 to 10 miles wide. Finally, two tahsils in Banda were added to the famine area towards the end of March, by which time the total numbers on relief in the province were 189,230, of whom 113,754 were workers. In spite of the fall of prices resulting from the spring harvest, these numbers rose to nearly 200,000 by the middle of April, then sank to 154,000 by the end of May, but increased again in June, till the burst of the rains at the end of that month sent the people back to their homes and their fields. The monsoon was well distributed, and by 28th July all works were closed in the less severely affected districts, and less than 9,000 persons remained in Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur. Gratuitous relief however was now being given to over 91,000 persons, and this number continued to rise, with the gradual closing of works, till it reached 133,807 early in September, on the 15th of which month the last public work was closed. Thenceforward the numbers diminished as the crops ripened, and relief was discontinued in Cawnpore on 1st September, in the Agra division on 1st October, and in Bundelkhand on varying dates up to 21st October. Valedictory doles under the famine code were given in all cases.

Direct measures of relief.

157. The area of declared famine, which included several canal-protected villages interspersed with dry tracts, was 11,128 square miles, with a population of 3,617,000. Relief measures included public works, village works, and gratuitous relief at people's homes or in poorhouses. Public works were supervised by the Public Works Department, and consisted chiefly of raising unmetalled roads and digging tanks for irrigation or for the watering of cattle. The inclusive cost of roads per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork was from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and of tanks about Rs. 7. Between 1st November 1905 and 15th September 1906, 21,575,558 units were relieved on public works at a cost of Rs. 17,25,414 or 15 pies per unit, the number of dependants averaging 30 per cent. of the total number relieved. Village works consisted mainly of tanks and, occasionally, field embankments, and were under non-official management. At the end of May 213 such works were in progress, and were employing about 12,000 persons; they were intended chiefly for high caste men who would refuse relief on regular public works. Gratuitous

relief in villages was distributed according to the provisions of the Famine Code. Recipients became more numerous after the rains were established, when weak workers and dependants were drafted back to their homes. Poor-houses were also opened in each district, but were never popular. Altogether 20,790,214 units were relieved gratuitously, or 55 per cent. of the total number relieved, and the total expenditure under this head was Rs. 9,52,647, or nearly 9 pies per unit. The work done through private charity also deserves mention. Money subscribed by individuals was generally spent on blankets and clothes for the relief workers; while the grant of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs made from the Indian People's Famine Trust was distributed for the most part to cultivators for the purchase of seed and plough-bullocks for the winter sowings.

Indirect measures of relief.

158. These direct measures of relief were accompanied by indirect measures including the remission of Government dues and the advance of loans, to which allusion has already been made. Wherever both harvests had failed, revenue was remitted, for suspensions would have been useless; and relief was usually given in all cases where the loss exceeded six annas in the rupee. In the affected districts the remissions and suspensions for the autumn harvest of 1905 amounted to Rs. 11,07,024 and Rs. 1,02,809 respectively, and for the spring harvest of 1906 to Rs. 19,17,430 and Rs. 7,402 respectively. Including some remissions of cesses in Bundelkhand the total relief thus granted amounted to Rs. 32,14,783 in the famine districts. Advances for such purposes as seed, bullocks and wells were separately made and amounted to Rs. 18,99,265.

Cost of the famine.

159. The total cost of the famine to the State, apart from remissions and advances, was Rs. 27,72,007; and the number of persons relieved for one day was 37,747,085, the cost per unit being a little over 14 pies.

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(For details see the annual reports on the horticultural gardens at Lucknow and the botanical gardens at Saharanpur and Mussooree for 1906-1907.)

Horticultural gardens.

160. The horticultural gardens at Lucknow were considerably improved by the extension of lawns, thinning out of crowded trees, rearrangement and enlargement of nurseries, construction of a new propagating house and of a large pergola for specimen climbing plants, and the widening of roads. On the north side the removal of an intervening wall and of a cluster of huts has opened up for the gardens new views of some of the historic buildings of Lucknow. The weather throughout the year was most favourable to plants; and the total issues rose from 37,720 to 50,946. No gardeners could be supplied, but 14 apprentices were under training. The net deficit on this garden was Rs. 9,099.

Botanical gardens.

161. The botanical gardens at Saharanpur and Mussooree yielded a cash profit of Rs. 7,189, the receipts reaching a record figure. The weather was favourable, except for some damage caused by hail and heavy rain; and issues of seeds and plants again increased, especially of roses and fruit trees, the stocks of which have been seriously depleted. Ten gardeners were supplied to the public, and four were under training. The office staff was reorganized and strengthened. The management again changed hands, and comparatively little experimental work was possible.

32.—FORESTS.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Forest Department for 1906-1907.)

Area and demarcation.

162. The area of reserved forests, which is about 4,000 square miles, remained practically unchanged. The work done in settlement and survey does not merit special mention, but a good deal of demarcation was done in the eastern circle, where repairs to the boundaries were actively carried out, and Rs. 3,840 were spent on this work in the Kheri division alone.

Working plans.

163. The working plans for the Naini Tal municipal and the Chakrata cantonment forests and for the Saharanpur forests of the Siwalik division were sanctioned during the year, and these for the Tehri-Garhwal leased

deodar forests shortly after its close. In Mussooree, Bahraich, Gonda and Pilibhit the preparation of plans was pending or nearing completion. With a view to the improved management of the forests of Bundelkhand, it is proposed to introduce an experimental working plan into the Banda forests.

Roads and buildings.

164. Forest communications were extended, and 137 miles of new roads (including bridle paths) were constructed, as compared with 61 miles in the previous year, while 4,499 miles of existing road were repaired. About Rs. 70,000 were spent on communications, including bridges, and over a lakh on buildings, special attention being paid to the Jaunsar division, where communications are comparatively deficient and where the construction of buildings has not hitherto been adjusted to the requirements of a rigorous climate.

Breach of forest rules.

165. The number of reported breaches of forest rules was 1,472, of which only 148 remained undetected, while 1,176 were compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act. The punishments inflicted in cases taken into court were adequate. Few were of any importance, but the imprisonment for a year each of three men who were convicted of stealing sleepers has had a salutary effect in checking similar thefts in the Jaunsar division.

Fires.

166. During the drought of 1905-1906 the forests were thrown open to the famine-stricken districts in Bundelkhand, with the result that there were exceptional losses from fire. During 1906-1907 on the contrary fire conservancy was facilitated by plentiful rain, and in the western circle 99·8 per cent. of the area under protection was successfully protected. In the eastern circle Bundelkhand, where the dry season began unusually early, lost 5,429 acres or 3½ per cent., and Pilibhit again suffered severely, losing 13,429 acres or nearly 11 per cent. The percentage of successful protection in this circle was accordingly only 98, but this result was better than in the preceding year.

Grazing.

167. About half of the total area of reserved forest was closed to all animals. The prevalence of illicit grazing in Gonda and Bahraich led to unusually large numbers of cattle being impounded, and throughout the province there was increased activity in this direction, 10,507 head of cattle being impounded against 8,643 in the preceding year. The income from fees for cattle grazing at full rates was almost Rs. 64,000, while fees at privileged rates amounted to about half this sum.

Outturn.

168. The total outturn of timber and fuel rose to over 19 million cubic feet, and the value of the minor produce also increased to nearly 6¼ lakhs. In the western circle, however, there was a serious drop in the value of sleepers. Some years ago the market was flooded by an enormously increased output due to the utilization of dead and fallen timber all over the Jaunsar division. Large stocks having accumulated in the hands of contractors, the demand has slackened, and prices have been further forced down by the competition of Australian wood. The result is that trees are now selling for half the prices of a year ago, and in 1906-1907 the timber turned out in the western circle dropped in value from Rs. 11,23,577 to Rs. 8,21,808. In the same circle, however, the outturn of bamboos and minor produce increased, while in the eastern circle there was a satisfactory expansion under all heads of produce and the value of the outturn rose by about two lakhs. The manufacture of turpentine, crude resin and resin has developed rapidly in the Naini Tal division, where the profits rose from Rs. 13,055 to Rs. 34,251. The market for turpentine now appears to be assured, and it is proposed to hand over the industry of distillation to private enterprise, while retaining the work of tapping trees in the hands of the department.

Financial.

169. The financial results of the year were very different in the two circles. In the western circle owing to the depression in the sleeper market the total receipts of the year fell by Rs. 2,59,310. In expenditure there was little change; for though there was a decrease of 1¼ lakhs in the cost of extracting timber, in consequence of the abandonment of departmental working in the Jaunsar division, there was an increase of Rs. 82,967 due to the payment to the Raja of Tehri of two years' share of profits. The defective system

of accounts which made this double payment necessary has since been remedied. In the result the total surplus in the western circle was 2⅓ lakhs less than in the previous year, and nearly 2¼ lakhs below the quinquennial average. In the eastern circle the receipts increased under every head, especially timber, and exceeded ten lakhs; whereas expenditure, though rather higher than in the preceding year, was still short of four lakhs. The resultin this circle was a surplus of 6·26 lakhs, against 4·51 lakhs in 1905-1906, and a quinquennial average of 3·15 lakhs. The financial statistics for the whole province show that receipts amounted to Rs. 24,11,423, and expenditure to Rs. 14,08,189, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,03,234, compared with Rs. 10,69,897 in the preceding year and a five years' average of Rs. 9,14,875.

District forests.

170. District forests are not reserved for commercial purposes, but protected for the benefit of the people of Kumaun, where they are situated. Hitherto small surpluses have accrued and have averaged about Rs. 15,000 a year: these balances are now to be utilized for the improvement of the forests. The outturn of the year increased as the result of exceptional sales in Almora, but the surplus somewhat declined, as there was more outlay upon planting and sowing as well as upon roads and buildings. In Naini Tal an area of 16,931 acres was settled and closed for reproduction.

General.

171. Several questions affecting the future development of the provincial forests are under consideration. The competition of Australian timber in the sleeper market has already been noticed, but there are reasons for believing that the department will eventually be able to hold its own. The damage done to reproduction by grazing has suggested a proposal to introduce instead a system of fodder export; while it seems possible that large supplies of grass hitherto not utilized in the western circle may be made to meet the needs of the military authorities. The desirability of reboisement is recognised, and it is hoped that some practical steps may shortly be taken, especially as the wood of several trees, which would be suitable in the preliminary stages of reafforestation, is found to be useful for packing-cases, matches and pulp for paper-making. The supply of limestone and the rate of royalty to be charged on it are also under consideration.

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

(*For details see the annual report on the Mirzapur stone mahal for* 1906-1907, *and the tables under XXVII—Mineral production appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

Mines.

172. No regular mines were worked during the year. Native workings produced iron worth Rs. 742 in Garhwal, and gold valued at Rs. 217 was washed in Bijnor, Naini Tal and Garhwal.

Quarries.

173. About 101,700 tons of sandstone valued at Rs. 1,90,350 were quarried in Mirzapur. The expected improvement in income was again prevented by the scarcity of wagons on the East Indian Railway; but the profit of management rose by Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 31,608, and a brisker trade is anticipated for the future. Slate was quarried in Almora and Garhwal to the extent of about 6,400 tons.

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(*For details see the tables under XXI to XXV, XXVIII, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

Factories.

174. A new cotton mill was started at Lucknow, while the single jute mill hitherto working was closed during the year. The number of cotton gins and presses rose from 85 to 104, giving employment to 13,182 hands compared with 10,241 hands in the preceding year. The two sugar factories at Shahjahanpur and Cawnpore continued to work, and a third with a daily average of 340 workmen was established in Gorakhpur. Two other refineries were built, one near Cawnpore and one at Unao, but had not begun working on a large scale. A new tannery at Cawnpore and an oil mill at Meerut were opened. The number of lac factories declined from 38 to 35, and of indigo factories from 102 to 85. A new carpet factory at Mirzapur and an army clothing factory at Fatehgarh were started.

General.

175. Considerable public interest was manifested in the promotion of manufactures. An unofficial industrial conference was held in Allahabad in the spring; while an industrial survey was initiated by the deputation of Mr. Chatarji, I.C.S., and subsequently an official conference framed large schemes for the development of technical education and for the promotion of organized industries and village handicrafts. In the latter class of work the only definite advance to record is the establishment through local effort of a weaving school at Bara Banki, designed to instruct village weavers in improved methods of work.

35.—TRADE.

(*For details see the annual reports on Inland and Foreign trade for* 1906-1907, *and the accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India.*)

Inland Trade.

Additions to railway system.

176. The following additions were made during the year to the railway system of the province:—

(1) *Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.*—The Allahabad-Jaunpur branch was opened to Mariahu and extended to Zafarabad, the additional length being 58½ miles.

(2) *Bengal and North-Western Railway.*—The Jarwa branch, 9 miles long, and the Gorakhpur-Chhitauni section, 61 miles long, were opened.

External rail-borne traffic.

177. The external rail-borne traffic, excluding trade in animals and treasure, advanced in volume by 37 lakhs of maunds or 4 per cent., and in value by 343 lakhs of rupees or 7 per cent. The total figures were 8,59,87,203 maunds valued at Rs. 52,02,41,195.

Imports.

178. Imports fell from 4,80,00,267 maunds to 4,68,44,664, and their value from Rs. 22,87,29,294 to Rs. 22,72,87,819. The decrease occurred chiefly in railway materials from Calcutta, grain and pulse from Bengal, and salt from Rajputana and Central India. The trade with the port of Bombay showed little change, but that with the Punjab and Rajputana and Central India increased with larger receipts of grain and pulse. Remarkable expansion was also shown by European cotton piece-goods, by unrefined sugar chiefly from Calcutta and Bengal, and by kerosine oil, the imports of the last-named amounting to 11,40,225 maunds or more than double of what they were in 1903-1904.

Exports.

179. Exports advanced by 48¾ lakhs of maunds in weight and 357 lakhs of rupees in value, owing to the increased trade of raw cotton and oilseeds to Bombay, of oilseeds to Calcutta, and of grain to Bengal. Less sugar was however sent to the Punjab and less grain to Rajputana and Central India. The exports of raw cotton established a record, *viz.* 25⅔ lakhs of maunds valued at nearly 4½ crores of rupees. The increased trade was chiefly from Allahabad and Rohilkhand, and corresponded to the expansion of cotton cultivation and the excellence of the outturn. Bombay took 14 and Calcutta 6½ lakhs of maunds. The exports of grain and pulse also reflected the harvests, and the trade showed only a slight recovery from the collapse of 1905-1906. Business in raw hides was again active, responding to high prices and a steady foreign demand. Indian hemp was consigned in increasing quantities, chiefly to Calcutta and Bengal, where it is often used as a substitute for jute. Oilseeds partially rallied from the depression of the previous year, and the export of opium again increased. The sugar crop however was disappointing, and consignments fell off.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

180. The harvests having been generally good, the movement of grain within the province declined, and the Benares block was the only one to increase its imports. The total internal rail-borne traffic fell from 226 to 194 lakhs of maunds.

River-borne traffic.

181. The river-borne traffic with Bengal showed in imports a large decrease of 2,89,971 maunds, due chiefly to the damage done to grain and pulse by floods in Behar. Exports declined in weight but rose in value. The total trade fell from 27,09,271 to 23,36,856 maunds.

FOREIGN TRADE.

182. The volume of imports from Tibet fell off by 3,187 maunds, but their value rose by Rs. 32,942. The salt trade declined, but wool nearly reached the record figures of 1905-1906, and borax recovered from its recent depression. Exports to Tibet showed an increase of 17,315 maunds, chiefly in grain. Tea is beginning to find its way into Tibet. The total volume of trade rose from 1,56,433 to 1,70,561 maunds, but it is hampered by many difficulties and obstacles. **Tibet.**

183. The autumn harvest was damaged by floods both in Nepal and in the adjoining parts of this province. The restrictions consequently placed upon the export of grain from Nepal resulted in diminished receipts from that country: the import trade fell accordingly from 24½ to 18 lakhs of maunds, and was the smallest since 1900-1901. Exports to Nepal rose in volume, but diminished in value, the trade in salt, sugar and petroleum showing most activity. **Nepal.**

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(*For details see the annual Administration Report, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for* 1906-1907.)

184. Exclusive of contribution works, the total expenditure was Rs. 95,06,655, of which about 9 lakhs were spent on imperial, 49 on provincial, and 10 on famine relief works. **Expenditure.**

185. At Dehra Dun the main buildings of the Imperial Cadet Corps were furnished and the subsidiary buildings constructed. Opium buildings were under construction or extension in Moradabad, Allahabad and Ghazipur. Some advance was made in the construction of the currency office at Cawnpore, and other imperial works were proceeded with at Dehra Dun, Agra and Mukteswar. The district offices or similar buildings at Meerut, Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Garhwal and Basti received attention, two tahsils were under alteration, and a new Commissioner's Court was being built at Meerut. Large improvements and extensions were made at the Thomason College, Roorkee; the new normal school at Almora made progress; and quarters for masters at the Diocesan Boys' school at Naini Tal, and for officials at the Reformatory school in Mirzapur, were under construction. The courts or offices of Judges or their subordinates were improved or enlarged at Meerut, Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Lucknow and Azamgarh; while jails received attention at Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Bahraich and Lucknow, nearly Rs. 29,000 being spent at the last-named on improving the water supply. Three police stations in Agra, and one each in Saharanpur, Aligarh, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Ghazipur and Jhansi, were under construction; as were also police offices at Mainpuri and Allahabad, and lines at Allahabad and Jhansi; while at Moradabad the quarters for officials of the police training school were completed. The medical school at Agra was being extended, and Rs. 45,657 were spent on building the quarters attached to it. The new civil hospital at Allahabad approached completion, and a residence for the civil surgeon was begun at Jhansi. Important archæological work was in progress at Agra, Rs. 74,907 being spent on it. At Meerut two residences for engineers were under construction, and quarters for secretariat clerks cost Rs. 52,244 at Naini Tal and Rs. 65,293 at Allahabad. At Cawnpore the residences of the professors of the new agricultural college were built at an expenditure of Rs. 57,471, and the construction of the main building, which is estimated to cost Rs. 3,26,993, was put in hand. Schools, colleges or boarding-houses were also under construction at Roorkee, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Bareilly, Almora, Garhwal, Fyzabad, Lucknow (Canning College), and Basti; and dispensaries at Moradabad, Pilibhit and Jhansi. **Buildings.**

186. A new bridge on the East Indian Railway over the Jumna at Agra, estimated to cost Rs. 19,14,736, was put in hand; and other bridges were being built in Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr, Naini Tal, Garhwal, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur and Basti. In Garhwal the Kotdwara-Lansdowne and Hardwar-Badrinath roads made good progress. Altogether, 6,070 miles of metalled **Communications.**

roads were maintained by the Public Works Department, and 120 miles of new metalled roads were constructed.

Navigation.

187. The improvement of the navigation of the Ganges in the Allahabad district and the Benares division cost Rs. 8,359, spurs being constructed and signals erected over about 274 miles.

Arboriculture.

188. This subject is discussed in paragraph 133. The Public Works Department maintained 1,672 miles of old, and planted 31 miles of new, avenues.

Famine relief works.

189. Famine relief works were continued in Muttra, Cawnpore, Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda, and were opened in Agra and Etawah: between June and September all were again closed. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,10,414. Some details of famine relief were given under section 30, Weather and Crops.

37.—CANALS.

(*For details see the annual Administration Report, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for* 1906-1907.)

Outlay and construction.

190. The total capital cost of all canals up to the end of 1906-1907 has exceeded 10⅓ crores of rupees, the outlay during the year having been nearly 38 lakhs, including 1½ lakhs of indirect charges. The most important expenditure was on three protective works in Bundelkhand, *viz.* the Betwa canal (7 lakhs), the Ken canal (11⅓ lakhs), and the Dhassan canal (7 lakhs). On the Betwa canal the remodelling of the Hamirpur branch was commenced as a famine work, and fair progress was made on the construction of the supplementary reservoir on the Betwa river at Dhukwan. The Ken canal, though its completion was delayed by a destructive flood in September, was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in December 1906. Large expenditure was incurred on the Fatehpur-Sikri distributary extension of the Agra canal, a portion of which was opened for irrigation during the year. Among the minor works may be mentioned the construction of tanks both in the Ken canal division, and more especially in Bundelkhand; the expenditure in the latter tract was nearly 1⅔ lakhs, and two tanks were to be ready for storage before the monsoon of 1907.

By the end of the year the total length of working channels was 13,927 miles, or 218 miles more than at the beginning of the year.

Financial results.

191. The total gross income of the year was over 1¼ crores, an increase of 37 lakhs due to the large extension of the area irrigated in the spring of 1906. Productive works yielded the record gross revenue of almost 120 lakhs, or 42 per cent. more than in the previous year; and the net profit of these works after paying working expenses and interest amounted to over 52 lakhs. On the Betwa canal, which is the only protective work at present in operation, there was of course a net deficit, but it amounted to only Rs. 67,000, after payment of 3¼ lakhs for working expenses and interest; this is by far the best result yet obtained, and the financial condition of this canal is steadily improving, chiefly on account of increased storage provided in the Betwa river. The total loss on its working now exceeds 41½ lakhs. If this amount be set off against the total accumulated profit from productive and minor works, *viz.* some 520 lakhs or 3½ millions sterling, the net profit of all canals since their opening works out to about 477⅔ lakhs.

Provincial contract.

192. The terms of the provincial contract remained unaltered, the Local Government retaining the direct revenue from all productive and minor works and meeting all expenditure on their maintenance as well as interest charges on capital. In 1906-1907 the direct revenue totalled 106⅔ lakhs, expenditure on maintenance was 39½ lakhs, and interest came to 34 lakhs, with the result that a net surplus of over 33 lakhs accrued to the Local Government, as compared with 1⅕ lakhs in the preceding year and 17¼ lakhs in 1904-1905.

Assessments.

193. The gross assessment of the year amounted to nearly 108 lakhs, or 17½ lakhs less than in the previous year when a record area had been irrigated. In the cold weather of 1906-1907 the ample rainfall reduced the necessity of canal irrigation; but even so the year's assessment was nearly 10 lakhs higher than the average for the preceding nine years.

38.—IRRIGATION.

Demand for water.

194. The preceding winter rains having been very light, the demand for water for the autumn crop began early, and continued steadily till the rains broke in the second half of June. Thereafter the monsoon was so well distributed, that no more canal water was required except here and there for rice. The natural moisture of the soil was also sufficient for winter sowings, and there was no demand upon the canals until November. The winter rainfall was abundant, and comparatively little irrigation was required for the spring crops. Accordingly, the supply of water in all canals was sufficient for both harvests.

Area irrigated.

195. The total area irrigated was 2,588,457 acres, or rather more than the average of the previous nine years, though nearly a million acres less than in the preceding year of drought. The latter decrease occurred during both harvests, and was shared by all the more important canals; the Betwa canal in particular irrigating an area, which was less than the average and only about one-third of the area served by it in 1905-1906.

Crops irrigated.

196. The area under sugarcane, though still below the average, made a good recovery from the results of the disastrous frost of 1905. But practically all other crops in both harvests showed a decreased irrigated area, especially maize and millets in the summer and wheat in the cold weather. The irrigated area under cotton, though smaller by 60,000 acres than in the preceding year, was still more than double of the average for nine years.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(*a*)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

39.—GROSS REVENUE.

(*For details see the accounts of* 1906-1907.)

Imperial revenue.

197. The imperial share of the gross revenue, after the adjustment of the special grants described in sections 47 and 48, amounted to Rs. 5,54,96,702. The corresponding figure in the preceding year was Rs. 5,73,10,550. The terms of the contract remained unaltered during the year.

40.—LAND REVENUE.

Land revenue.

198. The land revenue realized in the financial year was Rs. 6,16,50,147, of which the imperial share, after the adjustments referred to in section 39, was Rs. 3,72,98,358, or nearly 16 lakhs less than in the previous year.

41.—CANAL REVENUE.

Canal revenue.

199. The receipts from the Betwa Canal amounted to Rs. 2,63,612, and under the terms of the present contract constituted the total imperial share of the canal revenue. In 1905-1906 the receipts were Rs. 1,94,969.

42.—EXCISE.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of Excise for* 1906-1907, *and the tables under V—Excise appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

Receipts.

200. The total real receipts fell by 9·68 lakhs to Rs. 91,29,396; but practically the whole of this decline was in duty on foreign spirit, as explained below: under other heads little variation occurred. Few remissions were found necessary, and collections amounted to 99·4 per cent. of the demand.

Country spirit.

201. The figures for country spirit clearly reflect the agricultural conditions of the province: thus at the beginning of 1906, when prospects were precarious, the license fees obtained by auction fell from 17·35 to 15·93 lakhs; but with a plentiful monsoon the consumption of spirit rose, with the result that the year's income from still-head duty advanced from 32·36 to 36·08 lakhs. The increase in consumption was particularly marked in places which had suffered from bad harvests, and in seven districts in Oudh it amounted to 30 per cent. or more. It would have been even greater but for the abnormally high price of spirit caused by the scarceness of the materials of distillation. These facts amply justify the enhancement of still-head duty to Rs. 3 per proof gallon, which was sanctioned from April 1st, 1907 in all but two divisions. In twelve towns a further enhancement of eight annas was also approved, and in the towns of Allahabad and Rajpur the duty was actually raised to Rs. 3-8-0 per proof gallon. Public distilleries numbered 21 only, three having been closed and bonded warehouses established in their place; the issues from bonded warehouses correspondingly increased, but these institutions suffer from the lack of expert supervision. The receipts from outstills fell off by 2·91 lakhs, partly on account of bad harvests, but chiefly because parts of five districts were brought under the distillery system. The conversion of other outstill areas has also been sanctioned.

European spirit.

202. The white rum manufactured at Rosa was heretofore classed as foreign liquor, and its classification as country spirit from 1st April 1906 removed their chief trade from most foreign liquor licensees, with the result that these license fees fell by 26 per cent. to Rs. 57,018. Another change which had effect from the same date was the raising of the duty on foreign spirit from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per proof gallon in this province, and from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 in the Punjab. Anticipating this enhancement of duty, Messrs. Carew and Company took more than double the normal amount of spirit out of bond in 1905-1906: hence the receipts from duty on foreign spirit rose in that year to over twelve lakhs, but declined in 1906-1907 to about three lakhs.

Hemp drugs.

203. The total income from hemp drugs rose by one per cent. to 19·65 lakhs. In October 1906 enhancements in the duties on *ganja* and *charas* came into force. In the case of *ganja* the rate per seer* on the *baluchar* variety was raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 11, and on *pathar* from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. On *charas* the

* NOTE.—A maund = 82⅔lbs. and consists of 40 seers.

duty hitherto had been Rs. 4 per seer in Bundelkhand and in the hills, and Rs. 6 elsewhere; it was now raised to Rs. 6 per seer in the two more remote hill districts, and to Rs. 8 everywhere else. The result was that, though consumption of *ganja* fell by 20 per cent. and of *charas* by 9 per cent., the joint receipts increased by 6·5 per cent. An acreage tax of Rs. 8 was also imposed on *bhang* cultivated in Farrukhabad, and a transport duty of Rs. 4 per maund on the removal both of cultivated *bhang* from Farrukhabad and of the spontaneous growth from the submontane districts. The sale of this drug accordingly fell off by 11 per cent.

Tari and sendhi.

204. The receipts under this head fell by 8 per cent. to 1·51 lakhs. The number of shops was reduced from 4,593 to 4,251, and is to be further restricted with a view to increased control.

Opium.

205. The reintroduction of official vend in seven poppy-growing districts had the effect of reducing license fees but increasing licit consumption in those districts. The curtailment of official vend is receiving consideration. Issues of opium in border districts vary a good deal with the amount of smuggling which goes on into Bengal or Rampur. The total revenue rose slightly and amounted to Rs. 8,47,485.

Cocaine.

206. Restrictions on the sale and possession of cocaine were rendered necessary by its abuse in some towns. The import of this drug was also brought under control, so that its illicit use is now both difficult and expensive.

General.

207. Improvements in the country spirit system were mostly in abeyance, pending the recommendations of the excise committee; and the changes which have been mentioned above were calculated to pave the way for the introduction of the "contract supply" system. Meantime, the excise department has been strengthened, and also made self-contained and independent of the land revenue department. Almost every district has now an inspector to itself, and a special preventive staff of four inspectors has also been at work in two districts. These appointments have been made more attractive, and men of a good class are being recruited, many of whom have received a scientific education.

43.—STAMPS.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of the Stamp Department for* 1906-1907, *and the tables under VII—Stamps appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

Receipts.

208. The gross receipts from stamps amounted to Rs. 92,21,082, thus exceeding by Rs. 2,59,082 (or 2·9 per cent.) the record figures of the preceding year.

Judicial stamps.

209. The income from judicial stamps was Rs. 65,31,186, or 4·9 per cent. larger than in 1905-1906; the increase was distributed over 36 of the 48 districts, Bundelkhand taking its share, and was mainly due to growing litigation in the civil courts. The largest increase was in Gorakhpur, where it is attributed to the institution of numerous claims which could no longer be postponed to a more prosperous season for fear of becoming time-barred.

Non-judicial stamps.

210. Including the imperial contribution of Rs. 1,40,000 on account of discontinued one anna revenue adhesive stamps, the receipts from non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 21,20,842. This represents a decrease of Rs. 48,267, due perhaps to the prevalence of plague which lessened loan transactions. A revival in trade raised the income from *hundi* (bill of exchange) stamps from Rs. 79,009 to Rs. 91,394.

General.

211. The number of stamp-vendors was again reduced and stood at 3,162; the average earnings from discount of each vendor were again Rs. 37. The sales through postmasters fell off. The number of prosecutions and cases dealt with was normal.

44.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of income-tax for* 1906-1907, *and the tables under VIII—Income-tax appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

Income tax.

212. The income-tax is the only assessed tax in the province. The receipts after deducting refunds amounted to Rs. 21,08,402, or nearly half a

lakh more than in the previous year. Salaries, pensions and gratuities paid by the Government, and salaries paid by companies, public bodies and private individuals contributed a comparatively modest share of this increase; and the fact that nearly Rs. 30,000 of it came from profits by companies and over Rs. 13,000 from other sources of income, is a clear indication of the commercial prosperity of the year. It is worth noting that the number of companies whose profits were assessed rose from 45 to 55, including 13 which were assessed at upwards of a lakh each. Coercive processes rose from 297 to 312, and writs of demand from 1,856 to 2,026. The number of appeals and objections however fell again by over 500.

45.—ANY OTHER TAXES LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

Other taxes.

213. Customs yielded Rs. 1,22,178 to the imperial revenues.

46.—FORESTS.

Forests.

214. The total revenue from forests was Rs. 25,02,664, of which the imperial share was three-fourths.

(*b*).—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

47 AND 48.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(*For details see the review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds for the year* 1906-1907.)

Financial position.

215. The year 1906-1907 was the third year of the *quasi*-permanent settlement with the Government of India. The terms of the settlement remained unaltered; but grants approximating 80 lakhs were made from imperial to provincial revenues, and there were several changes in the distribution of both receipts and charges. The general financial results of the year are exhibited in the following table, which shows in thousands of rupees the variations of the actual figures of 1906-1907 compared with those of the previous year:—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
Opening balance	— 28,79	+ 26	— 28,53
Receipts	+ 97,70	— 47,07	+ 50,63
Expenditure...	+ 73,94	— 61,66	+ 12,28
Balance of adjusting and debt heads including transfer of patwari fund balance	+ 23,12	— 22,42	+ 70
Closing balance	+ 18,08	— 7,57	+ 10,51

The outstanding features of the year were thus the very large transfer both on the receipt and expenditure side from the local to the provincial account, the addition to the provincial income of nearly a crore of rupees, and the accumulation of a balance considerably in excess of the balance of the preceding year. These results were chiefly due to changes affecting the distribution as between imperial, provincial and local heads. The abolition of the patwari rate and fund not only reduced the local balance by 10,12, the amount to the credit of the fund, which was transferred to the provincial head, but also diminished the income of local funds by over 25½ lakhs. On the other hand the corresponding charges (of nearly 35 lakhs), which had been met under the local head partly from this income and partly from a provincial assignment of 10 lakhs, were also provincialized. The disappearance of the local rate fund led to the transfer to provincial accounts of the charges (22,61) for rural and road police in Agra, and the appropriation of a nearly equivalent income from the rates; and a few smaller items of local expenditure also became provincial. The real effect of these changes on provincial revenues was very slight. In the case of rural police the new expenditure was practically balanced by an addition to income; and though there was no such set off against the charge of 35 lakhs on account of patwaris and kanungos, half of this cost was borne by the Imperial Government, and an assignment of 7,77 was made to cover the difference between the ten lakhs previously contributed and the full moiety for which provincial revenues now became responsible. Some smaller assignments, including 3¼ lakhs for further police reforms, were also made by the Imperial Government, and

amounted to 12,70, besides which 28,22 were given to cover the provincial expenditure on famine. In the result the total of assignments from imperial to provincial through the land revenue head rose from 42,68 to 78,74.

216. Apart however from any alteration of the financial system, there were many important variations of a more ordinary kind which occurred both in the income and in the expenditure of local and provincial funds. On the receipt side the principal differences in the actuals of 1906-1907, as compared with those of 1905-1906, are given below :— **Receipts.**

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Land Revenue	6,92	...	...	25
Stamps	1,32	...	...	...
Excise	...	1,92	...	...
Forests	17	...	...	...
Interest	1,41	...	...	...
Police	...	1,49	...	...
Education	83	...	17	...
Scientific	...	33	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	1,55	...	...
Canals, major works	1,11 34,11	...	...	...
Canals, minor works	75	...	...	...

The causes of these variations are explained in the appropriate sections of this report. The total increase of 39½ lakhs in the ordinary revenue of the year is almost entirely due to the expansion of land revenue and irrigation receipts ; the former represents the recovery of the province from the previous year's drought with the consequent remissions and suspensions of revenue, while the latter was due to the enormous extension of the area irrigated in the spring of 1906. The variations under forests, excise and stamps are discussed in sections 32, 42 and 43. The rise in interest resulted from the large amount of agricultural loans advanced, particularly in Bundelkhand, in consequence of the partial failure of the monsoon of 1905 and of the operations under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. In other civil departments the discontinuance of recoveries from municipal and cantonment funds on account of certain police charges, consequent on the provincialization of the cantonment and municipal police, led to a fall in police receipts, while under scientific and other minor departments the comparison was with a year the income of which was raised above the normal by the *Kumbh* fair at Allahabad. Under miscellaneous receipts there was a large increase in the refunds of unclaimed deposits, which reduced the net credit to the Government.

217. On the expenditure side the main differences were as follow :— **Expenditure.**

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	—	+	—
Land revenue	17,23	...	...	33,78
Forests	...	26	...	...
Interest	1,11	...	...	...
Post office	...	...	...	1,89
Law and Justice — Courts of law	1,97	...	...	...
Law and Justice — Jails ..	1,54	...	...	...
Police	28,79	...	...	22,30
Education	5,72	...	49	...
Medical	72	...	...	37
Scientific, &c.	1,38	...	...	51
Superannuation, &c. ...	79	...	...	21
Famine relief ... — Civil ...	7,45	...	...	...
Famine relief ... — Public Works Department	2,89			
Canals ... — Major works	2,81	...	...	...
Canals ... — Minor works	1,11	...	...	...
Civil works ... — Civil officers	3,80	...	...	1,81
Civil works ... — Public Works Department.	...	...	...	1,98

To a large extent the higher outlay from provincial funds (*e.g.* under land revenue, police, medical and scientific) has its counterpart in smaller local

expenditure, owing to the redistribution of charges which has already been described. But there was a real increase of expenditure, if the provincial and local accounts are combined, of 12¼ lakhs, or, when allowance is made for the transfer to the imperial account of half the cost of the patwari and kanungo establishment, of about 29 lakhs. Several increases, especially 10⅓ lakhs spent on famine and 3¼ lakhs on further police reform, were met against extra assignments from imperial revenues. Again, the patwari fund balance, when merged in the provincial account, was used for schools and municipal sanitation, thus explaining the increased outlay under education and civil works. The items of enhanced expenditure which were not covered by assignments or adjustments did not in fact exceed 7 lakhs, the most important of them being due to the interest payable to the Government of India on the large amount of agricultural loans, to the imperialization of the district post, to the development of education, canals and agriculture, and to the revision of establishments in civil and criminal courts, in jails, and in the irrigation department.

Provincial budget.

218. The actual provincial receipts and charges compare thus with the budget estimates of the year :—

	Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance ...	33.87	47,91
Income	4,40,79	4,82,66
Expenditure	4,68,74	4,74,70
Closing balance ...	5,92	55,87

The most important of the unforeseen additions to income were the extra assignments from imperial revenue, especially the famine subsidy, and the extraordinary expansion of irrigation receipts. The result was that an expected deficit of 27,95 was changed into a surplus of 7,96, and the closing balance was raised by half a crore. The excess of expenditure was due to the distribution of the special grants that were sanctioned in the course of the year.

Local funds budget.

219. In the local funds accounts there was a noticeable tendency in actual expenditure to fall short of the amount provided, the result being that the opening balance was higher by 2,12, and the expenditure lower by 2,13, than the respective budget figures. Receipts on the other hand were 53 better than anticipated, and 10,12 the amount to the credit of the patwari fund being transferred to the provincial account, the actual balance at the close of the year was 5,34 below the amount as shown in the budget.

49.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(*For details see the review of municipal administration for* 1906-1907.)

220. The opening balance of the municipal funds was Rs. 22,62,811, the receipts were Rs. 79,33,718, the disbursements Rs. 73,81,616, and the closing balance was Rs. 28,14,913.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50.—DETAILS OF CENSUS.

(*See under Chapter I of the report for* 1901-1902, *details of the last census.*)

51.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(*For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for* 1906, *and tables under XIII—Births and Deaths appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Births.

221. The number of births recorded in 1906 was 1,918,425; this represents a birth rate of 40·22 per thousand of population, as compared with 41·24 in 1905, and 44·25 the mean for the previous five years. The excess of births over deaths was 1·15 per thousand of population, 28 districts out of 48 recording birth rates in excess of death rates. The highest birth rates occurred in Rohilkhand, and the lowest in the eastern districts. The birth rate in municipalities was 39·30, only 31 towns out of 89 recording birth rates in excess of death rates. The provincial ratio of males to females born was 108·72 to 100.

Deaths.

222. The year was an unhealthy one; for though plague decreased, cholera, small-pox and fevers were unusually prevalent. The total number of deaths was 1,863,336, or 39·07 per mille; this rate, though lower than in 1905 when it was 44·00, was the highest returned by any province in India except the Central Provinces. In 20 districts the death rate exceeded both the provincial mean and the birth rate, the mortality being highest in the Bundelkhand districts of Jalaun, Jhansi and Hamirpur, where the people were enfeebled by scarcity. The municipal death rate fell from 53·42 to 49·05 per mille, but was still in excess of the birth rate by 9·75. The infantile mortality was 250·9 per mille against 262·9 in the preceding year, and was about the same as in the quinquennial period 1901 to 1905, though higher than that for the decennium 1891-1900 (229·4).

Registration of vital statistics.

223. The number of deaths verified by medical officers or practitioners rose slightly, but was still inconsiderable. Local authorities tested 315,038 entries of birth and 292,817 of death, while those verified by vaccinators numbered 327,295 and 264,046 respectively. All these figures show a considerable falling off, insufficient attention being given in several districts to this matter.

Cholera.

224. Not a single district escaped the ravages of cholera, and in Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Gonda and Kheri the death rate from this disease was above 10 per mille. Throughout the province the number of victims rose to 149,549, being a death-rate of 3·14, as compared with a quinquennial average of 1·07.

Small-pox.

225. Like cholera, small-pox spared no district, and was worst in May. It caused 13,202 deaths, or ·28 per mille, the quinquennial average being ·16. Again Jhansi and Jalaun, with Rae Bareli, were the worst sufferers.

Plague.

226. Deaths from plague decreased from 383,802 (or 8·05 per mille) to 69,660 (or 1·46); the highest mortality was in March and the lowest in July. Six districts and 54 towns were practically free from this scourge. The urban mortality rate was 4·29, and the rural only 1·25, but it must be remembered that reporting is more accurate in towns than in rural areas. Only 1,846 inoculations were reported, nearly all from Bareilly; noone died of plague after inoculation.

Fevers.

227. There was a widespread epidemic of fever from September onwards, and the year's mortality from this cause rose from 1,284,164 to 1,317,491, the death rate per mille being 27·62, as compared with a quinquennial average of 25·29. The people of Bundelkhand suffered much, the result no doubt of the effect which the famine had on their stamina; and high

mortality also occurred in Saharanpur and Bijnor, especially in the towns of Deoband, Saharanpur, Nagina and Najibabad. The sale of quinine powders nearly doubled, the agency used being that of post masters, school masters and landlords.

Injuries.

228. Deaths from injuries, including wounds, accidents and suicides, increased somewhat, suicide being, as usual, comparatively common among females.

52.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

(*For details see the annual reports on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of* 1901 *for* 1906-1907; *on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies for* 1906; *and the tables under XXXV-4—Emigration appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.*)

Inland emigration.

229. Recruitment of labourers under Chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act was practically confined to Ghazipur, where the prevalence of plague caused some decrease, the depôt being closed for some time. Under Chapter V, however, operations increased at Ghazipur and were started at Azamgarh; and these two districts sent altogether 232 emigrants and 39 dependants to the tea-gardens, as against 92 emigrants and 51 dependants in the preceding year.

Foreign emigration.

230. The number of emigrants from the United Provinces to the colonies rose from 11,685 to 17,229, being nearly 74 per cent. of the total emigration from British India. Fyzabad and Basti registered the highest numbers, but Cawnpore, Agra, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and other districts also contributed largely. The commonest destination was Natal, but Demarara, Trinidad, Fiji, Jamaica and Surinam also took a great many emigrants, the least popular colony being Mauritius.

Immigration.

231. No statistics of immigration are available.

53.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(*For details see the annual report on the administration of civil hospitals and dispensaries for* 1906, *and the tables under XIV and XV—Medical Relief appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Dispensaries.

232. The year began with 509 dispensaries and ended with 516, two being closed and nine new ones opened in 1906. The number of patients treated, which had risen by over 50,000 in 1905, rose again by 276,000 and reached nearly four millions, the increase being in both out-door and in-door attendance, and being shared by female dispensaries. It is encouraging to note that more in-door patients than before were cured and relieved, and that the number of surgical operations increased from 184,346 to 188,572, of which 166,670 resulted in cures. The number of visits paid by lady doctors and female hospital assistants showed a satisfactory rise from 4,676 to 5,985.

Diseases.

233. In consequence of the epidemic of fever that marked the latter part of the year the number of cases of malarial fever treated in the hospitals and dispensaries rose to 681,026, as compared with 574,475 in the previous year. The amount of tubercular disease treated has steadily increased since 1902, and in 1906 the number of cases was 10,655, or 1,087 more than in 1905; more than half of the cases occurred in eleven districts. The figures for other diseases show no remarkable variations.

Improvements.

234. Nearly 4½ lakhs were spent during the year on medical buildings, including Rs. 50,000 for the new hospital at Moradabad (which is now complete), Rs. 25,000 for Dufferin hospitals, Rs. 17,000 for dispensaries at headquarters of districts, and Rs. 6,000 contributed by the Maharaja of Balrampur for improvements at the Balrampur hospital at Lucknow.

Financial.

235. The total income rose from Rs. 12,79,808 to Rs. 12,90,888, and the expenditure from Rs. 9,21,870 to Rs. 9,76,689. A satisfactory feature is the increase of subscriptions from natives of India from Rs. 1,12,902 to Rs. 1,23,629. The value of invested capital on 31st December 1906 was Rs. 9,86,511.

236. Out of the sanctioned strength of 430 civil hospital assistants, there were still 42 vacancies on 1st January 1907, although 35 men were recruited in 1906, *viz.* 28 from the Agra medical school and seven outsiders. With the aid of six military assistants, the demands for famine work were complied with in full. **Establishment.**

54.—SANITATION.

(*For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for* 1906, *and the tables under XIII—Sanitation appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

237. Improvements in the sanitary condition of the large towns continued, and have already been alluded to under section 26, Municipal administration. In the different municipalities which possess water works the consumption of water varied between 19½ gallons per head in Benares and 5 gallons in Meerut, much depending on the amount used for flushing purposes. In Lucknow the length of drains flushed has been more than doubled since 1904, and in Benares it was considerably increased. The expenditure on sanitary improvements was ¾ lakh in Benares and over 3 lakhs in Lucknow, whilst smaller amounts were spent in Meerut (Rs. 33,785), Naini Tal (Rs. 24,350), Mussooree (Rs. 18,607), Allahabad (Rs. 15,699), Dehra (Rs. 11,194), and Agra (Rs. 6,442). The quality of the water supply was found to be satisfactory, that at Meerut being the best in the province. Improvements were everywhere being made in paving and draining, and in the erection of latrines and machinery. The arrangements for the treatment of sewage and sullage worked well, and promising experiments are being made at Lucknow. **Municipalities.**

238. The Sanitary Board held four meetings and considered projects amounting to nearly 26 lakhs, including a drainage scheme for Benares estimated at 20 lakhs. **Sanitary Board.**

239. Between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 are annually spent under district boards on village sanitary improvements, attention being chiefly given to water supply, drainage and the filling of hollows. The new village inspection books are now fully utilized in almost all districts. **Village sanitation.**

240. Important fairs were held in 1906 at Allahabad (*Magh Mela*), Hardwar, Dadri (in Ballia), and Garhmukhtesar (in Meerut), and passed off well. The first named, being a *Kumbh* fair, which occurs only once in twelve years, not only lasted for over six weeks, but attracted exceptional crowds from southern India ; indeed, on the day of the solar eclipse, 14th January 1907, the number of pilgrims was estimated at a million and a half. Unfortunately, cholera broke out, though not till the attendance had considerably dwindled, and resulted in 333 cases with 267 deaths. **Fairs.**

55.—VACCINATION.

(*For details see the annual report on vaccination for* 1906-1907, *and the tables under XVI—Vaccination appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

241. There were 934 vaccinators and 50 assistant superintendents, one official of each class having been added. The expenditure was Rs. 1,50,971 and the average cost of each successful case of vaccination was 1½ annas, as before. Operations numbered 1,675,060, a decrease of 29,356, which occurred in the first circle, and is attributable to the weakness of children after famine and malarial fever, and to the low birth rate of certain districts. There was a corresponding decline in the number of successful primary operations, in the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator, and in the proportion per 1,000 of population of successful operations, the figures being, respectively, 1,515,150, 1,824 and 33·31. **General.**

242. Bovine lymph depôts were maintained at Lucknow and Patwa Dangar (Naini Tal), and their working continued satisfactory, despite the appearance of rinderpest among the calves at Patwa Dangar, and the subsequent difficulty experienced in obtaining other suitable animals. The total number of primary operations performed with pure calf lymph was 18,798, and with glycerinated lymph 77,592, the percentage of success being 90·10 and 91·66 respectively. **Supply of lymph.**

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

56.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION.

(*See page* 60 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

57.—EDUCATION.

(*For details see the annual report on Public Instruction for the year* 1906-1907, *and the tables under X—Education appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.*)

Quinquennial progress.

243. The year ending on 31st March 1907 was the last of a quinquennium which has been marked by notable progress in education. In 1902 the urgent needs of the province were thus summed up:—(*a*) more primary schools; (*b*) more trained teachers, *i.e.* more normal schools; (*c*) higher salaries for teachers; (*d*) better and better kept school buildings for vernacular schools; (*e*) an increase of the district inspecting staff; (*f*) an improvement in pay and position of subordinate inspecting officers; (*g*) greater liberality towards female education; (*h*) more boarding-houses and better ones. It was also estimated that the carrying out of these reforms on a moderate scale would require an additional twenty lakhs a year, and that even then the standard of expenditure would be below that of most other provinces. During the last five years not one of these requirements has been forgotten, and in every case conspicuous progress has been made, though its rapidity has been hindered by want of funds. The number of scholars of all kinds has risen by 150,000 (two-thirds of this increase having taken place in the last two years,) and is now about 600,000. The great majority of these are in public primary schools, which have considerably multiplied, private institutions having in the meantime decreased in number. Female education, though retarded by the conservatism of the people, has made promising progress, and the number of public primary girls' schools has almost doubled since 1902, while the attendance has increased by over 50 per cent. The percentage of scholars to children of school-going age has risen for boys from 11·7 to 15·33, and for girls from ·6 to 1·16; these figures are, of course, deplorably low, but they indicate undeniable progress. The number of normal schools has advanced from four to six, and supplementary arrangements have been made for training primary school teachers at middle schools. The prospects of teachers have been very materially improved; English teachers, who used to be paid as little as Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 a month, now receive a minimum stipend of Rs. 25, while the lowest pay of a vernacular teacher has been raised to Rs. 8. The inspecting staff has been considerably increased and reorganized, and there are now ten inspectors and five (instead of one) inspectresses, while each district has its own deputy inspector. The pay of the subordinate officers has been enhanced, and the quality of the whole service, teaching as well as inspecting, has been improved by the restoration of pensions and the institution of provident funds. Boarding accommodation still needs very large expenditure, but a good deal has been done in the quinquennium, the number of male boarders having risen from 6,875 to 12,577, and of females from 2,211 to 3,228.

Expenditure.

244. The total direct expenditure on education has advanced from Rs. 32,48,421 in 1901-1902 to Rs. 46,27,535 in 1906-1907, and the indirect from Rs. 13,11,012 to Rs. 28,62,045; and the incidence per head of population is now about 2½ annas instead of 1½ annas. Although a substantial increase in both fees and subscriptions has contributed to the educational finances, the bulk of this expenditure has come from provincial revenues and local funds, and has only been rendered possible by large grants from the Government of India. Upon primary education alone the direct outlay has risen in five years from Rs. 14,16,585 to Rs. 21,72,136, and in 1906-1907 the Local Government made a special grant of Rs. 3,42,628 to district boards for this purpose.

245. Though the arts colleges affiliated to the university have diminished in five years from 26 to 21, the number of students has risen from 1,490 to 2,241, and of boarders from 577 to 1,060. At the Muhammadan anglo-oriental college at Aligarh as many as 370 out of 409 students are boarders. Oriental colleges have doubled in number and in attendance. A central law college has been started in connection with the University, and legal education is expected to improve in quality. The passing of the Universities Act in 1904 marked an era in the history of collegiate education, and the reconstitution of the University in accordance with its requirements was sketched in last year's report. Among many recent reforms may be mentioned the improvement of the matriculation examination and of the course for the degree (now much sought after) of Bachelor of Science. Important rules have been introduced regarding the residence and discipline of students, and it is satisfactory that the managers of private hostels have welcomed the proposal to license these institutions under the University regulations, and are eager to prevent their students from being led into political agitation. **Collegiate education.**

246. Secondary education has advanced rapidly during the quinquennium. Instead of 101 high schools attended by 10,220 boys, there were in 1906-1907 108 such schools attended by 24,460 pupils, of whom 21,344 were learning English. Middle English schools, though actually fewer in number, have trebled their attendance, while middle vernacular schools have increased from 301 to 340 and now teach 16,303 boys above the primary stage, instead of 8,803 five years ago. The number of girls reading in high schools has trebled, and those attending middle schools have multiplied tenfold. It is remarkable that while English education has been spreading, vernacular education above the primary stage has advanced even more rapidly, the actual figures of attendance being for anglo-vernacular schools 17,635 against 12,346 in 1901-1902, and for vernacular middle schools 16,303 against 8,803. Improvement in secondary education, and especially in the teaching of English and of history, will it is hoped follow the establishment of a Government high school in each district, proposals for which are now before the Government of India. Reforms respecting the teaching of science, the provision of manual training, and the introduction of an examination for school-leaving certificates with revised courses leading up to it, are also under consideration. **Secondary education.**

247. Primary education has made in the last five years substantial, though comparatively slow, progress. The number of boys in primary schools has increased from 324,699 to 418,480, and that of girls from 14,486 to 22,486; but the percentage of boys receiving primary education to the population of school-going age is still only 11·1, or lower than it was even five years ago in any province except the United Provinces and the Panjab. Aided schools have contributed largely to the extended facilities now provided for elementary education, and, if their efficiency is often doubtful, at any rate they have helped to break down the indifference and prejudice of the people. Buildings are often inadequate, and the district boards are hampered by want of funds. This difficulty should however diminish, if the Government succeeds in carrying out its proposals to relieve the boards of the charge of high schools; and much improvement would also be possible, if non-official members would devote more attention to the repairs of school buildings. The direct expenditure of the year on primary education for boys amounted to Rs. 13,31,445, of which barely a lakh was contributed by fees. The average cost per scholar in state schools was Rs. 3-15-0, the scholar paying five annas of this. Fees vary from district to district, but are everywhere too low to present any obstacle to the spread of education. **Primary education.**

248. The Government training college at Allahabad since its establishment in 1900 has done a good deal to improve the standard of English teaching; and it is now proposed to increase its usefulness by obtaining its affiliation to the University, and also by supplementing it with a lower grade training college at Lucknow for undergraduate teachers. There are now six normal schools, a new one having recently been started at Gorakhpur at a cost of a lakh and a half for buildings alone. Examination results have been good, but both the courses of teaching and the discipline of students leave much to be **Training college and schools.**

desired. Reforms are contemplated, and the appointment of an inspector of normal schools has been sanctioned. The year's expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 92,692.

Technical education.

249. The industrial school at Lucknow continued to regain popularity. The number on the rolls has risen to 243, but only 53 were sons of artisans. The agricultural school at Cawnpore has been raised to the status of a college; its sphere has been widened, its staff strengthened, and its accommodation enlarged. The medical school at Agra has made great progress during the quinquennium and its pupils now number 314, including 69 women; the building accommodation is being considerably extended. As long ago as 1870 it was proposed to establish a medical college in the province, but the scheme did not take definite shape till the end of 1905, when the loyalty elicited by the tour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales resulted in private subscriptions which eventually amounted to 15 lakhs. The foundation-stone of the medical college was accordingly laid by His Royal Highness at Lucknow in December 1905. The attendance at the Thomason civil engineering college at Roorkee has increased in five years from 336 to 495, and a technical class for training practical mechanics, opened in 1906, is already popular. There have been many improvements to the plant and buildings, and more are in progress. The existence of three night schools in the province is a hopeful sign. The Government considers the development of technical and industrial education to be of paramount importance, and hopes that the public interest, which was aroused by an industrial conference held in 1907, will be fruitful of much future benefit.

Female education.

250. Incidental allusions have been made to female education in the preceding paragraphs. The cause, though still in its infancy, is beginning to acquire some vitality, and the prejudices of the people show signs of yielding. The number of girl scholars has risen in five years by 93 per cent. and now stands at 40,111, most of them being in the primary classes. Girls' schools of all kinds have increased from 612 to 1,067, and include 35 model schools built in 1903 at the headquarters of districts. A number of girls have also been induced to attend at boys' schools, but it seems doubtful if they learn anything. Everywhere the standard of teaching is very low, and the great obstacle to progress is the dearth of female teachers. A few private efforts to forward the education of women have met with partial success. A committee investigated the whole question a few years ago, and it is hoped that more progress will be possible as soon as funds permit.

Education of special classes.

251. The average enrolment of Europeans and Eurasians during 1906-1907 was 4,565, a figure which indicates a continuous, if small, advance. The expenditure has risen in five years from seven to ten lakhs. The Muhammadans, proportionately to population, are still ahead of the Hindus in the matter of education, but their progress during the quinquennium has been comparatively slow. The Muhammadan community favours secondary education, but is very backward in its attendance at primary classes and at girls' schools. The figures for all kinds of education show that 18·7 per cent of the pupils are now Muhammadans, as compared with 20·7 per cent. five years ago. The total number of private schools, at which alone religious teaching is given by the various denominations, shows a steady and regrettable decline.

Physical and moral training.

252. Games and athletics are much more popular than they used to be, and though the want of space in many places presents an insurmountable difficulty, playgrounds are always attached to new schools. The usual tournaments were held during 1906-1907, and emulation is being slowly aroused. Each district school has now a gymnastic instructor, and the native system of physical exercises, introduced from the Central Provinces, has recently achieved remarkable popularity. Moral training is seriously handicapped, partly by the religious neutrality necessarily observed in state schools, and partly by the indifference of parents to school discipline. Great attention is being paid to the extension of hostels, and much good will result to students undergoing collegiate or secondary education by the corporate life in them, where they are wisely and tactfully managed.

253. Mr. Lewis, who had been Director of the department for twelve years, retired during the year. His term of office has coincided with an era of remarkable progress in the education of the province. **The Director.**

58.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(See tables under XII—the Press appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

254. The number of publications registered during 1906 was 1,701, or 220 more than in the preceding year. Religious works, Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian alike, were extraordinarily numerous but included little of interest or value. Several Sanskrit classics and texts appeared, including a useful edition of the *Bhagavat Gita*. "*Theosophy in India*," the official organ of that creed, brings conveniently together its spiritual and its pseudo-philosophic elements. Caste was the subject of the usual crop of pamphlets. The *Dharma Sabha* continued its polemics against the *Arya Samaj*, and the latter its practice of violently criticising other faiths. There were a good deal of theological controversy and mutual recrimination between the Sunnis and Shias. An interesting book was "*Studies in the Quran*," showing the indebtedness of the Quran to the Bible. A few more editions of Jaina works were published. **Literature.**

255. There were 433 works in verse, but scarcely one in poetry. Most of them were rhapsodies about popular Hindu deities, but the more valuable were adaptations or translations of well-known Sanskrit epics. Works of fiction go on multiplying ; but the old-fashioned style of the *Arabian Nights* is too long-winded for the new generation, and is being supplanted by a class of short story wherein the realities of the day are grotesquely interwoven with supernatural incidents and reminiscences of western literature. Alike in prose and in verse the passion of love is treated with an indelicacy which sometimes sinks into indecency. The *swadeshi* controversy was the subject of many pamphlets. The interest taken in Japan is evidenced by a couple of Hindi treatises on that country, and even more by two accounts of the Russo-Japanese war which were published, one in Urdu and the other in Hindi. Only one biography deserves mention, *viz.* that of Maulana Ram ; and there was a decline in historical works, which however may be contemplated with equanimity as it was limited to educational text-books. The histories produced included a work entitled *Asar Khair*, an encyclopædic collection of information on works of public utility started or maintained by the Muhammadan rulers of India. Several books on the pseudo-sciences appeared; but there were only five on the subject of plague, one of which, entitled *Plague in India*, is a really practical work. The position of women was dealt with by a few authors, and there were two books for children, besides a multitude of "keys" for the use of schoolboys. A promising Sanskrit Magazine appeared under the title of *Sad-Dharma*, and another new periodical was *The School World*, a well edited educational publication.

256. At the end of the year the total number of newspapers and periodicals on the register was 153, of which 78 were monthly, 13 bi-monthly, 52 weekly, five bi-weekly, one tri-weekly and three daily publications. Of these 13 were in English, 89 in Urdu, 40 in Hindi, one in Persian, and the rest polyglot. Thirty-six new journals were started during the year, while twelve old and six new papers were withdrawn from circulation. Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut and Agra were the chief centres of native journalism. The *Central Hindu College Magazine*, *Theosophy in India*, the *Hindustan Review*, the *Indian Daily Telegraph* and the *Advocate* had the largest circulation in English. In Urdu the principal papers were the *Arya Patra*, the *Satyaopkar*, the *Hindustani*, the *Tafrih*, the *Public News* and the *Sulaimani Akhbar* ; while the titles of the chief Hindi journals were *Nigmagam Chandrika*, *Bharat Jiwan*, *Vanijya Sukhdayak*, *Arya Mitra*, *Rajput*, *Swadesh Bandhva*, *Saraswati*, *Sanatan Dharam Pataka*, *Sudha Sagar*, *Kalwar Gazette* and *Ved Prakash*. **The native press.**

Principal topics of the native press.

257. The principal topics discussed were the Royal visit, Turkish affairs including the Egyptian frontier dispute, the Amir's visit to India, and the position of Indians in the British colonies. The tone of the press under Indian management is not so violent as it is in some other parts of India, but a good deal of bitterness was exhibited in articles dealing with the relations between Europeans and Indians; and assertions that the Government is not impartial in its dealings with the British-owned as compared with the Indian-owned press were not infrequent. Discussion was provoked by the division of the Congress party into the factions of Extremists and Moderates. The proposal for the amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court with the High Court brought about considerable controversy as to the respective merits of Lucknow and Allahabad. The partition of Bengal also, with its catchword *Bande Mataram*, came in for its full share of comment. The Hindu press freely discussed the *swadeshi* movement, and though not advocating a general boycott, condemned the importation of foreign sugar, and by playing upon the religious prejudices of the people, strove to poison their minds against its use.

The native press. General.

258. The distinction between the Muhammadan and Hindu sections of the press was marked. There were clear indications ofefforts to make the press more representative of public opinion, and two press conferences were held during the year. On the whole the tone of the papers was moderate, and no press prosecutions were instituted during the year, though the editor of the *Musafir* (Agra) has since been convicted for publishing an obscene article.

59.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

(*See page* 66 *of the report for the year* 1901-1902.)

60.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(*For details see the annual report on the Lucknow museum for* 1906-1907.)

Lucknow museum.

259. The museum at Lucknow is at present located in a building quite unsuited for it. Both the Archæological and the Zoological sections suffer from the want of proper accommodation. The question of the future housing of the museum is under consideration. The acquisitions of the year numbered 1,033, over half of which were additions to the library. Among archæological additions may be mentioned a collection of ancient pottery, terra cotta images, clay seals and fragments of iron implements, discovered at Kasia. The museum cabinet received 321 coins, including some rare and interesting specimens. The total number of visitors during the year was 145,861, and the net cost of maintaining the museum was Rs. 10,490.

CHAPTER VIII.

61.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

(*For details see the annual reports of the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, for* 1906-1907, *and of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, for* 1906-1907.)

Conservation.

260. The sum of Rs. 1,14,405 was spent during the year on the conservation of ancient monuments throughout the province. At Agra the restoration of the arcades round the outer quadrangle of the Taj was in progress, and out of a total estimate of nearly Rs. 82,000, over Rs. 23,000 were expended. Other important work in connection with the Taj was the repairing of the marble lining inside the great dome, the restoration of stone paving on the floors of the outer arcades, of balustrades on the platform at the main entrance, and of other pavements and water channels. In the fort at Agra extensive repairs to the Delhi gate were undertaken, and several parts of the palace were under restoration. Similar work was going on to ensure the safety and beauty of many archæological buildings in and near Agra, and especially at Fatehpur-Sikri, where the restoration of the *caravansarai* and of the *hakim's* house was in progress, and that of the mother-of-pearl on the canopy of *Salim Chisti's* tomb was completed. At Lucknow the most important work done was the re-roofing of the *Chattar Manzil* palace and the restoration of the east and west gateways of the *Kaisar Bagh*. Great attention was devoted to the mosques at Jaunpur, especially to the *Atala Masjid*, where the removal of whitewash has revealed much beauty and ornament which were hitherto concealed.

Exploration.

261. The excavations near Kasia in Gorakhpur were resumed by the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, and the sanctioned sum of Rs. 3,700 was spent in full. Besides minor buildings two large monasteries have been unearthed, the earlier of which probably ceased to exist in the sixth century. Numerous clay seals, as well as other fragments, were exhumed, and one seal-die appears to throw doubt upon the identity of Kasia with Kusinara; further excavations may throw more light upon the subject. The die in question is now in the Lucknow Museum. Sarnath in Benares, which has been explored in a desultory fashion for over a century, was also the scene of systematic excavations. The ruins consist of numerous shrines, *stupas* and other Buddhist monuments; and among other interesting discoveries are an inscribed Asoka column with finely carved capital, a remarkable four-sided railing cut entire from a single block of stone, which probably dates from the time of the same emperor, a spacious monastery of a later era, and a brick tower erected by Akbar in 1588. The excavations are still proceeding.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(*See page* 68 *of the annual report for the year* 1901-1902.)

63.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ecclesiastical.

262. The year was uneventful.

64.—STATIONERY.

Stationery.

263. The total value of stationery stores supplied in 1905-1906 was Rs. 3,29,383, a decrease of Rs. 2,252. Fewer materials were required for printing purposes, but rather more were distributed to other departments. Typewriters were supplied to several officers, especially those of the Public Works Department.

65.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Press.

264. The receipts of the Government Press in 1906-1907 amounted to Rs. 84,889, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,05,975, the former showing some decrease, and the latter an increase of Rs. 26,632. The rise in expenditure was chiefly due to larger purchases of raw material and plant, to bills for the previous year's railway freight, to the higher prices of various necessaries, and to increased payments to private firms for Government printing. The outturn of forms for the year approximated 100 millions.

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